

# Glossary

This Glossary will help you to pronounce and understand the meanings of the vocabulary terms in this book. The page number at the end of the definition tells you where the word first appears.

## PRONUNCIATION KEY

a	at	ē	me	ō	old	ū	use	ng	song
ā	ape	i	it	ô	fork	ü	rule	th	thin
ä	far	ī	ice	oi	oil	û	pull	th	this
âr	care	î	pierce	ou	out	ûr	turn	zh	measure
e	end	o	hot	u	up	hw	white	ə	about, taken, pencil, lemon, circus

## A

**A.D.** (ā dē) “Anno Domini.” Latin for “in the year of the Lord.” Used before a numeral to indicate a year occurring since the birth of Jesus Christ (p. 27)

**abolitionist** (ab əlish'ə nist) a person who wanted to end slavery in the United States (p. 251)

**absolute location** (ab səlü't lō kā'shən) the exact location of a place expressed by longitude and latitude or street address (p. 59)

**Adams-Onís Treaty** (ad' əmz ō'nēs' trē'tē) Spain's agreement to sell Florida to the United States (p. 219)

**adobe** (a dō'bē) a type of clay traditionally used as a building material by Native Americans and, later, Spanish colonists in the Southwest (p. 24)

**ally** (a'li) a person, group, or nation united with another in order to do something (p. 83)

**amendment** (ə mend'mənt) an addition to the U.S. Constitution. (p. 209)

**ammunition** (am ū nish'ən) objects, such as bullets, that can be fired from a weapon (p. 163)

**Anaconda Plan** (an ə kon'da plan) the Union's three-part plan for defeating the Confederacy and ending the Civil War (p. 262)

**apprentice** (ə pren'tis) a person learning a craft or trade from a master (p. 120)

**archaeologist** (är kē ol'ə jist) a scientist who looks for and studies artifacts. See **artifact** (p. 21)

**arid** (ar'id) dry areas that receive very little precipitation each year (p. 294)

**arsenal** (ar'sənəl) a storage place for weapons (p. 198)

**Articles of Confederation** (är'ti kalz uv kən fed ə rā'shən) the first plan of government of the United States. It gave more power to the states than to the central government. (p. 197)

**artifact** (är'ti fakt) an object made by humans long ago (p. 3)

**assassination** (ə sas ə nā 'shən) the murder of an important person (p. 278)

**assembly** (ə sem'blē) a lawmaking body (p. 137)

## B

**B.C.** (bē sē) Before Christ. Used after a numeral to indicate a year occurring before the birth of Jesus Christ (p. 27)

**B.C.E.** (bē sē ē) Before the Common Era. See **B.C.** (p. 27)

**backcountry** (bak kun'trē) Colonial area between the Appalachian Mountains and the Atlantic Coastal Plain (p. 122)

**barter** (bär' tər) the trading of goods for goods (p. 54)

**battle map** (bat'al map) a map that shows the events of a conflict between two groups of armed forces (p. 177)

**bill** (bil) an idea for a law which has not been approved (p. 327)

**bill of rights** (bil əv rīts) a formal statement of rights and liberties guaranteed to the people by a state. See **amendment** (p. 209)

**biotechnology** (bī ō tech nol'ə gē) technology that uses living cells to create new medicines (p. 316)

**black codes** (blak kōdz) laws passed by the Southern states after the Civil War that severely limited the rights of the newly freed African Americans (p. 281)

**blockade** (blək ād') a barrier preventing the movement of troops and supplies (p. 187)

**boycott** (boi'kɒt) to refuse to do business or have contact with a person, group, company, country, or product (p. 157)

**budget** (buj'it) a plan for saving and spending money (p. 323)



**C.E.** (sē ē) "Common Era" (p. 27)

**canyon** (kan'yən) a deep valley with very high, steep sides (p. 302)

**cash crop** (kash krop) a crop that is grown to be sold for profit (p. 88)

**century** (sen'chə rē) a period of 100 years (p. 27)

**charter** (chär'tər) an official document giving a person permission to do something, such as settle in an area (p. 87)

