

# Glossary

## A

**abolitionist** person who wanted to end slavery (p. 488)

**adobe** building material made of earth and straw (p. 43)

**Age of Exploration** a period during the 1400s and 1500s during which many explorers sailed the oceans and mapped the world (p. 70)

**Albany Plan of Union** a plan proposed by Benjamin Franklin that called for a council of delegates from each colony with a leader appointed by the British king (p. 186)

**alien** foreigner living in the United States (p. 346)

**amendment** alteration, or written change, to a document (pp. 271, 279)

**American System** system proposed by Henry Clay that aimed to help the economy of each section of the country and increase the power of the federal government (p. 400)

**amnesty** act of a government by which pardon is granted to an individual or a group; official forgiveness of crimes (p. 605)

**annex** to add or make a part of (p. 449)

**apprentice** one who is bound to a master without pay to learn a craft or trade (p. 161)

**aqueduct** channel or pipe for flowing water (p. 55)

**archaeologist** scientist who searches for and studies the remains of people from the past (p. 39)

**armistice** an agreement to end fighting (p. 669)

**armory** place or building where arms and military equipment are stored (p. 557)

**article** section of a document (p. 278)

**Articles of Confederation** a constitution drafted by Congress on November 15, 1777 (p. 252)

**artifact** an object made by humans that represents a culture (p. 41)

**artisan** a person trained in a skill or labor (p. 152)

**assimilate** to adopt the manners and language of a country (p. 519)

## B

**Battle of Cowpens** General Daniel Morgan defeated the British in South Carolina January 17, 1781 (p. 234)

**Battle of Saratoga** a turning point of the American Revolution in which the American militia defeated British forces (p. 228)

**Bear Flag Republic** the state of California that claimed independence from Mexico in 1846 (p. 460)

**bicameral** two houses of the legislative branch of government (p. 250)

**bill of rights** a document listing essential freedoms guaranteed to all citizens (p. 169)

**Bill of Rights** the first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution (pp. 169, 251)

**black codes** restrictive laws placed on newly freed African Americans following the Civil War (p. 611)

**blockade** something that prevents goods and people from moving in and out of an area (pp. 225, 369)

**blockade-runner** a fast ship that broke through a blocked port (p. 575)

**boomtown** town in the West in the 1800s that sprang up and grew quickly (p. 639)

**border states** the states along the line that divided the Union and Confederacy (p. 568)

**borderlands** the lands along the edge of a territory or claimed piece of land (p. 99)

**bounty** payment to soldiers for entering the armed services (p. 591)

**boycott** refusal to buy goods or have dealings with a country or other entity, usually to express disapproval or force acceptance of certain conditions (p. 192)

**bread line** lines of people waiting for a free meal during a depression (p. 672)

**bureaucracy** an organization of government workers (p. 287)

**burgesses** elected representatives to a lawmaking body in the English colonies (p. 126)

## C

**cabinet** a group of advisers to the President (p. 328)

**canal** a channel dug out and filled with water to allow boats to cross a stretch of land (p. 396)

**capital** money and property needed to start and run a business (p. 647)

**caravel** small ship with a broad bow (p. 70)

**carpetbaggers** Northerners who moved to the South after the Civil War looking for business opportunities (p. 620)

**cartographer** a person who makes maps (p. 12)

**cash crop** food crop grown to be sold (p. 157)

**caucus** a closed, political meeting (p. 342)

**causeway** raised highway over water that connects islands to mainlands (p. 55)

- cede** to give up, as land (pp. 362, 461)
- charter** official document granting the right to settle and trade (p. 123)
- checks and balances** system set up in the Constitution where each branch of the government has some authority over the other (p. 270)
- civilization** highly developed culture, usually with organized religion and laws (p. 52)
- cliff dwellers** Native Americans who built houses in the walls of canyons (p. 43)
- climate** usual pattern of weather in an area over a long period of time (p. 26)
- clipper** ship of the 1800s designed for speed (p. 511)
- cold war** an uneasy peace after World War II marked by tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union (p. 679)
- Columbian Exchange** exchange of goods and ideas and people between Europe and the Americas (p. 82)
- colony** settlement made by a parent company (p. 79)
- commandeer** to take over or seize (p. 575)
- Committees of Correspondence** organized network for passing along news of British activity to the colonies (p. 195)
- common school movement** movement in support of raising standards in schools and supporting them with taxes (p. 481)
- Common Sense** a pamphlet written by Thomas Paine in 1776 to convince the colonists that it was time to become independent (p. 217)
- commonwealth** a self-governing political unit (p. 133)
- compromise** an agreement acceptable to both sides (p. 240)
- Compromise of 1850** agreement that admitted California to the Union as a free state, allowed popular sovereignty in New Mexico and Utah, banned the slave trade in Washington, D.C., and passed a strict fugitive slave law (p. 543)
- Conestoga wagon** a type of horse-drawn covered wagon used to transport grain (p. 158)
- conquistador** Spanish adventurer in sixteenth-century America (p. 93)
- conscription** the drafting of men for military service (p. 590)
- constituent** voter who elects public officials to represent him or her (p. 289)
- constitution** a document presenting a plan of government (pp. 135, 250)
- Constitutional Convention** a 1787 meeting in Philadelphia during which the United States Constitution was written (p. 261)
- Continental Army** the army formed by the Second Continental Congress that would defend the colonies as a whole (p. 215)
- cooperative** group of individuals who join together to carry on business activities (p. 657)
- coordinates** degrees of latitude and longitude used to locate places on Earth (p. 13)
- Copperheads** the Peace Democrats who believed the Civil War should end at any cost (p. 590)
- corporation** a business in which investors own shares (p. 646)
- cotton gin** a machine that cleans the seeds from cotton fibers (p. 524)
- cow town** railroad center whose main business is shipping cattle to market (p. 640)
- Creole** mid-ranking person in Spanish colonial America born in New Spain of Spanish parents (p. 100)
- Crittenden Plan** proposed amendments to the Constitution guaranteeing slavery in the states where it already existed, and allowing popular vote when territories became states (p. 560)
- Crusades** a series of wars fought by European Christians between A.D. 1096 and 1270 (p. 65)
- culture** way of life of a group of people who share similar beliefs and customs (p. 41)
- current** constantly moving forces of air or water (p. 26)

