

AP VOCAB

Period 1: 1491-1607

Anasazi

This term can be used to describe the culture of the ancient pueblo peoples of the American southwest.

Animism

This is the term for the belief that spirits inhabit all objects and processes in nature and is often associated with native spiritual practices in Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

Assimilation

This is the gradual process by which an ethnic, racial, or religious group merges into the dominant surrounding population.

Aztecs

They were a Mesoamerican Indian culture that was devastated by Cortez and the Spanish in the 1520s.

Cahokia

This is the name of the ancient Mississippian city that existed from the 600s-1400s and was the largest city in North America prior to European contact.

Capitalism

This is an economic system where the factors of production are privately owned.

Cartography

This is the study and practice of the making of maps.

Christianity

This is a monotheistic religion centered on the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth.

Christopher Columbus

He was an Italian explorer whose travels to the Americas in 1492 were funded by Spain and started the awareness of the new world.

Columbian Exchange

This was the enormously widespread transfer of agricultural goods between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres that occurred after 1492.

Conquistador

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This term refers to the explorers, soldiers, and adventurers who brought much of the Americas under Spanish control in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Cortez

He was the Spanish explorer who conquered the Aztec Empire in the 1520s.

Cultural Diffusion

This is the process by which traits, objects, ideas, or behaviors are spread from one society to another.

Eastern Woodland

This is the name of the large culture group of American Indians that lived in from what is now Maine to Georgia.

Encomienda

This was the system by which the Spanish government rewarded its governors in the Americas with title to land and permission to enslave any natives living on that land.

Feudal Society

This term describes the political and economic relationships which governed the lives of nobles, knights, and serfs during much of the Medieval period in European history- and in Japanese, history, too. Under this system, lesser nobles called "vassals" held land called "fiefs" at the pleasure of the more powerful lords, to whom they owed allegiance and military service.

Great Basin

This is the largest watershed in the United States, stretching from southern Oregon, into Utah, and covering most of Arizona.

Great Plains

This area in the "middle" of the United States has been traditionally known for its agricultural and dairy production.

Gullah

This is the name of the African American people who live along the South Carolina and Georgia coast, and whose culture is a mixture of African and Caribbean heritage.

Hacienda

Spanish for "estate," this was a type of plantation or other economic activity in Spain's "New World" colonies.

Hopewell

This pre-Columbian Native American culture was found throughout North America from approximately 200 BCE to 500 CE, trading extensively in and throughout the region.

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Hunter Gatherers

This is the name given to a society that existed before the Agricultural Revolution and that survives on the subsistence method.

Influenza

This infectious disease is NOT the "common cold:" its high fever can affect the entire body and sometimes cause death.

Iroquois Confederacy

This is the term used to represent the five Native American tribes- Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca- that banded together prior to European arrival in North America, and whose organization influenced the Founding Fathers.

Jesuits

This is the name of a Catholic missionary group founded in the Sixteenth Century by St. Ignatius of Loyola.

Lateen Sail

This type of triangular sail was key in aiding the European exploration of the "New World" in the 1500s and 1600s.

Longhouse

This type of wooden structure was made by Native Americans in the northeast portion of what is now the United States.

Matriarchal

This refers to a society whose members are typically controlled by women.

Mercantilism

This was the economic philosophy that control of imports was the key to enhancing the health of a nation and that Colonies existed to serve the home country as a source of raw materials and a market for manufactured goods.

Mestizo

This is a historic term that refers to a person of mixed European and Amerindian ancestry living in Latin America.

Missionary

This is a member of a religious group who travels to a different location to evangelize and help others, both in religious and non-religious ways.

Missions

These outposts were established in Spanish colonies- either along the coast or in remote areas- to spread Catholicism among the natives cultures.

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Mississippian

This prehistoric period lasted from about A.D. 800-1600 and was characterized by complex agricultural societies that were settled in small villages.

Mita

This is the name given to an obligation of labor or public service to Latin American rulers during colonial- and pre-colonial- times.

Mound Builders

This is the general name given to Pre-Columbian Native American cultures who constructed earthen structures for religious, burial, and/or ceremonial purposes.

Native American

This is the historical term given to the people who inhabited North America prior to European colonization and after.

Nomadic

In this way of life, communities of people move from one place to another, rather than settling permanently in one location.

Patriarchal

This refers to a society whose members are typically controlled by men.

Plantation Economy

An economy in which large raw material crops (e.g. cotton and tobacco) are grown and exported usually to Western Europe. The work is very labor intensive and many times involved slaves.

Portuguese

This refers to both a people (located on the western-most portion of the Iberian Peninsula) and a language (common there and also in the country of Brazil).

Pre Columbian

This term is used to describe the era in North and South America prior to European exploration and colonization.

Pueblo

This is the Native American culture present in the American southwest prior to the 16th century, known for living in small towns made of permanent structures that would eventually represent their very name.

Slavery

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This is the term used to describe a system of forced labor in which a person is considered to be the property of another person.

Smallpox

This was an infectious disease in which fluid filled blisters and high fever were common, as well as sometimes death in some cases. It was most common from the 1500s until the late-1800s.

Spanish

This refers to both a people (located on the Iberian Peninsula) and a language (common in Central and South America).

Syncretism

This is the term given to the process in which two religions or cultures meld to produce something new and unique.

Treaty Of Tordesillas

This 1494 agreement divided New World lands between Spain and Portugal, revising the Papal Line of Demarcation (1493).

Voodoo

This term refers to a syncretic religion found in West Africa and Haiti.

Wattle And Daub

This building style was used by Native American groups and consisted of a weave of wood reinforced with mud.

Western Hemisphere

This is the half of the earth to the west of the Prime Meridian.

Zambo

This historical term is used to describe a person of African and Amerindian ancestry.

1607-1754

Atlantic Ocean

This is the ocean found on the east coast of the United States and the west coast of some European and African countries.

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Atlantic World

This term refers to the history of the interactions among the peoples and empires along the eastern boundaries of North and South America from the 1450s to present day.

Beaver Wars

This is the name given to a series of conflicts in the 1600s between Native Americans and their European allies, with the purpose of controlling the fur trade and expanding territorial control in the upper Midwest/Great Lakes region.

Cartier

This French explorer claimed much of what is now Canada for his native country.

Catawba

This Native American tribe resided along the North Carolina and South Carolina border through the colonial era, were primarily agricultural, and fought on the side of the colonists during the American Revolution.

Catholic Church

This is the world's largest Christian denomination, embracing over half of the world's Christians and one-sixth of the world's population. It is led by the Pope.

Charter Of Massachusetts Bay Colony

Document that established the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629 and established the self-government of the colony.

Chattel

This is the technical term for the type of slavery in which people are treated as property, are routinely bought and sold, and are coerced into working for no pay.

Cherokee War

This conflict took place in the 1750s between British forces in the Southeast and an Indian tribe that would, decades later, be forced to the Oklahoma on the "Trail of Tears."

Chesapeake Bay

This is the largest estuary in the United States and plays a major role in both the geography and economy of Maryland.

City On A Hill

This phrase was used by Puritan leader John Winthrop when referring to the colonists opportunity to found a religiously-oriented settlement that would be admired and emulated by others around the world.

Dominion Of New England

This union of colonies in northeastern British North America was created in 1686, was headed by a royal governor, but was dissolved in 1689 after being highly unpopular with people there.

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Enlightenment

This was an 18th century intellectual movement beginning in France.

Field Slave

This term refers to slaves who performed physical work out of doors, usually involving farming and working on a plantation.

French

This refers to both a people (located on mainland of Europe) and a language (spoken there and also in parts of Canada, the Caribbean, and the African continent).

Frontier

A term used to describe unsettled land or territory west of the existing colonies. People that traveled to settle these areas were called pioneers.

Fundamental Orders Of Connecticut

This document was created in 1638 in colonial North America, giving structure and power to the government in a small New England colony.

George Whitefield

He was an Anglican minister, known for his work in the First Great Awakening and his assistance to John and Charles Wesley in founding the Methodist Church.

Great Awakening

This was a religious revival that promised the grace of God to all who could experience a desire for it.

House Of Burgesses

This was the first representative government in North America located in Virginia, but the Virginia Company had to approve any laws it passed.

House Slave

This term refers to slaves who carried out domestic work, such as preparing meals, making beds, and tending to the children of plantation owners.

Huron Confederacy

This was the name given to the confederation of Bear, Rock, Barking Dogs, and White Thorns Native Americans who lived in the Great Lakes region.

Indentured Servants

In U.S. History, this is the name for people who were forced into labor for a certain period of time in return for their paid passage to North America.

Iroquois Confederacy

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This is the term used to represent the five Native American tribes- Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca- that banded together prior to European arrival in North America, and whose organization influenced the Founding Fathers.

John Locke

This was a British philosopher who argued that governments only purpose was to protect man's natural rights.

John Rolfe

This Virginia colonist is credited with successfully cultivating a popular new strain of tobacco which became the cash crop that helped make the Virginia Colony profitable.

John Smith

He was an English soldier and sailor, who is now remembered helping to establish Jamestown, the first permanent English colony in North America.

Joint Stock Company

These "corporations" sold shares of stock to wealthy investors in Europe; the funds were used to finance the colonization of the New World.

Jonathan Edwards

This New England minister, a key figure in the First Great Awakening, is perhaps most known for his "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God" sermon of 1741.

Judaism

This is the oldest, monotheistic religion and is based on the Hebrew Bible

King Phillip's War

This 1675 war between the New England settlers and the Wampanoag Confederacy resulted in a resounding victory for the English.

Maryland Toleration Act

This was an 1649 colonial law mandating religious tolerance for Christians and allowed freedom of worship.

Massachusetts Bay

This New England colony was founded by the English in the 1620s by Puritans, and is close to the present-day cities of Boston and Salem.

Mayflower Compact

This was the first governing document of Plymouth Colony, signed by the Pilgrims in November of 1620.

Mercantilism

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This was the economic philosophy that control of imports was the key to enhancing the health of a nation and that Colonies existed to serve the home country as a source of raw materials and a market for manufactured goods.

Mid-Atlantic

This is the name given to the group of states that lie west and south of Vermont and Massachusetts, east of Ohio, and north of North Carolina.

Middle Colonies

This colonial region consisted of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

Molasses Act

This 1733 act of Parliament created a significant tax on refined sugar cane that was imported to British colonies from non-British colonies.

Montesquieu

He was a French philosopher who developed a number of political theories in his Spirit of the Laws.

Navigation Acts

Series of laws passed by England in 1651 stating that English trade must be transported on English ships.

New Amsterdam

This was the 17th century Dutch colonial town that grew to become New York City. It was originally explored by Henry Hudson of the Dutch East India Company in 1609.

New England

This colonial region consisted of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

New England Articles Of Confederation

A military alliance of the English colonies. Its primary purpose was to unite the Puritan colonies in support of the church, and for defense against the Native Americans and the Dutch colonies.

New France

This is the name of the land originally claimed by Jaques Cartier in 1534 that eventually encompassed land from Canada southward to Louisiana.

New Spain

This was the name of the Spanish colonial territories that stretched from Central America, through Mexico, and all the way into Canada.

Plymouth

This English colony was founded by Pilgrims aboard the "Mayflower" in 1620.

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Powhatan

This was a powerful Native American tribe that was in constant conflict with European settlers in eastern Virginia.

Praying Towns

These were created by Puritans in colonial New England for the purpose of converting local Native Americans to Christianity.

Protestant

This is the Christian religious branch that split from the Roman Catholic Church in the 16th century.

Pueblo Revolt

This 1680 uprising by Native Americans against the Spanish in the New Mexico territory succeeded in driving the Europeans south.

Puritans

Radical protestant followers of John Calvin seeking purity of church and doctrine. Many emigrated to North America from 1620-1640s to separate themselves from the Church of England and its tolerance of Roman Catholic practices.

Roger Williams

English theologian with unique beliefs in colonial America. He was an advocate for the separation of church and state and Native American rights. He is also the founder of Providence, Rhode Island and the first Baptist church in America.

Salutary Neglect

This refers to the unofficial British policy of enforcing few of the restrictions legally placed on their North American colonies in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Second Treatise On Government

This 1689 book by John Locke asserts that governments exist because of a "social contract theory" based on people's natural rights.

Slavery

This is the term used to describe a system of forced labor in which a person is considered to be the property of another person.

Southern Colonies

This colonial region consisted of Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, and Georgia.

Spanish

This refers to both a people (located on the Iberian Peninsula) and a language (common in Central and South America).

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Spanish Armada

This refers to the most powerful European navy in the 16th century, until its defeat in 1588 at the hands of the British.

Squanto

He was a Native American who assisted the Pilgrims' survival in the early 1620s.

St. Augustine

This was the oldest continually occupied European settlement in North America. It was founded on August 28, 1565, by the Spanish.

Stono Rebellion

This was the earliest known rebellion against slavery in the New World. In 1739, a group of South Carolina slaves gathered to march for freedom.

Tobacco

This is the agricultural product smoked by Native Americans and brought back to Europe with the discovery of the new world. It helped the colonization of the future American South.

Town Meeting

This is a form of municipal legislature, still seen in some New England states, where an entire local group of people are able to participate in the creation of local governing policies.

Trans-atlantic Slave Trade

This was the trade of African slaves by Europeans. Most slaves were shipped from West Africa to the New World.