**circa** (sür'kə) in approximately (p. 27)

**circle graph** (sür'kəl graf) a kind of chart that shows how something can be divided into parts (p. 77)

**civil war** (siv'al wôr) an armed conflict between groups within one country. In the United States, the war between the Union and the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865 (p. 257)

**civilization** (siv ələ zā'shən) A culture that has developed complex systems of government, education, and religion. Civilizations usually have large populations with many people living in cities (p. 22)

**clan** (klan) a group of families who share the same ancestor (p. 44)

**climate** (klī'mit) the weather of an area over a number of years (p. 249, 294)

**climograph** (klī'mō graf) a graph that shows information about the temperature and precipitation of a place over time (p. 249)

**colony** (kol'ə nē) a settlement far away from the country that rules it (p. 63)

**Columbian Exchange** (kə lum'bē ən eks chānj') the movement of people, plants, animals, and germs in either direction across the Atlantic Ocean following the voyages of Columbus (p. 64)

**common** (kom'ən) the village green or center of Puritan villages characterized by the presence of a Puritan church or meeting house (p. 102)

**competition** (kom'pi tish'ən) the act of trying to win or gain something from another or others (p. 311)

**conquistador** (kon kēs'tə dôr) a name for the Spanish conquerors who first came to the Americas in the 1500s (p. 67)

**Continental army** (kon'tə nen'təl är'mē) the army created by the Second Continental Congress in May 1775 with George Washington as commander-in-chief (p. 149)

**Continental Divide** (kon'tə nen'təl di vīd') an imaginary line made of high points in the Rockies from where our nation's rivers flow east or west (p. 302)

**cost-benefit decision** (kost 'ben ə fit dis izh'ən) a choice made to buy a product by taking into consideration the future benefits that will result from the product (p. 322)

**cotton gin** (kot'an jin) a machine that separates cotton from its seeds, invented by Eli Whitney in 1793 (p. 223)

**coup stick** (kü stik) a weapon used by a Lakota Sioux fighter to show bravery by touching, but not killing, an enemy (p. 39)

**coureurs de bois** (kü rər' də bwä') in New France, a person who trapped furs without permission from the French government (p. 84)

**covenant** (ku' vənənt) a contract, an agreement (p. 102)

**credibility** (kre də'bilə tē) the correctness or reliability of a source of information (p. 9)

**Creek Confederacy** (krək kən fed'ər ə sē) the union formed by several groups of Creek Native Americans to protect themselves (p. 44)

**culture** (kul'chər) the entire way of life of a people, including their customs, beliefs, and language (p. 3)

**current** (kür'ənt) a portion of water or air that flows continuously in approximately the same path (p. 308)

## D

**data** (dat'ə) facts from which inferences or conclusions can be made (p. 15)

**debate** (də bāt') a formal argument about different political ideas (p. 255)

**debtor** (det'ər) a person who owes money (p. 115)

**Declaration of Independence** (dek lə rā'shən əv in də pen'dəns) the official document issued on July 4, 1776, announcing that the American colonies were breaking away from Great Britain (p. 150)

**delegate** (del'ə git) a member of an elected assembly. See **assembly** (p. 159)

**demand** (di mand') the desire for a product or service. See **supply** (p. 315)

**democracy** (di mok'rə sē) a government in which the power is held by the people (p. 326)

**desert** (di'zərt) to go away and leave a person or thing that should not be left (p. 179)

**decision making** (dē sizh'ən māk'ing) choosing between two or more things (p. 13)

**discrimination** (di skrim ə nā'shən) an unfair difference in the treatment of people (p. 231)

**draft** (draft) the selecting of persons for military service or some other special duty (p. 259)

**drought** (drou) a long period of little or no rainfall (p. 309)

## E

**economy** (i kon'ə mē) the way a country's people use natural resources, money, and knowledge to produce goods and services (p. 305)