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## D

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- debate** public discussion where both sides of an issue are expressed (p. 554)
- Declaration of Independence** document stating the thirteen colonies were separate from Great Britain (p. 218)
- democratic** establishing that all people have equal rights (p. 357)
- Democratic-Republicans** those who believed in self-government and the sharing of power between all people (p. 341)
- deport** to send out of the country (p. 346)
- depression** a period of decline in economic activity and widespread unemployment (p. 672)
- deserter** soldier who abandons his or her military duty without permission (p. 370)
- dictatorship** political system in which the ruler has absolute authority over the government (p. 675)
- diplomacy** relations with foreign countries (p. 287)
- diplomatic recognition** an official acknowledgment (p. 408)
- direct democracy** government in which decisions are made by all the people (p. 283)
- discrimination** the practice of denying fair treatment to an individual (p. 520)

**division of labor** dividing up the work and giving each worker one or two simple jobs (p. 389)  
**duties** tasks citizens are required to do (p. 291)

## E

**economic depression** a period of time when business activity slows down and unemployment increases (p. 258)

**electoral college** representatives of voters in each state who select the President and Vice President (pp. 270, 283)

**elevation** the height of land above sea level (p. 20)

**emancipation** freeing of enslaved persons (p. 490)

**Emancipation Proclamation** President Abraham Lincoln's act that declared slavery illegal in the Confederacy (p. 576)

**embargo** an official government ban on trade (p. 371)

**emigrate** to leave one country to live in another (p. 447)

**empresario** person who agreed to recruit settlers to Texas for Spain in the early 1800s (p. 452)

**Enlightenment** a movement that emphasized science and reason as guides to help see the world more clearly (p. 180)

**enslaved person** a person without rights or privileges who is forced to serve another (p. 73)

**entrepreneur** an individual who takes risks to start new businesses or tries new ways of doing business (p. 646)

**environment** natural surroundings and resources (p. 10)

**excise tax** tax placed on goods made, sold, and used within a country (p. 331)

**executive agreement** an agreement that the President makes directly with the head of state of another country (p. 288)

**executive branch** the branch of government that carries out the laws made by the legislative branch (p. 251)

**export** a product that originates in one place and is sold in another (p. 151)

**extended family** a family that includes grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins (p. 531)

## F

**factory system** system that used machinery and workers together (p. 387)

**federalism** system of government in which power is distributed between national and state governments (pp. 268, 281)

**Federalists** those who supported the Constitution and a strong national government in the late 1700s (p. 338)

**feudal system** a system where the owner of the land managed both the land and its people (p. 64)

**Fifteenth Amendment** extends the right to vote to all American males over age 21 regardless of race (p. 619)

**filibuster** a lengthy speech used as a delaying tactic to prevent legislative action (p. 624)

**First Continental Congress** the first meeting of representatives from every colony, except Georgia, in September 1774 to discuss common concerns (p. 197)

**foothills** low hills at the base of a mountain (p. 20)

**forty-niners** gold seekers who went to California in 1849 (p. 464)

**Fourteenth Amendment** grants citizenship and equal protection of the laws to all persons born in the United States (p. 612)

**free world** non-Communist nations (p. 679)

**Free-Soil party** a political party founded in 1848 by antislavery Whigs and Democrats (p. 541)

**Freeport Doctrine** statement made by Senator Stephen A. Douglas that a territory could decide if it supported slavery (p. 555)

**French and Indian War** a war between the British and the French over claim to land in America; the British defeated both the French and the Indians in 1763 (p. 183)

**frontier** a thinly settled area on the outer limits of a colony (p. 161)

**Fugitive Slave Act** part of the Compromise of 1850; it mandated harsh penalties for those who assisted runaway slaves (p. 545)

**Fundamental Orders of Connecticut** the first American constitution or plan of government (p. 135)

## G

**gentry** the highest social class of the American colonies (p. 179)

**geography** the study of the earth and its land, water, and plant and animal life (p. 8)

**ghost town** town in the West that was quickly abandoned after the Gold Rush (p. 639)

**glacier** large, thick body of slowly moving ice, found in mountains and polar regions (p. 39)

**gold standard** policy of printing money only when there is sufficient gold to back it up (p. 657)

**graduated income tax** a federal tax that requires wealthy people to pay a higher percentage of their income than poorer people pay (p. 657)