Wampanoag

This Native American people lived in what was colonial New England, but were either killed or enslaved as a result of their involvement in King Philip's War (1675-1678).

West Indies

This is a historical term that refers to the islands bordering the Caribbean Sea and stretching into the Atlantic Ocean.

Wool Act

This 1699 act of Parliament attempted to control the production and sale of fibers obtained from sheep with Ireland, and completely banned their export from the British North American colonies.

AP VOCAB

Period 3: 1754-1800

Abigail Adams

Before she became the second "First Lady" of the United States, she urged her husband to "remember the ladies" when helping draft the Declaration of Independence and consider the needs and rights of women as well as of men in forming the new country.

Abolition

This term describes the movement to end the slave trade and emancipate American slaves during the 1800s.

Adam Smith

This 18th century economist coined the term "Invisible Hand," a metaphor representing the natural forces that drive individuals to succeed economically, which are the same forces that "invisibly" guide a large economy.

Alexander Hamilton

He was a "founding father," an author of the *Federalist Papers*, the first Secretary of the Treasury, and the architect of the first fiscal plan for the United States after the ratification of the Constitution.

Alien And Sedition Acts

Passed in 1798, these laws were supposed to "protect" the U.S. from foreign people looking to spread the chaos of the French Revolution and from subversive or terroristic acts.

American Revolution

This was the first successful colonial independence movement against a European power, 1775-1783.

Anti-Federalist

This series of articles was written in 1787 urging Americans to oppose the ratification of the proposed United States Constitution.

Appalachian Mountains

This is the eastern North American range that reaches from Alabama in the south to Canada in the north. Mt. Mitchell is the highest point in this range.

Article I

This portion of the Constitution outlines the powers of the Legislative Branch of the Federal government.

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Article II

This article of the Constitution deals with the Executive Branch, including Presidential qualifications and impeachment proceedings.

Article III

This portion of the U.S. Constitution deals exclusively with the establishment and powers of the Judicial Branch of government.

Articles Of Confederation

The first government of the United States was based on this, which was created in 1777.

Attucks

He is believed to be the first person killed by British soldiers during the Boston Massacre in 1770.

Barbary Pirates

These pirates caused havoc for American and European sailors off the North African coast through the early 1800s and were the target of U.S. naval forces during Jefferson's presidency.

Barbary War

This conflict took place between the U.S. and Berber states (1801-1805) along the north coast of Africa over the harassment of U.S. ships in the region.

Benedict Arnold

He began the American Revolution as a leader in the Continental Army, but changed sides in 1780 and defected to the British Army.

Benjamin Franklin

This was a printer, scientist and inventor who helped write both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Bicameral

This is the practice of having two chambers in a legislature or a parliament.

Bill Of Rights

These are the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, generally directed at protecting the individual from abuse of power by the national government.

Boston Massacre

This was an event that occurred on Monday, March 5, 1770 that helped spark the American Revolution.

Boston Tea Party

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This was a political protest by Boston, Massachusetts residents in 1773 against the British parliament led by the Sons of Liberty.

Chattel

This is the technical term for the type of slavery in which people are treated as property, are routinely bought and sold, and are coerced into working for no pay.

Chief Little Turtle

He was chief of the Miami Indians in the late-1700s/early-1900s, leading his people to several successful military engagements against the United States.

Committee Of Correspondence

This was a local government body in the American colonies that coordinated written communication outside of the colony. They were important to the revolution effort.

Common Sense

Written by Thomas Paine in early 1776, it said that continued American loyalty to Britain would be absurd, and independence was the only rational thing for colonists to do.

Constitution

This is the system by which the main institutions of a nation's government are arranged and kept in place. It may be written down (as in the United States) or it may be unwritten (as in Great Britain).

Continental Army

This was the name of the military force that fought for and won independence from Great Britain in the American Revolution.

Corrido

This is a type of ballad or narrative song used by Hispanics and Hispanic Americans for cultural or historical purposes.

Declaration Of Independence

This was an act passed by the Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776 declaring the thirteen American Colonies independent of British rule.

Declaratory Act

This law was passed in British Parliament in 1766. In this Act, Parliament claims the right to make laws for the American colonies. The issue of governing the colonies would become one of the major issues as the colonies moved towards independence.

Democratic Republican

This early American political party was founded by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison and was based upon a "strict constructionist" view of the U.S. Constitution.

Election Of 1796

AP VOCAB

This election saw John Adams and Thomas Jefferson vying to become the second President of the United States. Adams won by a narrow electoral margin.

Fallen Timbers

The battle in 1794 was the final one in the Northwest Indian War, a conflict that pitted Native Americans (with British help) against the United States in the Northwest Territory.

Farewell Address

This is the name to the essay written by the first U.S. President in which we warned of the dangers of sectionalism, political parties, becoming involved in foreign affairs, escalating debt, and much more.

Federalism

This system of government has powers divided between the central government and regional governments, with central government being supreme.

Federalist

This early American political party was founded by Alexander Hamilton and based upon the belief that a strong national government was critical to the survival of the nation.

Federalist Papers

This was a series of Articles written to persuade New York to ratify the Constitution.

Field Slave

This term refers to slaves who performed physical work out of doors, usually involving farming and working on a plantation.

First Continental Congress

This was the group of representatives from twelve North American Colonies who met in 1774 in response to the Intolerable Acts.

French And Indian War

Battles between France and England in the new world resulting in the loss of all French possessions.

French Revolution

This was a revolution from 1789-1800 that was inspired by revolution in North America.

Frontier

A term used to describe unsettled land or territory west of the existing colonies. People that traveled to settle these areas were called pioneers.

George III

This was the ruler of Great Britain during the Seven Years' War, American Revolution, and War of 1812.

AP VOCAB

George Washington

He was our first president, father of the nation, founding father, and Commander of the Continental Army in victory over Britain in the Revolutionary War.

Hessian

These were German soldiers of the 1700s who were hired by Great Britain to fight in the American Revolution AGAINST the American colonists.

House Slave

This term refers to slaves who carried out domestic work, such as preparing meals, making beds, and tending to the children of plantation owners.

Immigration

This is the movement of people into a new country or political unit, resulting in a change of personal, permanent residence.

Impressments

This was the practice of the British Navy to stop U.S. ships on the open ocean and force crewmen into British naval service.

Interventionism

This is a policy of advocating participation in foreign countries affairs.

Intolerable Acts

These were series of laws passed in response to the Boston Tea Party by the British Parliament in 1774. Those laws included the Massachusetts Government Act, Administration of Justice Act, Boston Port Act, and the Quartering Act. These acts are considered a significant cause of the American Revolutionary War.

Iroquois Confederacy

This is the term used to represent the five Native American tribes- Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca- that banded together prior to European arrival in North America, and whose organization influenced the Founding Fathers.

Isolationism

This is a policy of nonparticipation in international affairs.

James Armistead

He was a slave during the Revolutionary War, but was also a spy for the Continental Army. His intelligence played a key role in the defeat of the British at Yorktown.

James Madison

This was an author of the Virginia Plan, considered to be the "Father of the Constitution," and President during the War of 1812.

Jays Treaty

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This 1794 agreement between the U.S. and Great Britain resulted in British troops withdrawing from certain North American territories, averting war between the two countries.

John Adams

He was one of the writers and signers of the Declaration of Independence, the first Vice President, and the Second U.S. President.

John Locke

This was a British philosopher who argued that governments only purpose was to protect man's natural rights.

Lexington And Concord

Battles where first shots of American Revolution were fired.

Limited Government

This is a form of government in which the power to rule is significantly restrained by a strong Constitution or other document.

Loose Interpretation

This is the tendency of more broadly interpreting the meaning of laws, especially Constitutional Amendments.

Lord Cornwallis

He was the British general that was defeated at Yorktown to signify the end (and loss) of the Revolutionary War.

Loyalist

This is a group of American colonists, who leading up to and during the American Revolution, were supporters of the British crown.

Marquis De La Fayette

He was a French military officer who was a key general during both the French and American Revolutionary wars. He volunteered his services.

Mercy Otis Warren

She was the first female playwright in the United States and was famous for her anti-British plays in the Revolutionary era, as well as her historical works following after the revolution.

Mexican Revolution

This uprising began as a peasant uprising, but ended up being part of a colonial struggle against Spain, and was led by people such as Father Miguel Hidalgo, Father José María Morelos, and Agustín de Iturbide.

Migration

AP VOCAB

This is the movement of people within a country or political unit, resulting in a change of personal residence.

Missions

These outposts were established in Spanish colonies- either along the coast or in remote areas- to spread Catholicism among the natives cultures.

Mississippi River

This is the largest river system in North America and has long been used as a means for transporting goods and people.

Natural Rights

This is a political theory that individuals have privileges that no government can deny.

Neutrality

This is the policy of a nation to take no side in a war between other countries in the hopes of avoiding attack themselves.

New Jersey Plan

This plan was in response to the Virginia Plan. It proposed that each state should have one vote for equal power between large and small states in the national government.

Northwest Ordinance

This was an Act of Continental Congress which initially organized the first United States territory and was to be the basis for governing how the United States would expand westward.

Northwest Territory

This is the name given to the lands that would eventually become all or parts of the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Ohio River

The majority of Tennessee falls into the river basin of this river.

Olive Branch Petition

This document was approved by the Second Continental Congress in July of 1775 in an attempt to avoid a full-scale war with Great Britain.

Patrick Henry

He was an early colonial leader who was opposed to British tyranny, supported republicanism, and famously said "Give me Liberty, or give me Death!" in a speech in 1775.

Paxton Boys

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This was the name given to Scots-Irish men living on the frontier in colonial Pennsylvania, who also murdered nearly two dozen Susquehannock Indians (the Conestoga Massacre).

Pinckney's Treaty

Pinckney's Treaty was signed on October 27, 1795 and established the intentions of friendship between the United States and Spain. It also defined the boundaries of the United States with the Spanish colonies and guaranteed the United States navigation rights on the Mississippi River. The treaty, also known as the Treaty of San Lorenzo, was negotiated by Thomas Pinckney.

Pontiac

He was the chief of the Ottawa tribe who, in 1763, began a three year rebellion against British rule in the Great Lakes region.

Popular Sovereignty

This is the belief that the ultimate power of the government rests on the will of the people themselves.

Preamble

This is the name of the introduction to the U.S. Constitution.

Proclamation Line

This is the name given to the boundary established by Britain after the French and Indian War, to the west of which colonists were not to settle.

Proclamation Of 1763

This was issued by King George III at the end of the French and Indian War/Seven Year's War to organize Britain's new North American empire. It regulated trade, settlement and land purchases with the Native Americans. It gave Britain a monopoly on land purchased west of the Appalachians.

Quakers

"Society of Friends" founded in England in the 17th century by George Fox. They find elaborate church organizations unnecessary and that each individual is responsible to God.

Quebec Act

The British Parliament passed this law in 1774 to help administer its Canadian colonies, granting people there religious freedom and awarding it some lands coveted by the American colonists.

Representative Democracy

This is a type of government in which the people give elected officials the authority to make laws and conduct government business.

Resolution

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This is the name of a motion that is adopted by a legislative body. It is also known as a law.

Rousseau

He was a French Enlightenment philosopher and author of *The Social Contract*, which became one of the most influential works of political philosophy in the Western tradition.

Saratoga

This 1777 battle was a victory for the colonists in New York, and was the turning point in the American Revolution.

Second Continental Congress

This convened in May of 1775, drafted the "Olive Branch Petition" two months later, and eventually drafted the Declaration of Independence over a year later.

Sectionalism

This is the political loyalty to one's own region of the country over the entire country. This was a major factor leading up to the Civil War.

Shays' Rebellion

This was a 1786 uprising of Massachusetts farmers concerned about the loss of their land.

Simon Bolivar

He was one of the primary leaders for South America's independence from Spain in the early 1800s and is generally considered to be the "George Washington" of the continent.

Slavery

This is the term used to describe a system of forced labor in which a person is considered to be the property of another person.

Social Contract Theory

This is an agreement between the governed and the government defining and limiting the rights and duties of each.

Sons Of Liberty

This group of Patriots was formed in 1765 and urged colonial resistance to the Stamp Act using any means available... even violence.

Stamp Act

This was an Act passed in 1765 by the British, requiring all legal documents, contracts, newspapers, etc. in the American colonies to carry a tax stamp to help pay for the military presence in the colonies.

Strict Interpretation

AP VOCAB

This is the tendency of more narrowly interpreting the meaning of laws, especially Constitutional Amendments.

Sugar Act

This law - passed by Parliament in 1764 - gained England much-needed revenue but was heavily resented by the American colonists.

Tea Act

The law was passed by Parliament in May of 1773, placing a tax on a major colonial import in order to help fund the British East India Company.

Thomas Paine

This is the writer of *Common Sense* in 1776 and advocate of America's separation from Great Britain.

Tories

A term used to describe anyone that remained loyal to the British Crown after the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

Toussaint Louverture

He was the main leader of the Haitian independence movement against France in the late-1700s and early-1800s.

Treaty Of Paris 1763

This agreement between the French and British ended the Seven Years War/French and Indian War

Two Party System

Two major political parties dominate in U.S. politics and rarely does a third party candidate get elected for federal office. A third party candidate has never won a presidential election. Many other nations have a multi-party system, where they have many political parties offering different political platforms for voters to choose from.