**Emancipation Proclamation** (ē man si pā'shən prok lə mā'shən) the official announcement issued by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862 that led to the end of slavery in the United States (p. 267)

**empire** (em'pir) an area in which different groups of people are controlled by one ruler or government (p. 67)

**enslave** (en slāv') to force a person to work for no money without the freedom to leave (p. 75)

**Era of Good Feelings** (ir'ə uv gūd fē'lingz) the name given to the period of peace and prosperity that followed the War of 1812 (p. 219)

**ethnic group** (eth'nik grüp) people who share the same customs and language, and often a common history (p. 7)

**expedition** (ek spi dish'ən) a journey made for a special purpose (p. 61)

**expense** (ek spens') a payment for goods and services (p. 323)

**export** (ek'spôrt) to send goods to other countries for sale or use (p. 84)

## F

**fact** (fakt) information that is known to be true (p. 8)

**federal system** (fed'ər əl sis'təm) a system of government in which power in the nation is shared between the central government and the state governments (p. 205)

**free state** (frē stāt) state where slavery was banned (p. 246)

**French and Indian War** (french ənd in'dē ən wôr) a conflict between Great Britain and France in North America from 1756 to 1763 (p. 153)

**frontier** (frun tēr') the name given by colonists to the far end of a country where people are just beginning to settle (p. 73)

**fundamental** (fun də men'təl) something basic or necessary (p. 103)

## G

**Gettysburg Address** (get'iz burg ə dres') a speech made by President Lincoln at the site of the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 (p. 271)

**glacier** (glä' shər) a large mass of ice (p. 21)

**global grid** (glō'bəl grid) a set of squares formed by crisscrossing lines that can help you determine the absolute location of a place on a globe (p. 59)

**Gold Rush** (gōld rush) the sudden rush of people to an area where gold has been discovered (p. 236)

**government** (guv'ərn mənt) the rules used to organize how people live together (p. 4)

**Great Awakening** (grāt ə wā' kən ɪŋ) a religious movement of the 1700s (p. 121)

**growth rate** (grōth rāt) an increase or decrease of something expressed in percentage (p. 121)

## H

**historian** (hi stōr'ē ən) a person who studies the past (p. 14)

**historical map** (his tōr'i kəl map) a map that shows information about the past or where past events took place (p. 123)

**hogan** (hō'gən) a Navajo dwelling (p. 35)

**House of Burgesses** (hous uv bər'jis əz) the lawmaking body of colonial Virginia, established in Jamestown in 1619 (p. 89)

**humid** (hū'mid) moist areas or regions that receive more than 20 inches of precipitation each year (p. 294)

**immigrant** (im'ə grənt) a person who lives in a country in which he or she was not born (p. 330)

**import** (im'pōrt) to bring goods from another country for sale or use (p. 84)

**impressment** (im pres 'mənt) the act of seizing for public use or service (p. 215)

**indentured servant** (in den'chərd sūr'vənt) a person who worked for someone in colonial America for a set time in exchange for the ocean voyage (p. 89)

**income** (in'kum') money earned for doing work (p. 321)

**indigo** (in'di gō) a plant that is used to produce a blue dye. See **cash crop** (p. 114)

**Industrial Revolution** (in dəs'trē əl rev ə lū'shən) the change from making goods by hand at home to making them by machine in factories (p. 223)

**industry** (in' dəs trē) a branch of business, trade, or manufacturing (p. 134)

**inflation** (in flā' shən) a rise in the usual price of goods and services (p. 176)



**informational text** (in'fər mǎ'shənəl tekst) a book that explains a topic (p. 6)

**interchangeable part** (in tər chan'jə bəl part) parts of a product built to a standard size so that they can be easily replaced (p. 223)