**Great Awakening** a movement in the 1730s and 1740s that was marked by renewed interest in religion (p. 179)

**Great Migration** the movement of English settlers to the American colonies from 1630 to 1640 (p. 132)

**greenback** paper money issued by the United States government that was not backed by gold or silver (p. 592)

## H

**habeas corpus** legal principle that guarantees persons arrested the right to know charges brought against them and to appear before a judge in a court of law (p. 590)

**heavy industry** industry that produces materials such as coal, iron, or steel (p. 645)

**hemisphere** half of the earth; the Equator divides the earth into Northern and Southern hemispheres; the Prime Meridian divides it into Eastern and Western hemispheres (p. 15)

**hieroglyphs** ancient form of Egyptian writing using pictographs (p. 54)

**Homestead Act** a government offer of free land to settlers in 1862 (p. 640)

**homesteader** person granted land under the Homestead Act of 1862 (p. 640)

**House of Refuge** institution that took in and educated child offenders (p. 485)

## I

**immigrant** person who moves from one place to make a permanent home in another place (pp. 11, 518)

**impeach** to bring formal charges against a federal or state public official with the intent of removing the official from office (pp. 270, 539)

**import** a trade product that is brought into a country (p. 151)

**impressment** act of forcing men to serve military duty (p. 369)

**indentured servant** person who agreed to work for a colonial employer for a specified time in exchange for passage to America (p. 125)

**indigo** a plant that produces a blue dye (p. 144)

**Industrial Revolution** a period of time marked by the rise of factories that used machines to produce goods (p. 386)

**interchangeable parts** system of making parts that are exactly alike (p. 389)

**interstate commerce** trade between states (p. 402)

**Intolerable Acts** laws passed by England in 1774 to punish colonists for the Boston Tea Party (p. 196)

**ironclad** ironplated ships (p. 575)

**Iroquois League** a powerful Native American confederation (p. 185)

**isthmus** narrow piece of land connecting two larger pieces of land (p. 20)

## J

**joint-stock company** form of business organization; pooled funds of many investors or stockholders who can independently sell their shares of the company (p. 123)

**judicial review** the right of the Supreme Court to review laws passed by Congress (p. 360)

## K

**Kansas-Nebraska Act** act in 1854 that divided the Nebraska Territory into two separate territories, and repealed the ban on slavery north of the Missouri Compromise line; the citizens of each territory would be able to determine whether their state would be slave or free (p. 547)

**kitchen cabinet** a group of personal advisers to President Andrew Jackson (p. 427)

**Ku Klux Klan** a secret group, first set up in the South after the Civil War, that terrorized African Americans and other minorities (p. 618)

## L

**labor union** a group of workers who join together to convince management to improve working conditions and wages (p. 517)

**laissez-faire** a hands-off government policy concerning private businesses (pp. 358, 647)

**latitude** location north or south of the Equator measured by imaginary lines (parallels) numbered in degrees (p. 13)

**legislative branch** the lawmaking branch of government (p. 250)

**legislature** a lawmaking body (p. 171)

**libel** the act of publishing harmful statements (p. 170)

**liberty** freedom of people to live as they choose (p. 282)

- longitude** location east and west of the Prime Meridian measured by imaginary lines (meridians) numbered in degrees (p. 13)
- loose construction** to increase the power of the national government based on the Constitution (p. 340)
- Loyalist** a colonist who sided with Great Britain during the American Revolution (p. 219)

## M

- maize** a large-seeded grass cultivated by people in the central valley of Mexico which became the forerunner of corn (p. 40)
- manor** large estate owned by a noble on which peasants lived and were protected in exchange for their services (p. 63)
- map projection** a way of drawing the round earth on a flat map (p. 16)
- Marbury v. Madison** Supreme Court ruling that claimed a law passed by Congress was unconstitutional (p. 360)
- margin** buying stocks with borrowed money (p. 672)
- martial law** form of military rule that suspends Bill of Rights guarantees; laws administered by the military in an emergency situation when civilian law-enforcement agencies are not able to maintain order (p. 568)
- mass production** goods made in large quantities, in a short time, for less cost (p. 389)
- Massachusetts Bay Colony** a colony founded in 1630 by Puritans in the area around Massachusetts Bay (p. 133)
- Massachusetts Bay Company** company formed in 1629 by Puritans to start a colony in America (p. 133)
- Mayflower Compact** an agreement made by Pilgrim leaders that ensured self-government (p. 130)
- mercantilism** the theory that a state's power depends on its wealth (p. 170)
- meridian** lines of longitude (p. 13)
- mesa** area of raised land with steep sides; smaller than a plateau (p. 21)
- mestizo** person in the Spanish colonies of both Spanish and Native American parents (p. 100)
- Middle Ages** a period from A.D. 500 to 1500 during which feudalism replaced centralized government and the Roman Catholic church became a powerful force in Europe (p. 63)
- Middle Passage** the forced trip between Africa and America made by enslaved Africans (p. 165)
- militia** group of civilians declared by law to be called to military service and trained as soldiers to fight in emergencies (p. 197)

- minutemen** militia volunteers who could be ready to fight at a moment's notice during the American Revolution (p. 198)
- mission** religious community, often near a small town and surrounding a church (p. 99)
- Missouri Compromise** passed in 1820, it allowed all new states north of the Missouri Compromise line to enter the Union as free states; it would keep an even balance of power in the Senate—12 free states and 12 slave states (p. 403)
- monarch** a ruler or head of a country (p. 63)
- monopoly** exclusive control of a product or service in a particular market by a single company (pp. 402, 647)
- Monroe Doctrine** a policy that warned European nations not to interfere in the Americas (p. 409)
- Mound Builders** ancient Native American culture that built monuments of earth (p. 41)
- multinational state** a nation with many different ethnic groups (p. 686)
- mutiny** to seize control of a ship from the captain and officers (p. 77)