Unalienable Rights

Rights stated in English Common Law and the 1776 United States Declaration of Independence. Commonly described as fundamental rights not given or taken by man.

Unicameral

This is the practice of having only one chamber in a legislature or a parliament.

Vaqueros

This term is used to refer the tradition of the Mexican cowboy.

Virginia And Kentucky Resolutions

This refers to political statements drafted by two states, suggesting that the Alien and Sedition Acts were unconstitutional.

AP VOCAB

Virginia Plan

This was proposed that a state should be represented according to their "Quotas of contribution, or to the number of free inhabitant" during the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Large states would have more influence or votes than smaller states.

Washington

This state in the Pacific northwest has Olympia as its capital, and is called "The Evergreen State."

Wealth Of Nations

This is the 18th century book written by Scottish economist Adam Smith in which he spells out the first modern account of free market economies.

Whiskey Rebellion

This 1794 uprising was the first real challenge to the new nation's ability to enforce laws and maintain national security.

XYZ Affair

This name was given to a period of diplomatic tension between the U.S. and France in 1797. France demanded the U.S. pay "tribute" to French diplomats before negotiations between the nations to begin.

Yorktown

This was the Virginia site of Cornwallis's surrender in the American Revolution.

Period 4: 1800-1848

Adams-Onis Treaty

Treaty between United States and Spain in 1819 that set the border between the two countries in the New World. United States was awarded control of Florida and the western boundary was set from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

Alexander Hamilton

He was a "founding father," an author of the *Federalist Papers*, the first Secretary of the Treasury, and the architect of the first fiscal plan for the United States after the ratification of the Constitution.

American Colonization Society

This group was formed in 1817 by Robert Finley for the sole purpose of returning free African Americans to their African homeland, founding Liberia in the process.

American System

AP VOCAB

This was an economic plan devised by Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, stressing high tariffs- to support internal improvements- and a national bank- to promote private enterprise and create a national currency.

Andrew Jackson

He led American forces against the British in the War of 1812, was the seventh President of the United States, and evicted the Cherokee from the Southeast during the "Trail of Tears" era.

Audubon

He was an early-19th century naturalist whose painting of birds help to catalogue wildlife in North America.

Baldwin Locomotive Works

This 19th century Philadelphia manufacturer was one of the largest and earliest makers of steam trains in the United States.

Border States

These were slave states which did not secede from the Union prior to the US Civil War.

Canal

This is an artificial waterway or artificially improved river used for travel, shipping, or irrigation.

Cherokee

This group of people is native to what is now the Southeastern United States. The eastern portion of the group still resides in North Carolina, while many were forcibly relocated west in the 1830s on what became known as the Trail of Tears.

Civil Disobedience

This is the essay written by Henry David Thoreau in 1849, and was an inspiration for Mohandas Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., in the 20th century.

Coal

This resource, available in Tennessee, is made mostly of carbon. It has for centuries and is still used widely as fuel.

Corrupt Bargain

This is the term used to describe the outcome of the 1824 Presidential election when neither John Quincy Adams nor Andrew Jackson received a majority of the electoral votes, throwing the election to the House of Representatives.

Cotton

This soft fiber was THE primary agricultural output of the southern colonies and early southern states, and continues to be a significant crop there to this very day

Cotton Gin

AP VOCAB

Mechanical device invented by Eli Whitney in 1793 to separate the seed from the cotton fibers. This allowed for the large-scale profitability and harvest of cotton.

Cyrus McCormick

He was a 19th century inventor whose "mechanical reaper" allowed faster harvesting of grains, replacing scythes and sickles and allowing more food to be produced more quickly and cheaply.

Democratic

This political party was founded in the early 1800s and is now associated with political beliefs that lie to the left of center.

Democratic Republican

This early American political party was founded by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison and was based upon a "strict constructionist" view of the U.S. Constitution.

Denmark Vesey

He was a "freeman" in South Carolina in the early 1800s, and planned what would ultimately be an unsuccessful slave revolt in 1822.

Election Of 1800

This election saw Thomas Jefferson become President over Aaron Burr, and revealed flaws in the Electoral College.

Election Of 1824

This election saw John Quincy Adams narrowly defeat Andrew Jackson in what Jackson later called a "corrupt bargain."

Eli Whitney

He was an American inventor of the late 18th and early 19th centuries with two major contributions to the world: his Cotton Gin revolutionized agriculture and his development of an "interchangeable parts" revolutionized industry

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

This was a U.S. social reformer, women's suffrage leader, and author of the "Declaration of Sentiments" presented at the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848.

Embargo Act

This law was passed during Jefferson's presidency, outlawing any trade with Great Britain for their continued impressment of American sailors and seizing of U.S ships.

Emerson

He was a leader of the Transcendentalist Movement of the 19th century and the author of such essays as "Nature," "Self-Reliance," "Circles," "Experience," and many others.

Era Of Good Feelings

AP VOCAB

This is the time during which the nation was free from the influence of European political and military events.

Erie Canal

This is an artificial waterway used for travel and shipping from the Hudson River to Lake Erie. It facilitated the increased settlement in western New York and was first opened in 1825.

Expansion

This is a period of growth in an economy.

Federalism

This system of government has powers divided between the central government and regional governments, with central government being supreme.

Federalist

This early American political party was founded by Alexander Hamilton and based upon the belief that a strong national government was critical to the survival of the nation.

Field Slave

This term refers to slaves who performed physical work out of doors, usually involving farming and working on a plantation.

Fifty Four Forty Or Fight

This slogan is associated with the Oregon Boundary dispute, referring to the degree of latitude between U.S. and Canada.

Finney

Often called the "Father of Modern Revivalism," he was a major force in the Second Great Awakening and a prominent figure in the early abolition movement.

Frederick Douglass

This was a U.S. abolitionist who founded the North Star.

Free State

This term refers to an area of the United States where slavery was NOT allowed before the Civil War.

Hartford Convention

This was a meeting during the War of 1812 held by Federalists dissatisfied with the Federal government.

Hawthorne

This transcendentalist author is best known for his works "The Scarlet Letter" (1850) and "The House of the Seven Gables" (1851).

AP VOCAB

Henry Clay

Influential American politician who ran for president five times but never won. He was known as the Great Pacificator or "The Great Compromiser" because he was able to handle conflicts of the young United States. He was integral with the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850.

Henry David Thoreau

He was a leading American transcendentalist whose *Civil Disobedience* (1849) urged the practice of disobeying unjust laws.

Horace Mann

He was a 19th century American education reformer, championing the state support of "public" schools and pushing for legal, mandatory school attendance.

House Slave

This term refers to slaves who carried out domestic work, such as preparing meals, making beds, and tending to the children of plantation owners.

Hudson River School

This is the name given to the 19th-century artistic movement in the United States, inspired by Romanticism and focused mainly on landscapes.

Immigration

This is the movement of people into a new country or political unit, resulting in a change of personal, permanent residence.

Indian Removal Act

This granted tribes unsettled western prairie land in exchange for their territories within state borders, mainly in the Southeast.

Interchangeable Parts

This was an innovation of Eli Whitney in which all of the pieces of a product are made to the same specifications.

Irish Potato Famine

This term refers to an event in the mid-1800s. The poor of Ireland were dependent on one crop, and when that crop failed, about a million people died.

Jacksonian Democracy

This was the political philosophy espoused by the seventh President that gave increased power to the common man (white males only) believed in Manifest Destiny, the spoils system and Laissez-faire economics.

James Fenimore Cooper

AP VOCAB

He was an American author whose *The Pioneers* (1823) and *The Last of the Mohicans* (1826) was among the first distinctively American novels, ripe with adventures of the American frontier.

James Monroe

During the tenure of this 5th U.S. President, the country acquired Florida and Maine, and warned Europe to forget about interfering in the Americas.

James Watt

This Scottish inventor is responsible for making vast improvements to Thomas Newcomen's steam engine, the most important factor in the Industrial Revolution.

John Adams

He was one of the writers and signers of the Declaration of Independence, the first Vice President, and the Second U.S. President.

John C. Calhoun

He was a South Carolina politician and Vice President under John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. He was a spokesperson for slavery, nullification and states' rights.

John Marshall

This was the "Great Chief Justice," he presided over the case of *Marbury v. Madison* and was remembered as the principal founder of the U.S. system of constitutional law.

Judicial Review

This is the power of a court to review a law or an official act of a government employee or agent for constitutionality or for the violation of basic principles of justice.

King Cotton

This term was used by southern politicians to describe the importance of cotton to the plantation economy of the south.

Know-Nothing

This movement of the 1850s wanted to curb immigration and naturalization, especially of Irish Catholics.

Labor Union

This is an organization of workers that negotiates with employers for better pay, benefits, and working conditions.

Lewis And Clark

These explorers ventured into the Louisiana Territory in 1803 and became the first U.S. citizens to navigate their way westward to the Pacific Ocean.

Louisiana Purchase

AP VOCAB

This refers to the 1803 sale of over 800,000 square miles of North America by France to the United States at just about 4 cents per acre.

Louisiana Territory

This was a territory in the western U.S. purchased from France for \$15 million in 1803.

Lowell

This Massachusetts city was founded in 1820 as a textile manufacturing location, quickly becoming a center of 19th century American industry.

Lydia Maria Child

She was a 19th-century abolitionist, author of "An Appeal in Favor of That Class of Americans Called Africans" (1833), and a leader of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Marbury V Madison

This was the first decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional, thus establishing the doctrine of judicial review.

McCulloch V. Maryland

This Supreme Court case upheld the Federal government's use of "implied powers," those that are necessary to keep the government running and are not expressly listed in the Constitution.

Midnight Judges

This term refers to the the Judiciary Act of 1801, which would later be an issue in "Marbury v. Madison."

Migration

This is the movement of people within a country or political unit, resulting in a change of personal residence.

Missouri Compromise

This was a congressional agreement of 1820 which included the admission of one free and one slave state to maintain the balance of free and slave states in the Union.

Monroe Doctrine

This was an announcement that the American continents were not subjects for future colonization by any European country.

Mormon Trail

This was a 1200 mile route from Illinois to Salt Lake City Utah.

Nat Turner

He attempted to lead a slave revolt in Virginia in 1831, and though it was unsuccessful (he was executed for his violence), his actions represented a change in tone in the abolition movement.

AP VOCAB

National Road

Construction on this began in 1811 and was the first federally funded turnpike in the United States.

New Harmony

This community was at one time an experiment in Utopian communities. Founded by Germans who were persecuted by the Lutheran Church, this community believed in communal living.

Nullification

This was the principle that a state government can declare a law of the national government invalid within the borders of the state.

Oneida Community

This utopian commune in New York state was founded on the belief that Christ has already returned to Earth and therefore people could attain perfection.

Oregon Boundary Dispute

A dispute in 1844 between British and American interests in the Pacific Northwest. The U.S. originally wanted the boundary to be at latitude 54°40'N. This matched the American Manifest Destiny and expansionist agenda. However, a compromise was reached to set the boundary at current day 49th parallel.

Oregon Territory

This territory was at the center of an 1840s controversy that almost led to a war with Britain. This is also when the popular War Hawk slogan "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight!" spread throughout the United States

Oregon Trail

This was a major U.S. route from Missouri to the Northwest in the 19th century.

Plantation Economy

An economy in which large raw material crops (e.g. cotton and tobacco) are grown and exported usually to Western Europe. The work is very labor intensive and many times involved slaves.

Popular Sovereignty

This is the belief that the ultimate power of the government rests on the will of the people themselves.

Protective Tariff

This is a tax on imported goods designed to prevent domestic companies from having to compete with foreign goods of lower price or superior quality.

Region

This is an area with common characteristics on a globe or map.

AP VOCAB

Robert Owen

He was a Welsh utopian who founded New Lanark in Scotland and New Harmony in Indiana, both in the early 19th century.

Samuel Slater

The "Father of the American Industrial Revolution," he brought British textile technology to America.

Second Bank Of The United States

This was opened in 1817 and had a 20 year charter, which was to be renewed in 1836, but in 1833 President Andrew Jackson issued an executive order that brought it to an end.

Second Great Awakening

This is the name given to the early-19th century religious movement in the United States, exemplified by energetic revivals and dynamic preachers.

Sectionalism

This is the political loyalty to one's own region of the country over the entire country. This was a major factor leading up to the Civil War.

Seminole Wars

Also known as the Florida Wars, they were three conflicts in Florida between the Seminole and the United States Army.

Seneca Falls Declaration

This was crafted during a rally for women's rights in upstate New York in 1848, and asserted that women deserved the same rights as men, rights which were guaranteed in both the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

Slave State

This term refers to areas of the United States where slavery was allowed before the Civil War.

Slavery

This is the term used to describe a system of forced labor in which a person is considered to be the property of another person.

Sod House

This is the name given to the dwelling constructed by pioneers on the Great Plains who lacked enough trees for log cabins.

States' Rights

This is the political idea the individual states have political powers related to the federal government. It was established in the 10th Amendment.

AP VOCAB

Steam Engine

This was an innovation made by James Watt in the late 18th century that greatly increased the demand for coal.

Steel Plow

This device was introduced in 1837 by John Deere, and greatly improved farmers' ability to prepare soil for planting in tough conditions.