**interdependence** (in'tər di pen'dəns) dependence on each other to meet needs and wants (p. 312)

**Iroquois Confederacy** (ir'ə kwā kən fed'ər ə sē) the union of the five major Iroquois groups beginning about 1570 (p. 45)

**irrigation** (ir i gā'shən) a method of supplying dry land with water through a series of ditches or pipes (p. 24)

## K

**key word** (kē wûrd) an important word or phrase that is used to describe pieces of information (p. 9)

## L

**large-scale map** (lǎrj skāl map) a map that shows a smaller area in greater detail (p. 177)

**latitude** (lat'itüd) an imaginary line, or parallel, measuring distance north or south of the equator. See **parallel** (p. 59)

**legislation** (le jəs lǎ'shən) laws passed by a lawmaking body (p. 137)

**legislature** (lej'is lǎ' chər) a body of people that has the power to make or pass laws (p. 200)

**line graph** (līn graf) a kind of graph that shows changes over time (p. 77)

**lodge** (loj) a type of home made of logs, grasses, sticks, and soil, which Native Americans of the Plains used when living in their villages. See **teepee** (p. 37)

**longhouse** (lông'hous) a home shared by several related Iroquois families (p. 43)

**longitude** (lon'ji tüd) an imaginary line, or meridian, measuring distance east or west of the prime meridian. See **meridian** and **prime meridian** (p. 59)

**loyalist** (loi'ə list) a colonist who supported Great Britain in the American Revolution (p. 172)

## M

**malice** (ma' lās) to want to harm someone (p. 278)

**manifest destiny** (man'ə fest des'tə nē) belief in the early 1800s that the United States was to stretch west to the Pacific Ocean and south to the Rio Grande (p. 229)

**map scale** (map skāl) a line drawn on a map that uses a unit of measurement, such as an inch, to represent a real distance on Earth (p. 221)

**market economy** (mǎr'kit ē kon'ə mē) individuals make economic decisions about what to make, how much to produce, and what to charge (p. 311)

**megalopolis** (meg ə lop'ə lis) a large urban area formed by several cities (p. 297)

**mercenary** (mûr'sə nər ē) a soldier paid to fight for another country (p. 172)

**merchant** (mûr'chənt) a person who buys, sells, and trades goods for a profit (p. 54)

**merchant company** (mûr'chənt kum'pə nē) a group of merchants who share the cost and profits of a business (p. 80)

**meridian** (mə rid'ē ən) any line of longitude east or west of Earth's prime meridian. See **longitude** and **prime meridian** (p. 59)

**mestizo** (me stē'zō) a person of mixed Spanish and Native American heritage (p. 76)

**Middle Passage** (mid'əl pas'ij) the middle leg of the colonial trade route in which captive Africans were shipped to the West Indies. See **slave trade** and **triangular trade** (p. 133)

**migrate** (mī'grāt) to move from one place to another (p. 34)

**militia** (mə'lish'ə) a group of volunteers who fought in times of emergency during the colonial period and the American Revolution (p. 161)

**missionary** (mish'ə ner ē) a person who talks about his or her religion to those who have different beliefs (p. 75)

**Missouri Compromise** (mə zûr'ē kom'prə mīz) an agreement in 1820 that allowed Missouri and Maine to enter the Union and divided the Louisiana Territory into areas allowing slavery and areas outlawing slavery (p. 246)

**Monroe Doctrine** (mə n rō dok'trin) a declaration of United States foreign policy made by President James Monroe in 1823 that opposed European colonization or interference in the Western Hemisphere (p. 220)

## N

**navigable** (nə'vi gə bəl) describes a waterway that is deep enough and wide enough for ships to steer through (p. 300)

**navigation** (nav ə gā'shən) the science of determining a ship's location and direction (p. 57)

**neutral** (nü'trəl) not taking sides (p. 341)

**Northwest Passage** (nôrth'west pas'ij) a water route believed to flow through North America to Asia that European explorers searched for from the 1500s to the 1700s (p. 79)