## N

- Nahuatl** the language of the Aztec people (p. 93)
- national anthem** an official song of praise and patriotism (p. 380)
- national debt** the total amount a government owes (p. 329)
- National Road** a government-funded roadway that led to the West (p. 394)
- nationalism** feelings of pride and devotion to one's country (pp. 399, 667)
- nationalize** government action of taking over a business (p. 657)
- nativist** one who distrusts immigrants (p. 519)
- naval stores** products of pine forests used in wooden shipbuilding and maintenance (p. 143)
- navigation** the science of piloting ships or aircraft (p. 70)
- Navigation Acts** laws passed by England to control colonial trade (p. 171)
- neutral** choosing not to take sides in a dispute (p. 335)
- nominating convention** a meeting where delegates from each state cast their votes for political candidates (p. 423)
- Northwest Passage** water route to Asia through North America sought by European explorers (p. 85)
- nullification** right of states to declare a federal law illegal (p. 431)
- nullify** to declare a law invalid (p. 347)

## O

- Olive Branch Petition** a letter of peace drafted by the Second Continental Congress to Great Britain (p. 215)
- open range** vast areas of unfenced lands in the West; used by ranchers for grazing cattle (p. 639)
- overseer** direct supervisor of enslaved workers (p. 528)

## P

- parallel** lines of latitude (p. 13)
- pass** an opening between mountains (p. 446)
- patent** exclusive right to use, make, or sell an invention (p. 515)
- Patriot** one who supported independence from Great Britain for the thirteen colonies (p. 219)
- patroon** landowner in the Dutch colonies who received rent, taxes, and labor from tenant farmers (pp. 138, 158)
- peninsulare** government and church official in Spanish colonial America who had been born in Spain (p. 100)
- pension** payment for military service (p. 237)
- pet bank** a state bank (p. 428)
- Pilgrim** English settler seeking religious freedom in the Americas (p. 129)
- plantation** large farm worked by many laborers (pp. 81, 125)
- pocket veto** the President's power to retain a bill unsigned until Congress adjourns (p. 606)
- political party** a group of people who share the same viewpoints on governmental issues (p. 339)
- poll tax** a sum of money paid in exchange for the right to vote (p. 477)
- popular sovereignty** the belief that people should have the right to rule themselves (p. 282)
- potlatch** a feast held by wealthy Native American families of the Northwest where gifts were given to community members (p. 48)
- prairie schooner** lightweight, covered wagon (p. 447)
- preamble** the first part, or introduction, of a document (p. 218)
- precedent** a model to be used as a guide for future actions (p. 287)
- precipitation** moisture that falls as rain, snow, or sleet (p. 26)
- presidio** Spanish fort in the Americas built to protect mission settlements (p. 99)
- privateer** armed, private ship that protected colonial ports (pp. 230, 377)

- Proclamation of 1763** official announcement from the British government that ended all settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains (p. 191)
- prohibition** banning of liquor (p. 486)
- proprietary colony** a colony given to an individual by the king of England (p. 139)
- proprietor** individual who received legal and exclusive right to a colony (p. 139)
- prospector** miner who explored areas for mineral deposits such as gold (p. 465)
- protective tariff** a tax on imports designed to protect American industries and goods (p. 401)
- pueblo** home built of adobe by Native Americans, or a community of these homes (p. 43)
- Puritan** member of the Anglican Church who wanted to "purify" the church (p. 128)

## Q

- Quaker** Protestant reformer who believed in religious tolerance; also known as the Society of Friends (p. 139)
- quartering** housing and feeding (p. 192)
- quota** a fixed number limit (p. 591)

## R

- Radical Republicans** representatives in Congress who supported rights for freedmen and held anti-Southern beliefs (p. 605)
- ratification** vote of approval (p. 327)
- ratify** to officially approve a proposal (p. 252)
- Rebels** members of the Confederate Army (p. 572)
- Reconstruction** period following the Civil War during which the South was rebuilt (p. 604)
- reform** improvement or change for the better (p. 453)
- region** parts of the earth that share common characteristics (p. 11)
- relief** differences in height in a landscape; how flat or rugged the surface is (p. 20)
- Renaissance** revival of interest in the arts, literature, culture, and learning of ancient Greece and Rome, c. 1400–1600 (p. 67)
- rendezvous** yearly meeting where mountain men traded furs for supplies (p. 446)
- reparation** payments made by a defeated nation as compensation for damages that occurred during a war (p. 669)
- representative democracy** government in which people elect leaders or officials to make decisions for them (p. 282)



## republic—Thanksgiving

- republic** government in which people elect officials to represent them (p. 257)  
**Republicans** a national political party started in 1854 (p. 552)  
**reservation** special government land set aside for Native Americans (p. 642)  
**responsibilities** tasks citizens should do (p. 291)  
**revival** a period of religious awakening (p. 179)  
**royal colony** a colony under control of the English king (p. 126)  
**royalty** payment to make a patented device (p. 515)  
**rural** to be outside a city, such as the countryside (p. 163)