Supreme Court

This court has appellate jurisdiction and limited original jurisdiction; this court is the final court of appeals.

Tariff

This is a tax on imported goods and is usually designed to protect domestic production of similar goods.

Tariff Of 1832

This import tax was meant to replace the earlier "Tariff of Abominations", but it was widely disliked by southern merchants. South Carolina even talked about having the right to ignore Federal law, starting what would become known as the "Nullification Crisis."

Tariff Of Abominations

This controversial tariff was passed in 1828 to protect northern manufacturing and trade but soon became a major source of conflict between northern and southern states.

Telegraph

This communication method- invented by Samuel Morse- was used widely in the in the mid-1800s and early-1900s and consisted of electrical pulses over long distances.

Temperance

This was a belief that alcohol consumption should be controlled through moderation and abstinence.

Texas Revolution

This short War between Mexico and victorious Texans in 1835-36. Famous battles include Battle of the Alamo and San Jacinto. As a result the Republic of Texas was formed and later was annexed by the United States in 1845.

Thomas Cole

He was an English-born American artist whose landscape paintings helped define the "Hudson River School" of art.

Thomas Jefferson

He was the third president of the United States, a founding father, and the author of the Declaration of Independence.

AP VOCAB

Trail Of Tears

This was the forced migration of the Cherokee Indians to Oklahoma in 1838-39.

Treaty Of 1818

This agreement between the U.S. and Great Britain allowed for joint occupation of the Oregon Territory.

Treaty Of Ghent

This 1814 agreement between the United States and Great Britain ended the War of 1812.

Utopian

This is the name given to an ideal community or place- which does not actually exist- that is free from the toils and troubles of present-day society.

War Hawks

This is a term originally used to describe a member of Congress who advocated going to war with Great Britain in 1812.

War Of 1812

The United States and Great Britain fought this war partially over territorial expansion in North America.

Washington Irving

This early-1800s American author is best known for two of his short stories, "Rip Van Winkle" (1819) and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" (1820).

Webster-Ashburton Treaty

This 1842 treaty between the U.S. and Great Britain settled boundary disputed along the Canadian border.

Whig

This political party was founded in the early-1800s to oppose specifically the policies of President Andrew Jackson and generally and political "tyranny."

Worcester V. Georgia

This 1832 Supreme Court case, with a majority opinion given by John Marshall, held that Cherokee Native Americans had federal protection from the action of state governments. Although considered influential, it did not prevent the forcible relocation of the Cherokees in what became known as the Trail of Tears.

AP VOCAB

Period 5: 1844-1877

15th Amendment

Amendment to the United States Constitution stating: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

1861

The first shots of the American Civil War were fired in this year.

1877

This is the year in which the Reconstruction Era came to an official end in the Southern United States.

54th Massachusetts

This infantry regiment was formed during the Civil War in 1863 and it bears the distinction of being the first all African-American unit in U.S. military history.

Abolition

This term describes the movement to end the slave trade and emancipate American slaves during the 1800s.

Abolitionists

People who fought for emancipation of the slaves and to end the slave trade.

Abraham Lincoln

He was an Illinois Congressman and the 16th President of the United States during the Civil War.

American Progress

This is 1872 painting symbolized the expansion of the United States into the western frontier (Manifest Destiny).

Anaconda Plan

This was the Union strategy to instigate a complete naval blockade of the Confederacy in order to prevent the export of their major cash crop- cotton- or the import of weapons from Europe.

Andrew Johnson

This politician from Tennessee became President following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, later becoming the first President to be impeached (he was found not guilty).

Appomattox Court House

AP VOCAB

This is the city in Virginia where General Robert E. Lee surrendered his Confederate forces to Union General Ulysses S. Grant on April 9, 1865, effectively ending the American Civil War.

Battle Of Gettysburg

This was one of the bloodiest battles during the American Civil War. Set in Pennsylvania, it is also credited as a major turning point for the Union in the war against the Confederacy.

Battle Of Vicksburg

This was a significant battle during the Civil War in Mississippi where Union General Grant got Confederate forces to surrender. This led to Union control of the Mississippi River.

Black Codes

Special laws passed by southern state governments immediately after the Civil War. They were designed to control former slaves, and to subvert the intent of the Thirteenth Amendment.

Bleeding Kansas

Term coined by the New York Tribune to describe the violence between pro and anti slavery factions between 1854 and 1858. The violence was an attempt to influence whether Kansas would become a free or slave state.

Border States

These were slave states which did not secede from the Union prior to the US Civil War.

Brigham Young

The first governor of the Utah Territory and was leader of the Latter Day Saint. He led the Mormon pioneers to Utah.

Bruce

This African American from Mississippi was the first elected black U.S. Senator to serve a full term in Congress (1875-1881).

Buffalo Soldiers

This is the nickname given to black soldiers with the U.S. Cavalry who helped to spread the U.S. westward in the decades following the Civil War.

Bull Run

This was the location for two battles during the Civil War. The first was the first major land battle of the war, and the second was one of the most decisive of the entire Civil War, directed by Robert E. Lee. Both were victories for the Southern forces.

Carpetbaggers

People who moved to the South during or following the Civil War and became active in politics, they helped to bring Republican control of southern state governments during Reconstruction and were bitterly resented by most white Southerners.

AP VOCAB

Cheyenne

This Native American people are found in the Great Plains and are actually made up of two distinct ethnic groups: the Tsitsistas and the Sutaio.

Civil War

This was the war between the North and South in the United States (1861-1865), also known as the War Between the States.

Compromise Of 1850

This was an agreement that California would be admitted to the Union, the slave trade in the District of Columbia would be restricted, and the Fugitive Slave Law would be enforced.

Compromise Of 1877

This was the solution to the contested Presidential election of 1876 and furthermore brought an end to the period of Reconstruction following the Civil War.

Comstock Lode

This is the name given to the first major silver strike in the United States in the year 1859 in Virginia City, Nevada, yielding around \$500 million at the time.

Confederacy

This was the group of southern states that seceded from the United States from 1860-1865.

Dred Scott Decision

This was a 1857 Supreme Court decision that a slave, because he was not a citizen, could not sue for his freedom.

Edwin Stanton

He was the Secretary of War fired by President Andrew Johnson which led to Johnson's impeachment.

Election Of 1860

This event turned the tide prior to the Civil War. Less than a month after this, South Carolina and other states declared their intent to secede from the United States.

Emancipation Proclamation

This was an order issued during the Civil War by President Lincoln ending slavery in the Confederate states.

Ethnic

This is the term given to a group of people who share a common cultural heritage.

Exodusters

AP VOCAB

This term refers to the African Americans who left the south at the end of Reconstruction to start a new life in Kansas.

Expansion

This is a period of growth in an economy.

Forty-Niners

This term refers to the people that headed to California in the mid-1800s during the Gold Rush era.

Fourteenth Amendment

This is one of the post-Civil War amendments to the US Constitution that includes the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses.

Frederick Douglass

This was a U.S. abolitionist who founded the North Star.

Free Soiler

A political party in 1848-1852 opposing the growth of slavery into any territories of the United States or any new States.

Freedmen's Bureau

A federal agency created during the Reconstruction to help Civil War refugees. It primarily helped Freedmen in the South.

Ft. Sumter

This is the fort located in the port of Charleston (South Carolina) that where the first shots of the United States Civil War were fired.

Gadsden Purchase

This was the 1853 U.S. purchase from Mexico of the land that comprises what is now southern New Mexico and southern Arizona.

Gettysburg Address

This was a 3-minute address by Abraham Lincoln during the American Civil War (November 19, 1863) at the dedication of a national cemetery on the site of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Gold Rush

This was a rapid influx of fortune seekers to Sutters Mill in California in 1849.

Grimke Sisters

They were two South Carolina sisters who were active abolitionists and early women's rights activists.

Harper's Ferry

AP VOCAB

This Virginia town was the site of an attempted slave revolt led by John Brown.

Harriet Tubman

She was an escaped slave who led hundreds of other slaves to freedom via the "Underground Railroad."

Hayes

His election as the 19th President of the United States- thanks to the Compromise of 1877- brought an end to the Reconstruction Era.

Homestead Act

Legislation passed in 1862 allowing any citizen or applicant for citizenship over 21 years old and head of a family to acquire 160 acres of public land by living on it and cultivating it for five years.

Howard

He was the former Civil War general who headed the Freedmen's Bureau following the Civil War.

Impeachment

This is the formal accusation against a Federal (or state) official for wrong-doing while in office. It is the first step in the process of removing the official from office.

James K. Polk

In the Antebellum era he was the Speaker of the U.S. House, Governor of Tennessee and the 11th President of the United States.

Jefferson Davis

This politician from Mississippi was once Secretary of War for President Franklin Pierce, thought he is more known for being the first and only President of the Confederate States of America.

John Brown

This abolitionist was executed in 1859 after leading a failed attempt at armed slave insurrection at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

John Brown's Raid

On October 16, 1859, 22 armed men took 60 prominent locals of Harper's Ferry hostage and seized the town's United States arsenal and its rifle works to spark a rebellion of freed slaves and to lead an army of emancipation.

John C. Calhoun

He was a South Carolina politician and Vice President under John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. He was a spokesperson for slavery, nullification and states' rights.

Joseph Smith

AP VOCAB

He was the founder of the Latter Day Saint movement.

Kansas Nebraska Act

In 1854 Stephen A. Douglas introduced this to the Senate, to allow states to enter the Union with or without slavery.

Know-Nothing

This movement of the 1850s wanted to curb immigration and naturalization, especially of Irish Catholics.

Ku Klux Klan

This was a secret society organized in the South after the Civil War to reassert white supremacy by means of terrorism, fell from prominence after Reconstruction, but was reborn in the 1920s and remained powerful through the 1960s.

Lakota

This is the name given to the Native American ethnic group of the Great Plains, represented by such leaders as Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and Red Cloud.

Latter Day Saints

This is another name for the Mormon Church.

Little Big Horn

This is the name given to the combat between Lakota and Cheyenne and the US Army's Seventh Cavalry in 1876. It resulted in the deaths of nearly half of the unit, including General George Armstrong Custer.

Manifest Destiny

This was the concept of U.S. territorial expansion westward to the Pacific Ocean seen as a divine right.

Mexican Cession

This term describes the territory that was ceded to the United States in 1848 following the Mexican-American War.

Mexican War

This is the name of the conflict between the U.S. and the country along its southern border (1846 to 1848).

Mormons

This religious group was founded and lead by Joseph Smith and Brigham Young in the early 19th century.

Nullification

This was the principle that a state government can declare a law of the national government invalid within the borders of the state.

AP VOCAB

Pap Singleton

He was an escaped slave who, after the Civil War, led the Exodusters to establish settlements in Kansas.

Perry

He was the officer in the United States Navy who, in 1854, forced Japan to open its ports to Western ships.

Radical Republicans

This is the term used to describe politicians after the Civil War who opposed Lincoln's conciliatory attitudes towards the south, opting to punish the region and those responsible for the war.

Reconstruction

This was the first phase of returning the Southern states to the Union (1863-1866) and was led by Lincoln and Johnson. Its goal was to reunite quickly and moderately.

Revels

He was the first African American to serve in the U.S. Congress, serving as a Senator from the state of Mississippi from 1870 - 1871.

Robert E. Lee

A graduate of West Point and commanding General of the Confederate Army during the American Civil War.

Santa Anna

This Mexican president led his country's troops as a general in both the Texas Revolution (1836) and the Mexican War (1846-48).

Scalawag

This was a white southerner who supported northern Reconstruction policies after the Civil War.

Secession

This was the withdrawal of eleven Southern states from the Union in 1860 that precipitated the American Civil War.

Secessionist

This term refers to a person who advocated- or advocates- the withdrawal of a people from a political unit in order to form a new political unit.

Sectionalism

This is the political loyalty to one's own region of the country over the entire country. This was a major factor leading up to the Civil War.

Sharecropper

AP VOCAB

A person (usually former slave) who farmed a leased portion of land during the Reconstruction era. The planter shared a portion of the crop grown as payment for land, rent, and supplies. Often the farmer under agreement was taken advantage of by the land owner.

Sherman

This Union General is perhaps most famous for his "march to the sea" through Georgia and South Carolina in 1864.

Sherman's March To The Sea

This was a military campaign embarked upon by the United States Army in late 1864 which destroyed property along a wide path south from Atlanta to the Atlantic Ocean in order to punish the Confederates for starting the war.

Sitting Bull

He was the Lakota Indian Chief who helped defeat General Custer in the Battle of Little Big Horn in 1876, and whose arrest help to set off the 1890 massacre at Wounded Knee.

Smalls

This South Carolinian was a slave who escaped to freedom during the Civil War and eventually became a member of the House of Representatives during Reconstruction.

States' Rights

This is the political idea the individual states have political powers related to the federal government. It was established in the 10th Amendment.

Stephen Douglas

This person was called the "Little Giant" because of his height and his heavy influence in politics. He was the Democratic contender against Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

Sutters Mill

This was the site of the 1848 discovery of gold in California.

Ten Percent Plan

Abraham Lincoln proposed this plan in late-1863 as a means to bring the Confederate states back into the Union with minimal conflict and upheaval.

Tenure Of Office Act

This is the law that President Andrew Johnson violated that caused him to be impeached in 1868.