## O

**opportunity cost** (öp ôr tün'ə tē kost) the value of the second best choice when choosing between two things (p. 322)

**oral history** (ôr'əl his'tə rē) information that is told, rather than written down (p. 14)

**opinion** (ə pin'yən) a statement that tells what a person thinks, believes, or feels (p. 8)

## P

**parallel** (par'ə lel) a line of latitude. See **latitude** (p. 59)

**parallel time line** (par'ə lel tīm'līn) two different sets of events on the same time line (p. 27)

**Patriot** (pā'trē ət) an American colonist who supported the fight for independence (p. 171)

**patroon** (pə trūn') the name given to wealthy Dutch landowners who were given land to farm along the Hudson River by the Dutch West India Company in the 1600s (p. 107)

**pilgrim** (pil' grəm) a person who travels to a place for religious reasons (p. 90)

**pioneer** (pī ə nîr') a person who is among the first nonnative people to settle a region (p. 213)

**plantation** (plən tā'shən) a large farm that often grows one cash crop (p. 114)

**point of view** (poin't uv vū) the way in which people see the world (p. 7)

**political party** (pə lit'i kəl pā'r'tē) a group of people who share similar ideas about government (p. 325)

**potlatch** (pot'lach) a feast given by Native Americans of the northwest coast, in which the guests receive gifts (p. 31)

**prairie** (prâr'ē) flat, rolling land covered with grass (p. 298)

**precipitation** (pri sip i tā'shən) moisture that falls to the ground in the form of rain, sleet, hail, or snow (p. 294)

**primary source** (prī'mer ē sôrs) a firsthand account of an event or an artifact created during the period of history that is being studied. See **artifact** and **secondary source** (p. 10)

**prime meridian** (prīm mə rid'ē ən) the line of longitude labeled 0° longitude. Any place east of the prime meridian is labeled E. Any place west of it is labeled W. See **longitude** (p. 59)

**problem solving** (prob'ləm solv'ing) finding a solution to a difficult issue (p. 12)

**Proclamation of 1763** (prɒk ləmə'shən) an official announcement by King George III of Great Britain that outlawed colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains (p. 154)

**profit** (prɒf'it) the money made on goods that exceeds the cost of production (p. 54)

**profiteering** (prɒf'it ēr'ɪŋ) making excess profits from goods that are in short supply (p. 176)

**proprietor** (prə'prɪətər) a person who owns property or a business (p. 108)

## R

**ratify** (rat'əfi) to officially approve (p. 208)

**reaper** (rē'pær) a machine that cuts grain for harvesting (p. 224)

**reform** (ri fōrm') a change to improve the lives of many people (p. 325)

**region** (rē'jən) a large area with common features that set it apart from other areas (p. 294)

**relative location** (rel ə'tiv lō kā'shən) a place in relation to another place (p. 59)

**repeal** (ri pēl') to cancel (p. 157)

**republic** (ri pub'lik) a government with elected leaders who represent the people (p. 326)

**research** (rē'sūrč) information discovered about the past (p. 14)

## S

**sachem** (sā'chəm) an Iroquois chief or tribal leader (p. 92)

**scarcity** (skār'si tē) a shortage of available goods and services (p. 305)

**secede** (si sēd') to withdraw from the Union (p. 257)

**secondary source** (sek'an der ē sōrs) an account of the past based on information from primary sources and written by someone who was not an eyewitness to those events. See **primary source** (p. 11)