## S

- saga** unwritten legend or legacy (p. 63)  
**scalawags** Southerners who joined the Republican party during Reconstruction and supported the economic development of the South (p. 620)  
**seamstress** woman who sews for a living (p. 515)  
**secede** withdraw from a large political body (p. 431)  
**Second Continental Congress** the second meeting of all thirteen colonies in May 1775, to appoint a military leader and raise an army (p. 200)  
**Second Great Awakening** revival of religious faith and social feeling during the early 1800s (p. 486)  
**sectionalism** rivalry based on the special interests of different areas (p. 402)  
**sedition** to act or speak out against the government to cause unrest (p. 346)  
**segregation** enforced separation of racial groups in schooling, housing, and other public areas (p. 625)  
**separation of powers** the division of power among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government (p. 268)  
**Separatists** those who left the Anglican Church (p. 129)  
**serf** peasant in the Middle Ages who was bound to the land (p. 64)  
**settlement house** center located in city slum that provided immigrants with food, education, and health care (p. 654)  
**shaman** a Native American religious leader (p. 46)  
**sharecroppers** workers who farm the land owned by someone else and receive a share of the crops in return (p. 616)  
**siege** the act of surrounding and attacking a fortified area over a period of time (p. 586)  
**slave codes** laws that denied enslaved Africans most of their rights (p. 165)  
**slum** poor, run-down area in the city (p. 653)  
**social mobility** the opportunity for a person to move from one social class to another (p. 179)

- socialism** political system in which property is owned collectively (p. 486)  
**sovereign** independent (p. 431)  
**specialized worker** one who does only one kind of work (p. 52)  
**specie** money in the form of gold and silver (p. 436)  
**spoils system** practice of dismissing government job holders affiliated with a defeated party and replacing them with supporters of the winning party (p. 427)  
**Stamp Act** law passed in 1765 by British Parliament that forced people to pay tax on items such as newspapers and legal documents (p. 192)  
**states' rights** the belief that an individual state may restrict federal authority (p. 347)  
**stock** shares of ownership in a company (p. 672)  
**strait** narrow body of water lying between two pieces of land (p. 84)  
**strategy** a plan (p. 570)  
**strict construction** to limit the authority of the federal government to the powers specifically granted in the Constitution (p. 341)  
**subsidy** grant of money given by the government to assist a company or other group (p. 639)  
**subsistence farming** when farmers produce only enough to feed and maintain their families (p. 151)  
**suffrage** right to vote (p. 423)

## T

- Taino** Native American who lived in the Bahamas when Christopher Columbus first arrived there (p. 78)  
**tariff** tax on imported goods (p. 331)  
**Tejanos** people of Mexican heritage who consider Texas their home (p. 451)  
**telegraph** device used to send messages by means of electrical impulses across a wire (p. 512)  
**temperance movement** campaign against drinking started in the 1800s (p. 485)  
**tenant farmer** worker who rents and farms land owned by another person and pays the rent either in cash or with a portion of the crop (p. 616)  
**tenement** run-down, overcrowded apartment building in the city (p. 653)  
**tepee** a Native American cone-shaped tent made from buffalo hides (p. 49)  
**terrace** leveled off strips of land (p. 53)  
**textile** fabric, especially woven or knitted (p. 387)  
**Thanksgiving** a celebration of a bountiful harvest shared by the Pilgrims and Native Americans (p. 131)

- Thirteenth Amendment** abolished slavery in the United States (p. 606)
- Tidewater** the area around slow flowing rivers that are affected by the ocean tides (p. 164)
- timberline** elevation above which trees cannot grow (p. 30)
- toleration** the acceptance of different beliefs (p. 133)
- Toleration Act** a guarantee that all Christians had the right to worship as they please (p. 143)
- toll** a fee paid to use a road or turnpike (p. 394)
- topography** physical features of the earth's surface such as mountains (p. 20)
- total war** the destruction of armies as well as resources (p. 593)
- totem pole** a large wooden carving created by Native Americans (p. 48)
- Townshend Acts** laws passed by British Parliament that placed import duties on tea, paper, glass, and paint (p. 193)
- Trail of Tears** long journey made by the Cherokee to present-day Arkansas and Oklahoma after being forced from their land (p. 434)
- Treaty of Alliance** agreement in February 1778; the French army promised to support the American militia in their fight against the British (p. 228)
- Treaty of Paris** agreement reached by the British and French in 1763 that officially ended the French and Indian War (p. 188); also, a later agreement reached in 1783 in which Britain acknowledged the independence of the colonies (p. 240)
- triangular trade route** regular trading route that formed a triangle between West Indies, colonial America, Europe, and West Africa (p. 152)
- tributary** a small branch of a river (p. 21)
- tribute** payment for protection (p. 334)
- turnpike** private road blocked by pikes; required payment of a toll by travelers (p. 394)
- tyranny** cruel and unjust rule (p. 283)

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## U

- ultimatum** a demand that could have serious consequences if ignored (p. 408)
- unconstitutional** contrary to what is written in the Constitution (p. 329)

- Underground Railroad** series of houses where "conductors" hid runaway enslaved persons, helping them on their escape to freedom (p. 491)
- urban** relating to that within a city (p. 163)

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## V

- veto** action by which an executive rejects a bill submitted by a legislature; to refuse to approve (p. 264)
- viceroy** a governor of the Spanish empire ruling in the Americas (p. 99)
- vigilante** member of an organization of citizens who takes the law into his or her own hands (p. 465)