The Liberator

William Lloyd Garrison published this weekly abolitionist newspaper from 1831-1836. It was one of the first publications to call for the "immediate and complete emancipation of all slaves."

Thirteenth Amendment

AP VOCAB

Amendment to the United States Constitution abolishing and prohibiting slavery. "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Tilden

He was the losing candidate in the Presidential election of 1876.

Ulysses S. Grant

This Union General made a name for himself at the siege at Vicksburg, though he later defeated Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia to end the Civil War.

Underground Railroad

This was a system of secret "safe-houses" and hiding places to aid runaway slaves escape.

William Lloyd Garrison

This was a U.S. Journalist who founded the radical newspaper *The Liberator*, and fought to abolish slavery.

Zachary Taylor

He was an American hero during the Mexican war (1846-1848) and later served as U.S. President (1849-1850).

Period 6: 1865-1898

Alfred Mahan

Admiral of the U.S. Navy who encouraged the United States to build up its military strength

American Federation Of Labor

A national workers union founded by Samuel Gompers. The AFL was organized for skilled workers only.

American Protective Association

This late-19th-century secret society was a leader in anti-Catholic sentiment, with its strongest support in the Midwest.

Americanization

This term refers to the movement which helped immigrants become assimilated into American society and culture; it flourished between the turn of the century and World War I.

Antitrust

These are laws and regulations designed to protect trade and commerce from unfair business practices.

AP VOCAB

Apache

This is the name given to an ethnic group of Native Americans found in the southwestern portion of the United States, and represented by famous leaders such as Geronimo and Cochise.

Assimilation

This is the gradual process by which an ethnic, racial, or religious group merges into the dominant surrounding population.

Atlanta Compromise

This was the classic statement on race relations by Booker T. Washington, made in a speech at the Atlanta Exposition (1895). He asserted that vocational education, which gave blacks a chance for economic security, was more valuable than social equality or political office.

Bimetallism

This monetary standard is based on the inclusion of two precious metals- usually gold and silver- and was a major issue in the Populist Movement in the United States in the late-19th Century.

Bland Allison

This 1878 law required the Treasury to include an amount of silver into the money supply of the United States in the form of silver coins.

Booker T. Washington

This was a U.S. educator and reformer. He became perhaps the most prominent African American leader of his time.

Boss Tweed

This New York politician rose to fame as the "boss" of Tammany Hall, the political machine that controlled politics, voting, and business in late 19th century New York.

Carnegie

This Scottish-born American industrialist made his fortune in the steel industry.

Central Pacific

In the building of the Transcontinental Railroad in the 1860s, this railroad company began construction in California and built to the east, using a large labor force of mostly Chinese immigrants.

Chief Joseph

He was the Nez Perce Indian chief who attempted to lead his people to freedom in Canada. Despite vowing to "fight no more forever," he was captured by the U.S. Army in 1877, just 40 miles from the Canadian border.

Chinese Exclusion Act

AP VOCAB

This law, passed in 1882, forbade any laborers from China to enter the United States for 10 years.

Colored Farmers' Alliance

This was a group founded in Texas in 1886 by African American farmers who sought to keep rich companies from taking their profits.

Conservation Movement

This is a plan for the protection of plant and animal species as well as the habitats they live in from human influences. This became an important issue in America in the late 1800s.

Credit Mobilier

This is the name given to the political scandal of the 1870s involving the Union Pacific Railroad and members of Congress.

Cultural Pluralism

This is when minority or immigrant groups participate in the culture of the majority population, yet retain their own beliefs and practices.

Dawes Act

This 1887 law divided Native American tribal lands into family plots, but also required Native Americans to adopt "American" ways.

Edward Bellamy

This American socialist writer is best known for his his 1888 utopian novel "Looking Backward."

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

This was a U.S. social reformer, women's suffrage leader, and author of the "Declaration of Sentiments" presented at the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848.

Emigration

This is the act of leaving one's home country to go to another country permanently.

Gentlemen's Agreement

This was an informal pact between the United States and Japan, whereby the U.S. would not impose restriction on Japanese immigration, and Japan would not allow further emigration to the U.S. It lasted from 1907 to 1924.

Geronimo

He was an Apache leader in the mid-to-late-1800s who was eventually captured by U.S. Cavalry forces in 1886.

Ghost Dance

AP VOCAB

A Native American movement in the 1890s that believed a ritualistic ceremony would result in the reanimation of Indian dead and the defeat of the white invaders into the West.

Gilded Age

This was a period of economic development and wealth transfer in the United States when every American was a potential Andrew Carnegie.

Gospel Of Wealth

This was the hypothesis, originally proposed by Andrew Carnegie, that wealth was the great end and aim of man, and that those with it had a responsibility to put it to good use.

Grangers

This was a group of American farmers who united in the late 19th century to lobby Congress to pass laws protecting them from unfair business practices of large industry.

Haymarket Riot

This is the origin of May Day. It began on May 1, 1886 with a strike by a local Chicago labor union that ended in a police force wounding several and killing two.

Helen Hunt Jackson

She wrote "A Century of Dishonor" (1881) which detailed the poor treatment of Indians by the United States.

Henry George

This 19th-century American economist was a supporter of the land value tax ("single tax") and was the author of 1879's "Progress and Poverty."

Homestead Act

Legislation passed in 1862 allowing any citizen or applicant for citizenship over 21 years old and head of a family to acquire 160 acres of public land by living on it and cultivating it for five years.

Homestead Strike

This labor union strike took place in 1892 at Carnegie Steel and was a major defeat for labor unions.

Horatio Alger

He was a 19th-century United States author of inspirational adventure stories for boys; virtue and hard work overcome poverty.

Horizontal Merger

This is the merger of businesses that produce similar products.

Hull House

AP VOCAB

This was one of the first settlement houses in the US established in 1889 by Jane Addams in Chicago, Illinois.

Immigration

This is the movement of people into a new country or political unit, resulting in a change of personal, permanent residence.

Imperialism

This is a policy of countries to extend their political and economic control over distant lands.

Industrial Revolution

This was a series of economic and technological changes in the Western World 18th - 20th centuries, which brought about the extensive mechanization of production systems.

Industrialization

This is the process in which a society or country grows itself from a primarily agricultural society into one based on the manufacturing of goods and services.

Interstate Commerce Act

This was a law created in 1887 to regulate railroads to ensure fair rates, eliminate rate discrimination, and regulate other aspects of common carriers.

J. P. Morgan

He was a U.S. banker and financier who was a leader in corporate finance and industrial mergers in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Jacob Riis

Influenced the progressive movement through exposing the conditions of New York's working class in "How the Other Half Lives"

Jane Addams

She was a founder of Hull House, a settlement house that helped immigrants of the late 19th century become acclimated to life in the United States, and was a pioneer in the field of social work.

Jingoism

This is the name given a warlike, belligerent stance that urges the "bullying" of other countries in order to benefit the person's own country. It is associated with the Age of Imperialism, particularly the Spanish-American War.

John D. Rockefeller

The New York industrialist who made hundreds of millions of dollars in the 19th century with this Standard Oil Company and pioneered the corporate strategy of horizontal integration.

Kelley

AP VOCAB

He is considered to be the founder of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, better known as "The Grange."

Knights Of Labor

This is the name of a secret labor union founded to protect the rights of all who worked for a living.

Labor Union

This is an organization of workers that negotiates with employers for better pay, benefits, and working conditions.

Lakota

This is the name given to the Native American ethnic group of the Great Plains, represented by such leaders as Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and Red Cloud.

Las Gorras Blancas

This was a group of Spanish-speaking New Mexico residents who, in the late-1800s, resisted encroachment by American settlers on their land by using confrontational tactics and white hoods.

Liliuokalani

She was the last Queen of Hawaii, reigning until 1893.

Marcus Garvey

He was a Jamaican-American Civil Rights activist who was part of the "Back to Africa" movement of the early 20th century and founded the "Black Star Steamship Company" for this purpose.

Migration

This is the movement of people within a country or political unit, resulting in a change of personal residence.

Monopoly

This is when one company controls the market for a certain product, there is no competition.

Mother Jones

This Irish-American schoolteacher became a major union organizer in late-19th Century America, cofounding the Industrial Workers of the World.

National American Woman Suffrage Association

This women's right group was founded in 1890 by merging two prominent suffrage groups, and was run by Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Chapman Catt.

New South

This was the term given to the southern states after the end of the Reconstruction era.

AP VOCAB

Nez Perce

This Indian tribe, led by Chief Joseph, attempted to flee to Canada rather than go to a reservation, though this eventually failed in 1877.

Northern Securities Co. V. United States

This is the 1904 legal case in which the Supreme Court ruled that the company in question had formed an illegal monopoly in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Oligopoly

This is a market where a few large suppliers control the supply of a product.

Open Door Policy

This is a U.S. foreign policy that all countries should have equal access with China.

Plains

This was a name for the tribes of Native Americans who were migratory and lived in the Midwest of the United States until the late 1800s.

Plessy V. Ferguson

This was a U.S. Supreme Court decision that established the legality of racial segregation so long as facilities were "separate but equal."

Powderly

He was the leader of the early labor union The Knight of Labor.

Promontory Point

A location in Utah where the first Transcontinental Railroad was completed on May 10, 1869. Union Pacific built the rail from the West and Transcontinental Railroad came from the East. The ceremony included the driving of a Golden Spike.

Pullman Strike

This nationwide strike crippled much of the railroad industry in 1894, but was eventually ended by the Federal government.

Railroad Strike Of 1877

This is the name given to the protest of the B & O Railroad workers in the late 1800s who opposed a wage cut. Management for B & O relied on federal and state troops to repress labor unrest.

Referendum

This is when citizen are allowed to directly vote on whether to accept or reject a proposed law.

Reservation

AP VOCAB

This is an area of land managed by Native American tribes, under the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. Because Native American tribes have limited national sovereignty, laws on tribal lands vary from those of the surrounding area.

Samuel Gompers

He was the founder and leader of the American Federation of Labor for 38 years and worked for higher wages for laborers and against socialist and communist presence within the movement.

Scabs

Workers called in by an employer to replace striking laborers. Using scab allows a company that is under a strike to continue working and to avoid having to bargain with the union or workers.

Segregation

This is the separation of daily activities, such as eating in a restaurant, using water fountains, or riding the bus, that is based on (usually) racial makeup.

Separate But Equal

This is the name of the legal doctrine of discrimination of the races that was adopted in much of the United States following the "Plessy v. Ferguson" Supreme Court ruling of 1896.

Seward's Folly

This is the name given to the purchase of the Alaska territory from Russia in 1867, for which the U.S. paid \$7 million.

Sharecropper

A person (usually former slave) who farmed a leased portion of land during the Reconstruction era. The planter shared a portion of the crop grown as payment for land, rent, and supplies. Often the farmer under agreement was taken advantage of by the land owner.

Sherman Antitrust Act

This law was passed in 1890 in order to limit the power and the formation of business monopolies.

Sherman Silver Purchase Act

This 1890 law increased the amount of silver the government was required to purchase, though it did NOT allow for the unlimited coinage of silver that many farmers wanted.

Sierra Club

This is the oldest environmental protection group in the United States, founded in 1892 by John Muir.

Social Darwinism

AP VOCAB

This was the theory that people are subject to natural selection and wealth was a sign of superiority.

Socialism

This is an economic system where the government controls the major means of production but property and other businesses may be privately owned.

Specie

This term refers specifically to coined money, usually composed of gold or silver, that is used as a medium of exchange.

Spencer

He was an English scientist and philosopher of the Victorian Age who popularized the term "survival of the fittest" and helped develop the concept of "Social Darwinism."

Standard Oil Company

This was the first major oil trust founded in 1870 by John D. Rockefeller and dissolved by the US Supreme Court in 1911.

Strike

This is an organized work stoppage by employees or union members.

Susan B. Anthony

This was women's suffrage pioneer co-founded the women's rights journal, "The Revolution," pushed for emancipation, and eventually was placed on a dollar coin.

Tammany Hall

This is the name of the Democratic Party political machine that influenced New York City politics in the 1790s and 1960s.

Telegraph

This communication method- invented by Samuel Morse- was used widely in the in the mid-1800s and early-1900s and consisted of electrical pulses over long distances.

Tenant Farmers

A farmer that works and manages land owned by a landlord. They usually make payment for land use in the form of rent or crop percentage.

The Grange

This is an organization of American farmers that formed in 1867 to promote farm families banding together for political and economic well being.

Transcontinental Railroad

Completed by largely Chinese and Irish labor, this railway was completed in Promontory Point, Utah, 1869, linking the western and eastern parts of the United States.

AP VOCAB

Trust

This is a financial institution that manages investments, assets, and records for another institution. They may be an independent partnership, bank or law firm.

Union Pacific

In the building of the Transcontinental Railroad in the 1860s, this railroad company began construction in Nebraska and built to the west, using a large labor force of Irish immigrants and Civil War veterans.

Urbanization

This is a rise in a society's population that is concentrated primarily in major cities.

US Fish Commission

This government agency was founded in 1871 to promote and preserve fisheries within the United States.

Vertical Merger

This is the combining of businesses that produce wildly dissimilar products into or under one organization.

Whiskey Ring

This is the name of the 1870s scandal involving distillers of alcohol, government officials, and fraud of tax revenue.