**segregation** (seg ri gā'shən) separation of people based on race (p. 285)

**sharecropping** (shâr'krop'ɪŋ) a system in which farmers rented land and paid with crops (p. 282)

**slash-and-burn** (slash and būrn) to cut and burn trees to clear land for farming (p. 41)

**slave codes** (slāv cōdz) rules made by colonial planters that controlled the lives of enslaved Africans (p. 125)

**slave state** (slāv stāt) state where slavery was allowed (p. 246)

**slave trade** (slāv trād) the business of buying and selling people (p. 119)

**slavery** (slāv'vərə) the practice of treating people as property and forcing them to work (p. 104)

**small-scale map** (smôl skāl map) a map that shows a large area but not much detail (p. 221)

**social studies** (sō'shəl stud'ēz) the study of people (p. 2)

**spiritual** (spi'ri tūəl) the religious songs of enslaved Africans (p. 127)

**Stamp Act** (stamp akt) a law passed by the British requiring colonists to pay a tax on paper products (p. 157)

**steam engine** (stēm en'jin) an engine that is powered by compressed steam (p. 224)

**stock** (stok) a share in the ownership of a company (p. 311)

**supply** (səplī') a quantity of something needed or ready for use. See **demand** (p. 315)

**Supreme Court** (sü prēm' kôrt) the head of the judicial branch of the federal government. It is the highest court in the country (p. 205)

## T

**tariff** (tar'ef) a tax placed on imports or exports to control the sale price (p. 247)

**tax** (taks) money that people and businesses must pay to the government for its support (p. 321)

**temperate climate** (tem'pər it klī'mit) mild weather that is neither too hot nor too cold with changing seasons (p. 308)

**teepee** (tē'pē) a cone-shaped tent made from animal hides and wooden poles used by Native Americans of the Plains (p. 37)

**territory** (ter'i tōr ē) an area of land controlled by a nation (p. 149)

**time line** (tīm' līn) a diagram showing the order in which events took place (p. 27)

**time zone** (tīm zōn) one of the 24 areas into which Earth is divided for measuring time (p. 303)

**tolerate** (tol'ə rāt) to allow people to have different beliefs from your own (p. 103)

**total war** (tō' təl wōr) attacking an enemy's soldiers, civilians, and property (p. 264)

**totem pole** (tō təm pōl) a tree trunk that is carved with sacred images by Native Americans (p. 30)

**trade deficit** (trād def'ə sit) when the value of a country's imports is higher than the value of its exports (p. 313)

**trade surplus** (trād sūr'plus) when the value of a country's exports is higher than the value of its imports (p. 313)

**Trail of Tears** (trāl uv tīrz) the name given to the 800-mile forced march of 15,000 Cherokee in 1838 from their homes in Georgia to the Indian Territory (p. 229)

**travois** (trə voi') a kind of sled that is dragged to move supplies (p. 38)

**treason** (trē'zən) the act of betraying one's country (p. 256)

**Treaty of Alliance** (trē'tē əv ə lī'əns) the treaty signed between France and the United States during the American Revolution (p. 181)

**Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** (trē'tē uv gwäd ə lü'pā ēdäl'gō) the treaty under which Mexico sold territory to the United States (p. 235)

**Treaty of Paris 1763** (trē'tē uv par'əs) the agreement signed by Great Britain and France that brought an end to the French and Indian War (p. 154)

**Treaty of Paris 1783** (trē'tē uv par'əs) the peace agreement in which Great Britain recognized the United States as an independent country (p. 187)

**tributary** (trib' yə ter ē) a river or stream that flows into a larger river (p. 149)

## U

**Union** (yün'yən) states that are joined together as one political group (p. 277)

## V

**veto** (vē'tō) to refuse to approve (p. 327)

**voyageur** (vwä yä zhūr') a trader who transported furs by canoe in New France (p. 84)

## W

**wagon train** (wag' ən trān) a group of covered wagons that follow one another closely to a destination (p. 229)

**wampum** (wom'pəm) polished beads made from shells strung or woven together used in gift-giving and trading by Native Americans (p. 43)

**War Hawks** (wōr hōks) members of Congress from the South and the West in the early 1800s who wanted the United States to go to war against Great Britain. See **War of 1812** (p. 217)