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## W

- war hawk** a person in 1812 who wanted the United States to go to war against Great Britain (p. 375)
- weather** condition of the earth's atmosphere over a short period of time (p. 26)
- Wilderness Road** rocky trail through the Appalachian Mountains; traveled by settlers heading south of the Ohio River (p. 393)
- writs of assistance** written orders that allowed officials to conduct unrestricted searches for suspected smuggled goods; blank search warrants (p. 193)

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## X

- XYZ Affair** event in 1797 in which French representatives demanded bribes from American ambassadors (p. 345)

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## Y

- Yankee** member of the Union Army in the Civil War (p. 572)
- yeomanry** families on small Southern farms (p. 522)





## Connecticut—Jamestown

- Connecticut** state in the northeastern United States; one of the original 13 states (41°45'N/73°15'W) 143
- Cuba** country in the West Indies, North America (22°N/79°W) 77

## D

- Delaware** state in the northeastern United States; one of the original 13 states (38°45'N/75°30'W) 143
- Detroit** city in southeastern Michigan; site of significant battles during the French and Indian War and the War of 1812 (42°15'N/82°15'W) 378

## E

- England** division of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (56°30'N/1°45'W) 82
- Erie Canal** waterway connecting the Hudson River with Lake Erie through New York State (43°N/76°W) 396
- Erie, Lake** one of the Great Lakes between Canada and the United States (42°15'N/81°30'W) 108
- Europe** continent of the northern part of the Eastern Hemisphere between Asia and the Atlantic Ocean (50°N/15°E) 15

## F

- Florida** state in the southeastern United States (30°30'N/84°45'W) 102
- Fort Duquesne** French fort on the site of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (40°30'N/80°W) 186
- Fort Sumter** Union fort on island near Charleston, South Carolina; site of first military engagement of Civil War (32°45'N/80°W) 567
- France** country in western Europe (49°45'N/0°45'E) 82
- Fredericksburg** city and Civil War battle site in northeast Virginia (38°15'N/77°30'W) 578
- Freeport** city in northern Illinois; site of 1858 Lincoln-Douglas debate (42°15'N/89°30'W) 555

## G

- Georgia** state in the southeastern United States (32°45'N/83°45'W) 143
- Germany** country in central Europe; divided after World War II into East Germany and West Germany; unified in 1989 (50°N/10°E) 675
- Gettysburg** city and Civil War battle site in south central Pennsylvania; site where Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address (39°45'N/77°15'W) 579
- Great Britain** commonwealth comprising England, Scotland, and Wales (56°30'N/1°45'W) 178

**Great Lakes** chain of five lakes, Superior, Erie, Michigan, Ontario, and Huron, in central North America (45°N/87°W) 108

**Great Plains** flat grassland in the central United States (45°N/104°W) 22

**Great Salt Lake** lake in northern Utah with no outlet and strongly saline waters (41°15'N/112°45'W) 127

## H

- Harpers Ferry** town in northern West Virginia on the Potomac River (39°15'N/77°45'W) 557
- Hartford** capital of Connecticut located on the Connecticut River in the central part of the state (41°45'N/72°45'W) 143
- Hawaii** state in the United States located in the Pacific Ocean (20°N/157°W) 22
- Hiroshima** city in southern Japan; site of first military use of atomic bomb, August 6, 1945 (34°15'N/132°30'E) 677
- Hispaniola** island in the West Indies in North America, where Haiti and the Dominican Republic are located (17°30'N/73°15'W) 77
- Hudson Bay** large bay in northern Canada (60°N/86°W) 108
- Hudson River** river flowing through New York State into the Atlantic Ocean at New York City (52°45'N/74°W) 226
- Huron, Lake** one of the Great Lakes between the United States and Canada in North America (45°15'N/82°45'W) 108

## I

- Illinois** state in the north central United States; one of the states formed in the Northwest Territory (40°30'N/90°45'W) 22
- Indian Territory** land reserved by the United States government for Native Americans, now the state of Oklahoma (36°N/98°15'W) 490
- Indiana** state in the north central United States; one of the states formed in the Northwest Territory (39°45'N/86°45'W) 22
- Iowa** state in the north central United States acquired as part of the Louisiana Purchase (42°N/94°15'W) 22
- Italy** country in southern Europe along the Mediterranean Sea (44°N/11°15'E) 86

## J

- Jamestown** first permanent English settlement in North America; located in southeastern Virginia (37°15'N/76°45'W) 143

**Japan** island country in eastern Asia  
(36°30'N/133°30'E) 66

## K

**Kansas** state in the central United States; fighting over slavery issue in 1850s gave territory the name "Bleeding Kansas" (38°30'N/98°45'W) 22

**Kentucky** state in the south central United States; border state that sided with the Union during the Civil War (37°30'N/87°30'W) 22

**Kings Mountain** Revolutionary War battle site in northern South Carolina (35°15'N/81°15'W) 234

**Korea** peninsula in eastern Asia between China, Russia, and the Sea of Japan, on which are located the countries of North Korea and South Korea (38°15'N/127°30'E) 680

**Kuwait** country of the Middle East in southwestern Asia between Iraq and Saudi Arabia (29°N/47°45'E) 685

## L

**Lexington** Revolutionary War battle site in eastern Massachusetts; site of first clash between colonists and British, April 19, 1775 (42°26'N/71°13'W) 199