Womens Christian Temperance Union

This was the name of the all-female, religiously-based organization that sought to lessen the popularity of alcohol within the United States.

Women's Suffrage

This was a movement to give females the right to vote.

Wounded Knee

This is the site in South Dakota where, in 1890, US soldiers massacred over 150 Lakota men, women, and children.

Period 7: 1890-1945

16th Amendment

This amendment, passed in 1913, made the tax on personal income permanent.

17th Amendment

This amendment provided for the direct election of U.S. senators.

18th Amendment

AP VOCAB

This amendment prohibited the sale and use of alcoholic beverages.

21st Amendment

This amendment passed in 1933 repealed the prohibition of alcohol, the 18th amendment.

A. Philip Randolph

He was the founder of the first black labor union and a prominent Civil Rights leader

Al Capone

This Chicago-based gangster ran a crime syndicate based on smuggling and bootlegging of liquor during the Prohibition Era of the 1920s and 1930s.

Alfred Mahan

Admiral of the U.S. Navy who encouraged the United States to build up its military strength

Allied Powers

These were the nations united against the Axis during World War II.

American Expeditionary Force

This was the official name for the American military force sent to aid the British and French in 1917.

Anti-Imperialist League

This group was established in 1898 in opposition to the proposed annexation of the Philippines by the United States government.

Apollo Theater

This theater is located in Harlem in New York City and was famous for hosting mostly African-American music acts for most of the 20th Century.

Appeasement

This is a policy of accepting imposed conditions by one country to avoid combat with another.

Armistice

This "cease fire" caused the end of fighting in World War I on November 11, 1918.

Atlantic Charter

This was the document developed by Churchill and Roosevelt in 1941 that helped establish the vision for post-World War II.

Atomic Bomb

This was the nuclear weapon used by the U.S. to force Japan to surrender during WWII.

AP VOCAB

Automobile

Its invention in the early 1900s was made possible by the assembly line and led to the increased development of "suburban sprawl."

Axis

This was the alliance of nations that opposed the Allies in World War II.

Bank Holiday

This is a term used for emergency bank closures mandated by Congress to relieve financial crises.

Bank Run

This term refers to events that occurred during the Great Depression where panicked customers withdrew their deposits in fear that the banks were going to close and their investments would be lost.

Battle Of The Bulge

This is the name given to the World War II battle between US and German forces in Belgium in late 1944 and early 1945. It was the last attempt by Hitler to break through Allied lines.

Big Stick Diplomacy

This was Theodore Roosevelt's foreign policy in Latin America.

Billy Sunday

He was a major league baseball player in the 1880s, and in the early 1900s he was one of the most famous evangelists in the United States.

Blitzkrieg

This was a rapid new attack method used by Nazi Germany in WWII.

Bonus Army

During the Great Depression (specifically 1932), this group of veterans protested in Washington, D.C., to receive their 'bonus' for fighting in World War I, though payment was not required until the next decade.

Bootlegging

This term refers to the illegal Prohibition-era business of making liquor and transporting it using camouflage or stealthy means.

Bracero Program

This is the name given to the agreement between the U.S. and Mexico during World War II in which laborers from Mexico would be allowed to work temporarily in the U.S.

Bull Moose

AP VOCAB

This is another name for the U.S. Progressive Party, whose presidential candidate in the Election of 1912 (Theodore Roosevelt) played a major role in the election's outcome.

Business Cycle

This refers to the changes in economic activity of a company over the long term.

Cash And Carry

Prior to World War II, this was President Roosevelt's revision of the Neutrality Acts: participants in the war in Europe could purchase war materiel from the U.S. but only if they paid for them full up front and arranged for the transport of the goods themselves.

CCC

This was a New Deal program established to relieve unemployment during the Great Depression by providing national conservation work primarily for young unmarried men.

Central Powers

This is the name given to the alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire during World War I.

Churchill

He was a British statesman and leader during World War II.

Clayton Antitrust Act

This law, passed in the early-20th century, allowed the federal government to more closely monitor large corporations and prevent them from forming trusts/monopolies.

Clemenceau

He was the Prime Minister of France during World War I and was a major participant in creating the Treaty of Versailles.

Code Talkers

This term refers to Native Americans who served in the United States Marine Corps during World War II whose job was to encode, transmit, and decode radio messages in the NavaJo language.

Corporation

A type of business organization where the business is recognized as a legal entity with the right to sell stock.

Court Packing Bill

This was a bill sponsored by Roosevelt that would have given the President power to appoint an extra Supreme Court Justice for every sitting Justice over 70 1/2.

Depression

This an economic term that refers to prolonged period of economic decline with large numbers of unemployed, shrinking incomes, and general economic hardship.

AP VOCAB

Dewey

He was an admiral of the U.S. Navy, best known for his victory at the Battle of Manila Bay during the Spanish-American War.

Dollar Diplomacy

These are international relations influenced by economic considerations.

Doughboys

This was the nickname given to American infantrymen in World War I. While the origin of the name is unclear, the term is commonly believed to have derived from the buttons on their uniforms that looked like dumplings. Really. I promise.

Duke Ellington

He was a jazz musician and big-band leader in the mid-20th Century, with such hits as "Take the A-Train" and "Mood Indigo."

Dust Bowl

This was the term given to the area of the Great Plains that was most greatly affected during the Great Drought of the 1930's.

Election Of 1912

This Presidential race saw three main candidates: William Howard Taft (the Republican incumbent), Woodrow Wilson (the Democrat's challenger), and former President Theodore Roosevelt (representing the Progressive/"Bull Moose" Party).

Election Of 1916

The Presidential election was won by Woodrow Wilson. He won (was reelected) after promising to keep the United States out of the war in Europe (World War I), but the US soon found itself involved in the crisis.

Election Of 1932

This presidential contest pitted Republican incumbent Herbert Hoover and Democratic challenger Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and took place in the midst of the Great Depression.

Entente Powers

This group consisted of France, Great Britain, Russia, and later the United States during World War I.

Espionage Act

This was a 1917 Act passed after entering WWI that made it a crime to pass information that would interfere with the success of the US Armed Forces.

Eugene Debs

He was a US labor leader who ran for president as a member of the Socialist Party and was jailed during the Pullman Strike.

AP VOCAB

Father Coughlin

This Roman Catholic priest hosted a radio show in the 1930s and was a fiery critic of President Franklin Roosevelt's "New Deal" programs.

FDIC

This was a federally sponsored corporation which insures deposits in national banks and certain other qualifying financial institutions up to a stated amount.

Federal Reserve Act

This early-20th century law created a central bank for the United States.

First Hundred Days

This term refers to initial reforms and changes made by Franklin Roosevelt upon becoming the President and beginning his "New Deal" programs.

Flappers

The nickname given to women of the 1920s who wore their dresses short, their hair shorter, and lived a very active social life.

Florence Kelley

She was an early-20th Century social and political reformer, championing a minimum wage, eight-hour workdays, an end to child labor, founding the National Consumers League, and cofounding the NAACP.

Ford

He became the President of the United States following the resignation of Richard Nixon.

Four Freedoms

This is the name given to President Franklin Roosevelt's speech in early 1941 in which he stressed that people should not be limited by restrictions on speaking or worshipping as they wish, and they should not suffer from fear or the lack of basic necessities.

Fourteen Points

This was the content of a speech given by U.S. President Woodrow Wilson describing his plan for European reconstruction after WWI.

Franklin Roosevelt

He was the longest-serving president of the United States and the only president elected more than twice.

Franz Ferdinand

The assassination of this heir to the Austrian throne by a Serbian led to a diplomatic crisis resulting in World War I

Freedom Of The Seas

AP VOCAB

This was a major component of Woodrow Wilson's 'Fourteen Points,' especially since unrestricted submarine warfare was a major component of World War I.

Frontier

A term used to describe unsettled land or territory west of the existing colonies. People that traveled to settle these areas were called pioneers.

Gertrude Stein

She was an American writer, most famous for her inclusion in the "Lost Generation" movement following World War I, and for her "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas."

GI Bill

This is what provided for college or vocational education for WWII veterans as well as one-year of unemployment compensation.

Great Depression

This was a period of global economic crisis that lasted from 1929 to 1939. There was widespread poverty and high unemployment.

Great Migration

This was the large movement of African Americans from the Southern U.S. to the Northern U.S. in the early-20th century.

Guam

This tiny island became a territory of the United States following the Spanish American War.

Harlem Renaissance

This was the period during 1920s of outstanding creativity centered in New York's black ghetto.

Harry Truman

He was 33rd President of the United States, taking over after the death of Franklin Roosevelt, and was responsible for giving the orders to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in 1945.

Hawley Smoot Tariff

This 1930 tariff was passed with the goal of protecting the American economy, but in reality it reduced U.S. imports and exports by as much as 50%.

Hearst

This powerful newspaper man owned- among others- the "San Francisco Examiner," "The New York Journal," and was also known for helping create "yellow journalism".

Hemingway

AP VOCAB

He was an American author whose works included "For Whom the Bell Tolls," "A Farewell to Arms," and "The Sun Also Rises."

Herbert Hoover

He was the 31st President of the U.S. He was progressive, humanitarian and Republican. He lost favor with the American public due to the Great Depression and his ill-fated technical solutions.

Hiroshima

This is the Japanese city that was the first to be subjected to nuclear warfare to bring about the end of WWII.

Hitler

This was the totalitarian leader of Nazi Germany during World War II.

Hoovervilles

This is the name given to the Depression-era villages, comprised of shacks built with leftover wood, crates, and sheet metal. They were usually havens for disease and represented the desperation of the masses after the collapse of the stock market.

Huey Long

He was a Louisiana Democrat who served as both Governor and Senator. He proposed more radical methods than Roosevelt's New Deal, entitled Share Our Wealth. He had Presidential ambitions, but was assassinated in 1935.

Ida Tarbell

She was a leading muckracker who wrote the 1904 book The History of the Standard Oil Company.

Immigration

This is the movement of people into a new country or political unit, resulting in a change of personal, permanent residence.

Imperialism

This is a policy of countries to extend their political and economic control over distant lands.

Internment

This is a term referring to the imprisonment or confinement of people, generally in prison camps or prisons, without due process of law and a trial.

Interventionism

This is a policy of advocating participation in foreign countries affairs.

Isolationism

This is a policy of nonparticipation in international affairs.

AP VOCAB

Jazz Age

This is a period during the 1920s when the national attitude was positive and upbeat, and Americans had money as the stock market soared. Traditional values saw a decline, and Modernism was the cultural focus.

Joseph Stalin

He was the totalitarian dictator of the Soviet Union from 1928 through 1953.

League Of Nations

This is an international organization whose goals included disarmament; preventing war through collective security; settling disputes between countries through negotiation and diplomacy and improving global welfare, it was to be formed after WWI.

Lend Lease

This was a program of the U.S. government during WWII which provided allies with war material while keeping the U.S. from actively engaging in combat.

Liliuokalani

She was the last Queen of Hawaii, reigning until 1893.

Los Alamos

This facility was founded in north-central New Mexico during the 1940s in conjunction with the Manhattan Project, the plan to create an atomic bomb.

Lost Generation

This is a nickname given to a group of American artists and authors who lived in Paris after World War I.

Louis Armstrong

This musical pioneer gained fame with his trumpet and his raspy singing voice, and his improvisational style had a major impact on the development of jazz.

Luisa Moreno

A native of Guatemala, she was a leader in the pre-World War II labor movement in the United States, and held the "Congreso de Pueblos de Habla Española" (1939) to focus on the civil rights of Latinos in the U.S.

Lusitania

The sinking of this ship by German submarines heightened tensions between the US and Germany prior to World War I.

Machine Gun

This weapon was invented in the late-1800s but became more common in World War I, resulting in the widespread use of trench warfare.

Manhattan Project

AP VOCAB

This was the effort during WWII to develop the first nuclear weapons of the United States in collaboration with the U.K. and Canada.

McKinley

He was the U.S. President during the Spanish-American War, but was later assassinated in 1901.

Meat Inspection Act

This 1906 national law created sanitary requirements for the slaughtering of animals for human consumption.

Menlo Park

This was the New Jersey township that was the home to Thomas Edison and his laboratory.

Migration

This is the movement of people within a country or political unit, resulting in a change of personal residence.

Missionary Diplomacy

This notion, enacted by Woodrow Wilson, was that the United States' mission was to spread democracy around the world. In practice, this stance was used to justify the USA's refusal to recognize governments in Latin America which were considered hostile.

Mobilization

This is an organization of a nation's armed forces for active military service in time of war or other national emergency.

Model T

This was one of the earliest and most popular automobiles in the United States, manufactured by Ford Motor Company from 1908 to 1927.

Moral Diplomacy

This refers to a foreign policy in which support and aid is given to a government only if they support a similar political or ethical position as the country giving the aid.

Muckrakers

This group of authors and journalists wrote of horrible working conditions in American industry in the early 20th century, resulting in more governmental protection of workers.

Muller V. Oregon

This was the 1908 Supreme Court case in which laws discriminating against women in the workplace were ruled to be Constitutional.

Munich Conference

AP VOCAB

This was a meeting of European countries which led to, through appeasement, the surrender of Czechoslovakia to Nazi Germany.

Mussolini

He was a leader of Italy during World War II and ally to Adolph Hitler. He created a fascist state through the use of state terror and propaganda.

Mustard Gas

This chemical warfare agent was widely used during World War I, immediately incapacitating its victims and resulting in the deaths of about 1% of all who inhaled it.

Mutual Aid Society

This type of organization is organized by people in a community to provide its members with assistance or relief from specific hardships.

Nagasaki

This is the name of the second city to be attacked with an atomic weapon during World War II.

National Recovery Act

This was part of Roosevelt's New Deal that tried to stimulate the US economy out of the Great Depression by giving Presidential powers to regulate businesses.

Neutrality Acts

These were a series of 1930s laws passed to keep the US out of the growing tensions in Europe and Asia.

New Deal

These were the programs and policies to promote economic recovery and social reform introduced during the 1930's by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

New Freedom

This was Woodrow Wilson's plan to break up monopolies and regulate business.

New York Journal

This was the major newspaper owned by William Randolph Hearst in the late-1800s and a practitioner of "yellow journalism."

New York World

This was one of the primary newspapers owned by Joseph Pulitzer and a major practitioner of "yellow journalism."

Nineteenth

This amendment guaranteed that all women in the United States would have the right to vote.

AP VOCAB

Nisei

This is the name for the combat group made up entirely of Japanese American soldiers who fought in Europe during World War II.

Non Aggression Pact

This was the agreement made between Germany and the Soviet Union in August 1939 in which both sides agreed to stay neutral in the event either were attacked by a third party.

Normandy Invasion

This is another name for Operation Overlord, the Allied invasion of western Europe that began on June 6, 1944.

Northern Securities Co. V. United States

This is the 1904 legal case in which the Supreme Court ruled that the company in question had formed an illegal monopoly in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Oak Ridge

Sometimes called "The Secret City," this town in eastern Tennessee was home to the development of the atomic bomb in World War II.

Okies

This is a slang term for a person from Oklahoma. It is sometimes used, generically, to refer to migrants who settled in California during the Great Depression.

Palmer Raids

These were assaults ordered by Attorney General Mitchell Palmer on suspected radicals after World War I. They were controversial because of the lack of evidence that was needed to carry them out.

Panama Canal

This connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through Central America.

Panic Of 1907

A financial crisis that occurred in the United States when the New York Stock Exchange fell almost 50% from its peak the previous year. Panic occurred, as this was during a time of economic recession, and there were numerous runs on banks and trust companies. The 1907 panic eventually spread throughout the nation when many state and local banks and businesses entered bankruptcy.

Pearl Harbor

This is the U.S. Naval base attacked by the Japanese in 1941 that brought the U.S. into WW II.

Pershing

AP VOCAB

This US General was in charge of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) in World War I. He is known for his tough demeanor and his nickname, "Blackjack."

Philippine Annexation

Pacific island nation that came under American imperial control after the Spanish-American War.

Philippines

This is a country in Southeast Asia that was under Japanese occupation during WWII but belonged to the United States.

Platt Amendment

This amendment was a rider appended to the Army Appropriations Act in 1899, replacing the earlier Teller Amendment.

Potsdam Conference

This meeting of the Allied leaders was held in the Summer of 1945 in Eastern Germany following the Nazi surrender, and determined the fate of post-war Germany.

Progressive

This was a political reform movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to protect working class citizens.

Prohibition

This was the outlawing of the sale, production, or transportation of alcoholic beverages.

Propaganda

This term refers to a method of influencing a community in favor of or against some cause. This method of communicating often is, by definition, biased and leaves out selective information.

Puerto Rico

This is a commonwealth located in the Caribbean Sea and is part of the United States.

Pulitzer

He was a powerful newspaper publisher, known both for helping create "yellow journalism" and, later, for the prize created in his name that honors excellence in journalism.

Pure Food And Drug Act

This law was passed in 1906 during the Progressive Era, giving the Federal government the authority to inspect meat and other edible goods, as well as monitor what is put into medicines.

RADAR

AP VOCAB

This is the name of a system of defense that became popular during World War II and is used to detect the presence of enemy aircraft- or any aircraft- in a given area.

Radio

This communication medium became popular in the early-Twentieth Century, providing people with both information and entertainment.

Recession

This is a decline in a country's GDP for two or more successive quarters. It is usually characterized by a significant decline in economic activity.

Red Scare

This was the period after each world war which saw massive upheaval in the U.S. and fear of many foreigners. It was characterized by widespread fears of Communist influence on U.S. society and Communist infiltration of the U.S. government.

Remember The Maine

This was the rallying cry during the Spanish-American War because of the sinking of this ship in Havana on February 15, 1898.

Robert Oppenheimer

This notable scientist is often called the "father of the atomic bomb" for his role in the Manhattan Project, the World War II program that developed the first nuclear weapons.

Roosevelt's Three Rs

This term describes the 3 goals of FDR's New Deal programs: relief, recovery, and reform.

Rosie The Riveter

This was a fictional woman that represented all the women that took manufacturing jobs during WWII to support the war effort.

Rough Riders

This was a regiment in the Spanish-American War organized and led by Theodore Roosevelt that included cowboys, miners, policemen, and college athletes.

Rugged Individualism

This political philosophy was advocated by Herbert Hoover (and other conservative politicians) at the start of the Great Depression that advocated personal self-reliance.

Rural

This is an open area of country with a low number of people, or low population density, living there.

Sacco And Vanzetti Case

AP VOCAB

This is the name given to the 1920 murder trial involving two Italian immigrants, the outcome of which was likely influenced by the First Red Scare.

Schenck V. United States

The decision in this World War I-era Supreme Court case said that the Espionage Act was constitutional, and that the government could limit free speech at certain times.

SEC

This regulatory agency of the U.S. Government was created in 1934 to provide oversight of the country's stock market.

Sedition Act

This act made the use of "disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language" about the United States government, its flag, or its armed forces illegal.

Self Determination

This is the international legal principle that nations have a right to freely choose their political leaders and sovereignty without any outside influence or pressure.

Share Our Wealth

This was the name of the program suggested by Louisiana politician Huey Long as an alternative to FDR's "New Deal."

SONAR

This is the name of a system of defense that became popular during World War II and is used to detect the presence of enemy naval craft- or any naval craft- in a given area.

Soup Kitchens

These facilities were organized and sponsored by churches or charities during the Great Depression in an effort to feed the homeless and needy.

Spanish American War

This was a conflict in which the U.S. gained many island territories, especially Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

Square Deal

This was Theodore Roosevelt's plans to help safeguard the rights of workers.

Steffens

He was a "muckraker" during the Progressive Era, best known for his "The Shame of the Cities" which exposed the political corruption found in major U.S. cities.

Steinbeck

This 20th century American author is best known for writing "Of Mice and Men" (1937) and "The Grapes of Wrath" (1939).

AP VOCAB

Stock Market

This term refers to a place in which shares of company stock are traded publicly.

Stock Market Crash

This was a famous dramatic loss of value in the shares of stock in corporations that hit the U.S. in 1929.

Sussex Pledge

In this 1916 agreement, Germany promised the United States that it would not sink passenger ships, and only target merchant ships that it knew to be carrying war materiel.

Teller Amendment

This was an amendment to a joint resolution of the United States Congress, enacted on April 19, 1898, in reply to President William McKinley's War Message. It placed a condition of the United States military in Cuba. According to the clause, the U.S. could not annex Cuba but only leave "control of the island to its people." It remained in force until 1899, when the Platt Amendment was passed.

The Jazz Singer

This 1927 film was the first to feature recorded sound accompanying the motion picture, and is regarded as the first "talkie."

The Jungle

This is a famous novel written by Upton Sinclair, describing the difficult life of Lithuanian immigrants working in Chicago's Union Stock Yards at the end of the 19th century.

Theodore Roosevelt

This was a 26th President of the United States; hero of the Spanish-American War; Panama canal was built during his administration; said `Speak softly but carry a big stick` (1858-1919). He was considered by many to be the nation's first conservation President.

Thomas Edison

Known as the "Wizard of Menlo Park," he is famous for his hundred of inventions, including the incandescent light bulb, phonograph, the Dictaphone, and hundreds of others.

Tin Pan Alley

This was the name of the New York City music publishers and songwriters who influenced popular music in the late 19th and early 20th century.

Trench Warfare

This is the term used to describe the battle strategy of digging corridors in the earth in order to avoid enemy gunfire.

Triangle Shirtwaist Factory

AP VOCAB

This fire in New York City on March 25, 1911, was the largest industrial disaster in the history of the city of New York, causing the deaths of 146 garment workers, and led to legislation requiring improved factory safety standards in the workplace.

Triple Alliance

This was the military alliance among Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy that lasted from 1882 until the start of World War I in 1914.

Tuskegee Airmen

These men were the first African American military aviators in the United States armed forces and they served with distinction in WWII.

TVA

Created by Congress as one of the major public-works projects of the New Deal, this built a system of dams in the southeast.

Twenty First Amendment

This amendment was passed in 1933 and ended "Prohibition."

U Boat

This is the German term that describes the submersible watercraft that they developed and used extensively for World War I.

Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

This is a naval tactic where submarines sink merchant ships without warning.

Upton Sinclair

He was a prolific US author who promoted socialist views and anarchist causes. He is most popular for writing "The Jungle," dealing with the meat packing industry.

Urban

This is an area with a high number of people, or high population density, living close together.

Urbanization

This is a rise in a society's population that is concentrated primarily in major cities.

USS Maine

This is the battleship that was sunk in a Cuban port in 1898 by Spain, which began the Spanish-American War.

VE Day

This is the name given to the end of World War II in Europe in May of 1945. It stands for "Victory in Europe" Day.

Verdun

AP VOCAB

This World War I battle took place in France from February to December of 1916, resulting in nearly 400,000 deaths.

Victory Garden

This is the name given to small agricultural plots farmed by American and other Allied families during World War I and World War II.

VJ Day

This is the name given to the surrender of Japan and the end of fighting in the Pacific Theatre of World War II in August of 1945.

War Industries Board

This agency of the Federal government was created during World War I on order to coordinate production for the war and to increase the efficiency of factories nationwide.

WASP

This was the group of female pilots who flew for the United States Army Air Force during World War II.

WAVES

This was an all-female division of the United States Navy who served during World War II.

Western Front

In World War I, this was the line of fighting that stretched from Belgium southward through most of France.

White Mans Burden

This 1899 poem by Rudyard Kipling not only seems to endorse imperialism but also became the name for a concept regarding the perceived "duty" of Western countries towards the rest of the world.

William Howard Taft

He was Secretary of War (1904-1908), President (1909-1913), and Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1921-1930).

Woodrow Wilson

He was 28th President of the United States; led the United States in World War I and secured the formation of the League of Nations.

Woody Guthrie

An American singer-songwriter and folk musician who wrote about his Dust Bowl experiences.

World War I

The international conflict lasted from 1914 until 1918.

AP VOCAB

World War II

This was a worldwide military conflict from 1939 to 1945 in which the Axis and Allies were pitted against each other.

Yalta Conference

This was the meeting that took place in February of 1945 between the heads of state of the WWII allied powers. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the reorganization of Europe after WWII.

Yellow Journalism

This was the use of sensationalized news in newspaper publishing to attract readers and increase circulation.

Period 8: 1945-1980

Abortion

Roe v. Wade (1973) was the Supreme Court case that resulted in the decision that struck down state laws restricting this.

Acid Rain

This is a form of pollution that is found in precipitation and carries high amounts of harmful chemical compounds such as ammonium, carbon, nitrogen, and sulfur.

Affirmative Action

These are policies designed to promote equal education or employment access for minority groups that have previously been discriminated against.

Agent Orange

This herbicide was used by US forces in Vietnam to kill plants and expose enemy positions, but ended up causing cancer in those who had been exposed to it.

Allen Dulles

As director of the CIA during the Kennedy administration, this man was criticized for the failure of the Bay of Pigs Invasion.

Alliance For Progress

This Cold-War program of the Kennedy administration was designed to establish economic cooperation between North and South America.

American Indian Movement

This was an uprising of Native Americans in the United States that included the seizure of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and a standoff at Wounded Knee.

Apollo Program

AP VOCAB

This was a series of human spaceflight missions undertaken by the U.S. devoted to the goal of landing a man on the moon and returning him to Earth safely.

Arab Oil Embargo

This economic trade barrier was enacted by some members of OPEC following the U.S.'s support of Israel in the Yom Kippur War.

Army McCarthy Hearings

This is the name given to the Senate hearings that investigated Senator Joseph McCarthy's conflicting accusations about a communist present in part of the U.S. military.

Ayn Rand

She was the author of such books as "The Fountainhead" and "Atlas Shrugged."

Baby Boom

This is a period of greatly increased birth rate that occurred in the US after the end of WWII.

Banana Republic

This is a pejorative term used to describe any Central or South American country that is politically unstable, dependent on limited agriculture, and ruled by a small, self-elected, wealthy, and corrupt clique.

Batista

He was the last President of Cuba before the Cuban Revolution drove him from power in 1959.

Bay Of Pigs

This was the unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Cuban government of Fidel Castro by Cuban exiles. It was funded by the US in 1961.

Beatles

In 1962 they became popular, but ever since John, Paul, George, and Ringo have arguably become the most important band in Rock and Roll history.