**Little Rock** capital of Arkansas located in the center of the state; site of 1957 conflict over public school integration (34°45'N/92°15'W) 490

**London** capital of United Kingdom located in the southeastern part of England (51°30'N/0°15'W) 181

**Los Angeles** city along the Pacific coast in southern California; industrial, financial, and trade center of western United States (34°N/118°15'W) 110

**Louisiana** state in the south central United States (30°45'N/92°45'W) 22

**Louisiana Territory** region of west central United States between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains purchased from France in 1803 (40°N/95°W) 191

## M

**Maine** state in the northeastern United States; 23rd state to enter the Union (45°30'N/69°45'W) 161

**Maryland** state in the eastern United States; one of the original 13 states (39°15'N/76°30'W) 143

**Massachusetts** state in the northeastern United States; one of the original 13 states (42°15'N/72°30'W) 143

**Mediterranean Sea** sea between Europe and Africa (36°15'N/13°30'E) 70

**Mexico** country in North America south of the United States (23°45'N/104°W) 53

**Mexico, Gulf of** gulf south of the United States and east of Mexico in North America (25°15'N/93°45'W) 53

**Michigan** state in the north central United States; one of the states formed in the Northwest Territory (45°N/85°W) 22

**Michigan, Lake** one of the five Great Lakes located in the north central United States (43°15'N/87°15'W) 108

**Minnesota** state in the north central United States; fur trade, good soil, and lumber attracted early settlers (46°15'N/96°15'W) 29

**Mississippi** state in the southeastern United States; became English territory after French and Indian War (32°30'N/89°45'W) 29

**Mississippi River** river flowing through the United States from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico; explored by French in 1600s (29°N/89°W) 184

**Missouri** state in the south central United States; petition for statehood resulted in sectional conflict and the Missouri Compromise (40°45'N/93°W) 29

**Missouri River** river flowing through the United States from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River near St. Louis (38°45'N/90°15'W) 184

**Montana** state in the northwestern United States; cattle industry grew during 1850s (47°15'N/111°45'W) 29

**Montgomery** capital of Alabama; site of 1955 bus boycott to protest segregation (32°30'N/86°15'W) 490

**Montreal** city on the St. Lawrence River in southern Quebec, Canada (45°30'N/73°30'W) 108

## N

**Nashville** capital of Tennessee located in the north central part of the state (36°15'N/86°45'W) 395

**Natchez** city in western Mississippi along the Mississippi River (31°30'N/91°15'W) 395

**National Road** road from Baltimore, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois (40°N/81°30'W) 395

**Nebraska** state in the central United States (41°45'N/101°30'W) 22

**Netherlands** country in northwestern Europe (53°N/4°E) 82

**Nevada** state in the western United States (39°30'N/117°W) 22

**New Amsterdam** town founded on Manhattan Island by Dutch settlers in 1625; renamed New York by British settlers (40°45'N/74°W) 109

**New Hampshire** state in northeastern United States; one of the original 13 states (44°N/71°45'W) 143

## New Jersey—Russia



- New Jersey** state in the northeastern United States; one of the original 13 states (40°30'N/74°45'W) 143
- New Mexico** state in the southwestern United States; ceded to the United States by Mexico in 1848 (34°30'N/107°15'W) 110
- New Orleans** city in southern Louisiana in the Mississippi Delta (30°N/90°W) 364
- New York** state in the northeastern United States; one of the original 13 states (42°45'N/78°W) 143
- New York City** city in southeastern New York State at the mouth of the Hudson River; largest city in the United States (40°45'N/74°W) 143
- Normandy** region along French coast and site of D-Day invasion, June 6, 1944 (48°N/2°W) 676
- North America** continent in the northern part of the Western Hemisphere between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans (45°N/100°W) 40
- North Carolina** state in the southeastern United States; one of the original 13 states (35°45'N/81°30'W) 143
- North Dakota** state in the north central United States; Congress created Dakota Territory in 1861 (47°15'N/102°W) 22
- Northwest Territory** territorial division north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River (47°30'N/87°30'W) 373

## O

- Ohio** state in the north central United States; first state in Northwest Territory (40°30'N/83°15'W) 22
- Ohio River** river flowing from Allegheny and Monongahela rivers in western Pennsylvania into the Mississippi River (39°N/85°W) 134
- Ohio Valley** valley of the Ohio River, which flows from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River at Cairo, Illinois (37°30'N/88°W) 373
- Oklahoma** state in the south central United States; Five Civilized Tribes moved to territory 1830–1842 (36°N/98°15'W) 22
- Ontario, Lake** one of the five Great Lakes between Canada and the United States (43°30'N/79°W) 108
- Oregon** state in the northwestern United States; adopted woman suffrage in 1912 (43°45'N/123°45'W) 22
- Oregon Trail** pioneer trail from Independence, Missouri, to the Oregon Territory (42°30'N/110°W) 464

## P

- Pacific Ocean** world's largest ocean located between Asia and the Americas (0°/175°W) 22
- Pearl Harbor** naval base at Honolulu, Hawaii; site of 1941 Japanese attack, leading to United States entry into World War II (21°21'N/157°57'W) 675

- Pennsylvania** state in the northeastern United States (41°N/78°15'W) 143
- Philadelphia** city in eastern Pennsylvania on the Delaware River; Declaration of Independence and the Constitution both adopted in city's Independence Hall (40°N/75°W) 143
- Pittsburgh** city in western Pennsylvania; one of the great steelmaking centers of the world (40°30'N/80°W) 396
- Plymouth** town in eastern Massachusetts; first successful English colony in New England (42°N/70°45'W) 143
- Portugal** country in southwestern Europe (38°15'N/8°15'W) 82
- Potomac River** river flowing from West Virginia into Chesapeake Bay (38°N/77°W) 378
- Promontory Point** site in Utah where the first transcontinental railroad was completed (41°45'N/112°15'W) 638
- Providence** capital of Rhode Island; site of first English settlement in Rhode Island (41°45'N/71°30'W) 143
- Puerto Rico** United States possession in the West Indies (18°15'N/66°45'W) 77

## Q

- Quebec** city in Canada, capital of Quebec Province, on the St. Lawrence River; first settlement in New France (46°45'N/71°15'W) 103

## R

- Raleigh** capital of North Carolina located in the north central part of the state (35°45'N/78°45'W) 395
- Rhode Island** state in the northeastern United States; one of the original 13 states (41°30'N/71°45'W) 22
- Richmond** capital of Virginia located in the central part of the state; capital of the Confederacy during the Civil War (37°30'N/77°30'W) 234
- Rio Grande** river between the United States and Mexico in North America; forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico (26°N/97°30'W) 21
- Roanoke** island off the coast of present-day North Carolina that was site of early British colonizing efforts (35°N/75°39'W) 143
- Rocky Mountains** mountain range in western United States and Canada in North America (50°N/114°W) 22
- Russia** name of republic; former empire of eastern Europe and northern Asia coinciding with Soviet Union (60°30'N/64°E) 445

## S

- St. Augustine** city in northeastern Florida on the Atlantic coast; oldest permanent existing European settlement in North America, founded in 1565 (30°N/81°15'W) 102
- St. Lawrence River** river flowing from Lake Ontario, between Canada and the United States, through Canada to the Atlantic Ocean (48°N/65°15'W) 378
- St. Louis** city in eastern Missouri on the Mississippi River (38°45'N/90°15'W) 364
- Salt Lake City** capital of Utah located in the northern part of the state; founded by Mormons in 1847 (40°45'N/111°45'W) 463
- San Antonio** city in south central Texas (29°30'N/98°30'W) 110
- Santa Fe** capital of New Mexico located in the north central part of the state (35°45'N/106°W) 102
- Saratoga** Revolutionary War battle site in the Hudson Valley of eastern New York State (43°N/73°51'W) 226
- Seneca Falls** town in New York State; site of 1848 woman's rights convention (43°N/77°W) 495
- Sierra Nevada** mountain range in eastern California (39°N/120°W) 127
- South Africa** country in southern Africa (28°S/24°45'E) 538
- South Carolina** state in the southeastern United States; one of the original 13 states (34°15'N/81°15'W) 143
- South Dakota** state in the north central United States; acquired through the Louisiana Purchase (44°15'N/102°W) 22
- Soviet Union** former country in northern Europe and Asia (60°30'N/64°E) 679
- Spain** country in southwestern Europe (40°15'N/4°30'W) 77
- Superior, Lake** one of the five Great Lakes between Canada and the United States in North America (47°45'N/89°15'W) 108

## T

- Tennessee** state in the south central United States; first state readmitted to the Union after the Civil War (35°45'N/88°W) 22
- Tenochtitlán** Aztec capital on the site of present-day Mexico City (19°30'N/99°15'W) 53
- Texas** state in the south central United States; Mexican colony that became an independent republic before joining the United States (31°N/101°W) 22
- Trenton** capital of New Jersey located on the Delaware River; site of Revolutionary War battle in December 1776 (40°15'N/74°45'W) 226

## U

- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** *See* Soviet Union.
- United States** country in central North America; fourth largest country in the world in both area and population (38°N/110°W) 22
- Utah** state in the western United States; settled by Mormons in 1840s (39°30'N/112°45'W) 110

## V

- Valley Forge** Revolutionary War winter camp northwest of Philadelphia (40°N/75°30'W) 226
- Veracruz** city in eastern Mexico on the Gulf of Mexico coast (19°15'N/96°W) 460
- Vermont** state in the northeastern United States; 14th state to enter the Union (43°45'N/72°45'W) 22
- Vicksburg** city and Civil War battle site in western Mississippi on the Mississippi River (32°21'N/90°52'W) 585
- Vietnam** country in southeastern Asia (16°N/108°E) 681
- Virginia** state in the eastern United States; colony in which first permanent English settlement in the Americas was established (37°N/78°W) 143

## W

- Washington** state in the northwestern United States; territory reached by Lewis and Clark in 1805 (47°30'N/121°15'W) 22
- Washington, D.C.** capital of the United States located on the Potomac River at its confluence with the Anacostia River, between Maryland and Virginia; coinciding with the District of Columbia (38°53'N/77°02'W) 226
- West Virginia** state in the east central United States (39°N/80°45'W) 22
- Wisconsin** state in the north central United States; passed first state unemployment compensation act, 1932 (44°30'N/91°W) 22
- Wyoming** state in the western United States; territory provided women the right to vote, 1869 (42°45'N/108°30'W) 22

## Y

- Yorktown** town in southeastern Virginia; site of final battle of Revolutionary War (37°15'N/76°30'W) 234