Beatniks

This is the name given to a literary and cultural movement of the 1950s that became popularized by writer Jack Kerouac.

Betty Friedan

She was an American feminist, activist and writer, best known her book "The Feminine Mystique" (1963).

Black Panthers

AP VOCAB

This was a political party founded in Oakland by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale on October 15, 1966, advocating a policy of protecting black neighborhoods from police brutality and supporting social welfare programs in major cities around the country.

Brezhnev

He was the leader of the Soviet Union from 1964 until his death in 1982, overseeing the period of détente with the United States.

Brinkmanship

This is the practice of threatening an enemy with massive military retaliation for any aggression.

Brown V Board Of Education

This Supreme Court case, decided in 1954, declared that the segregation doctrine of "separate but equal," was not Constitutional when applied to the public school system.

Bull Connor

He was the Public Safety Commissioner of Birmingham, Alabama, in the 1960s, becoming a symbol of bigotry and police brutality when he infamously used fire hoses and police attack dogs against protest marchers.

Cambodia

This is the country was secretly and illegally bombed by the United States during the course of the Vietnam War in 1969 and 1970.

Cesar Chavez

He was the founder of the National Farm Workers' Association, seeking better working conditions and equal rights for his union members. Like Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., he used non-violent protest tactics to win advances for his members.

Chile

This South American country is located between the Pacific Ocean and the Andes Mountains.

Churchill

He was a British statesman and leader during World War II.

Civil Rights

This term refers to the laws that protect citizens from undue or unwarranted government intrusion into their lives, either personal or as an organization.

Civil Rights Act

Signed into law by President Johnson, this bill protected African Americans and women from job discrimination and any discrimination in public places.

Civil Rights Act Of 1957

AP VOCAB

This act, passed during the Eisenhower Administration, sought to protect the voting rights of African Americans, established the federal Commission on Civil Rights, and established a Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department.

Clean Air Act

Since the 1960s Congress has passed several laws by this name in order to keep smog under control.

Clean Water Act

Since the 1970s Congress has passed numerous versions of this law in order to help prevent water pollution.

Cohn

He was an American attorney who was Chief Counsel to Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy during the early-1950s.

Congo

This country has been known as Zaire, but is also named for the river that runs through it.

Containment

This was a foreign policy designed to stop the spread (domino effect) of communism in Southeast Asia.

Counterculture

This refers to the behavioral, social, and cultural patterns that became popular in the 1960s and 1970s, mainly as a reaction war, racial conflicts, and gender upheaval.

Cuba

This Caribbean country lies to the south of Florida and is the only Communist government in the Western Hemisphere.

Cuban Missile Crisis

This was a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States over nuclear missiles the Soviets had allegedly deployed to Cuba.

Cuban Revolution

This event took place in the Western Hemisphere from July 26, 1953, to January 1, 1959, resulting in the overthrow of Fulgencio Batista and the creation of a communist government.

DDT

This was an important pesticide used in killing the boll weevil during the early-20th century in the American

Dean

AP VOCAB

He was White House Counsel (1970-1973) under Richard Nixon, was partially responsible for attempting to cover up information during the Watergate Scandal, and was convicted of felonies for his role in that coverup.

Demilitarized Zone

This is the name given to the strip of land that runs roughly along the 38th Parallel in Asia and serves as the dividing line between North Korea and South Korea.

Detente

This is the name given to the general reduction in the tension between the Soviet Union and the United States that occurred from the late 1960s until the start of the 1980s.

Dwight Eisenhower

This was a United States general who supervised the invasion of Normandy and the defeat of Nazi Germany; 34th President of the United States (1890-1961).

Earl Warren

This Chief Justice from 1953 to 1969 helped determine many decisions by the Supreme Court including racial segregation, civil rights and separation of church and state.

Ehrlichman

He was White House Counsel (1969-1970) under Richard Nixon, was partially responsible for attempting to cover up information during the Watergate Scandal, and was convicted of felonies for his role in that coverup.

Eisenhower Doctrine

A message to congress from the President that the United States would use armed forces upon request in response to imminent or actual aggression to the Middle East.

Election Of 1960

This Presidential election year saw John F. Kennedy defeat Richard M. Nixon in a race that would revolutionize the way campaigns were run.

Election Of 1968

This presidential election saw Republican Richard Nixon defeat Democratic candidate Hubert Humphrey and Independent candidate George Wallace, but was also marred by the assassination of Robert Kennedy, civil unrest, and continued protests over the Vietnam War.

Election Of 1972

This presidential election saw incumbent President Richard Nixon defeat Democratic candidate George McGovern in a popular and electoral landslide.

Ellsberg

He was a military analyst in 1971 when he leaked "The Pentagon Papers," a secret study by the Pentagon that showed the government had been systematically lying about the Vietnam War since the Johnson administration.

AP VOCAB

Environmentalism

This is an advocacy for, or work toward, protecting nature from destruction or pollution.

Equal Rights Amendment

This is a proposed amendment that would guarantee equal rights under the law for Americans regardless of sex, brought about by women in the 1960s and 1970s.

Ethel And Julius Rosenberg

These were the people who were convicted and, in 1953, executed for conspiring to commit espionage against the United States (for the Soviet Union).

Faubus

This Arkansas governor is best known for his 1957 refusal to allow Central High School in Little Rock to be integrated, only to have President Eisenhower and the 101st Airborne convince him otherwise.

Fidel Castro

He was the leader of the Cuban Revolution that succeeded in toppling Batista from power in 1959.

Ford

He became the President of the United States following the resignation of Richard Nixon.

Freedom Rides

Beginning in May 1961, this was a series of Civil Rights actions in which integrated groups of activists rode commercial buses (such as Greyhound and Trailways) into the segregated South. A US Supreme Court decision in 1960 had said that interstate bus routes could not be segregated, regardless of laws in the individual states they passed through. These actions were designed to test that ruling and to help overturn Jim Crow laws in southern states.

Freedom Summer

This was a campaign launched in 1964 attempting to register African American voters from the southern states.

Galbraith

His 1958 book "The Affluent Society" argued that the U.S. post-war economic growth was neglected needed areas in the public sector.

Geneva Conference

This meeting in Switzerland ended the post-World War II conflict between France and Vietnamese independence fighters.

George Wallace

AP VOCAB

He was a four-term governor of Alabama during the height of the civil rights struggles in the South. He is shown here at the door of the University of Alabama, refusing to comply with a federal order to integrate the school.

Gideon V. Wainwright

This 1963 Supreme Court case ruled that states are required by the 6th Amendment to provide legal counsel for defendants if they can not afford their own lawyer.

Glass Ceiling

This is the name given to a situation in which a qualified job-holder is denied advancement based on some form of discrimination, usually based on one's sex or race.

Great Society

This is the name given to President Lyndon B. Johnson's domestic programs, among them VISTA, Job Corps, Head Start, the "War on Poverty," and the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

Griswold V. Connecticut

This decision in this 1965 Supreme Court case reversed a Connecticut ban on the sale of contraceptives.

Gulf Of Tonkin Resolution

This was an agreement in Congress that facilitated an increase of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.

Haight Ashbury

This is the neighborhood in San Francisco that became the home to the counterculture's "Summer of Love" in 1967.

Hippies

This refers to people of the 1960s counterculture who were associated first with the Beatniks, but who were later considered to be "hipsters."

Hollywood Blacklist

This refers to the Cold War-era discrimination against people in the entertainment industry who were accused of being a member of- or knowing someone who was affiliated with- communist organizations in the 1940s, 50s, and 60s.

HUAC

This is the name of the group in the House of Representatives that, in 1947, began hearings to expose communist infiltration in American life. Unfortunately, a good deal of the evidence they used was based on hearsay and conjecture, meaning innocent people were harmed by their findings.

Hydrogen Bomb

This type of weapon uses nuclear fusion to produce a shock and fire wave that is the most destructive man-made force in the world.

AP VOCAB

I Have A Dream

On August 28, 1963, this speech was given by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. who organized a massive march on Washington to advocate for civil rights.

Immigration Act Of 1965

This law replaced the system of quotas that had ruled American immigration policy since the 1920s, instead focusing on the family and skills of people requesting entrance into the U.S.

Impoundment

This is the refusal of a President to allow money to be spent for federal programs, an action that has been ruled to be unconstitutional by Supreme Court decisions.

Interstate Highway System

This is a network of highways in the United States created by President Eisenhower.

Iran Hostage

The ___ ___ Crisis refers to the 444 days (1979-1981) in which 52 American embassy workers in Tehran were held hostage during the Iranian Revolution.

Iron Curtain

This is a western name for the boundary which symbolically and physically divided Europe from the end of WWII until the end of the Cold War.

James Meredith

In 1962, this African American Air Force veteran won a federal case that allowed him to enroll in the University of Mississippi, an all-white school.

Jimmy Carter

This 39th president of the United States served from 1977 to 1981, was the first President to be elected from the Deep South since 1848, served as both a Georgia Senator and Governor of Georgia, and received the 2002 Nobel Peace Prize.

John F. Kennedy

The 35th President of the United States, he was known for leading the failed "Bay of Pigs" invasion, successfully leading the country during the "Cuban Missile Crisis," and for being assassinated while in Dallas, Texas, in November of 1963.

John Lewis

He is an American politician and was a leader in the American Civil Rights Movement. He was chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and played a key role in the struggle to end segregation. A member of the Democratic Party, he has represented Georgia's 5th Congressional District in the US House of Representatives since 1987. The district encompasses almost all of Atlanta.

Joseph McCarthy

AP VOCAB

This Wisconsin senator gained fame by making claims that there were large numbers of Communists and Soviet spies and sympathizers inside the United States federal government.

Kent State

This was the site of a series of student shootings, and 4 deaths, by the Ohio National Guard during a protest of the US invasion of Cambodia.

Khrushchev

He was the leader of the Soviet Union during the Bay of Pigs invasion, the construction of the Berlin Wall, and the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Korean War

This was a national conflict in an Asian country aided by Russia in the North and the U.S. in the South (1950-1953).

Levittown

This was the first mass-produced suburb in the United States, constructed on Long Island, New York, from 1947 to 1951.

Liberalism

This is the political philosophy that stresses the importance of individual rights, liberty, many of the freedoms found in the U.S. Bill of Rights.

Little Rock Central High

In 1957, this was the school that was integrated by nine black students who were escorted by troops from the United States Army.

Love Canal

This was a neighborhood close to Niagara Falls, New York, that was the site of a toxic waste disaster in the mid-1970s when it was discovered that thousands of tons of waste had been buried below the residential areas.

Lyndon Johnson

He was the 36th President, and took over following the assassination of his predecessor in 1963.

Malcolm X

Often associated with confrontational Civil Rights protest, he was a leader in the Nation of Islam in the United States, an early advocate of "Black Power," but became a more moderate voice in the Civil Rights movement before his assassination in 1965.

Margaret Sanger

This was a U.S. obstetrical nurse who fought for birth control rights for women.

Marshall

AP VOCAB

He was a former U.S. General who, as Secretary of State, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953 for his plan to rebuild Europe.

Marshall Plan

Following World War II, this called for giving away billions of dollars in aid to help rebuild war-torn Europe, with the purpose of creating a viable trading partner and post-war allies.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

He was an American political activist who was the most famous leader of the American civil rights movement.

McCarthyism

This is a term that describes the severe anti-communist suspicion in the United States in the 1940s and 1950s.

Medgar Evers

He was an African American civil rights leader and NAACP official who was assassinated in Mississippi in 1963.

Medicaid

This is a health program sponsored by the United States Government that provides services to individuals and families with low incomes.

Medicare

Created in 1966, this is the US publicly funded health insurance program for the elderly and the disabled.

Migrant

This is the name for a worker- usually in agriculture- that moves from place to place in search of temporary or seasonal work.

Miranda V Arizona

This is the court case that upheld that the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination requires law officials to advise a suspect of his rights to remain silent and to obtain a lawyer.

Montgomery Bus Boycott

This is the name of the protest in the Deep South in 1955 and 1956 that resulted in the end of segregation in public transportation in all of the United States.

Mutually Assured Destruction

This is a military strategy of deterrence in which the usage of nuclear weapons would result in the complete annihilation of both countries.

My Lai

AP VOCAB

This is the name given to the murder of approximately 400 unarmed Vietnamese civilians by U.S. soldiers on March 16, 1968.

NATO

This is an international organization created by the U.S. and its allies in 1949 to prevent attacks by the Soviet Union.

Nelson Rockefeller

This former governor of New York was appointed Vice President of the United States after Gerald Ford became President following the resignation of Richard Nixon,

New Federalism

This refers to the conservative political philosophy espoused by Richard Nixon in which state governments were given greater powers- and monies- to address social issues.

Ngo Dinh Diem

He was the anti-Communist, pro-American leader of South Vietnam until he was overthrown in a U.S. sanctioned coup in late 1963.

Nixon

He was President from 1969-1974 and resigned from office due to the Watergate scandal.

Nonaligned

This term is used to describe countries who remained neutral during the Cold War, refusing to back either the United States or the Soviet Union exclusively.

North Korea

This country is a communist dictatorship that was established after World War II and has the city of Pyongyang as its capital.

North Vietnam

This country was led by Ho Chi Minh from 1945 to 1954, but then took over the territory to the south in the 1970s.

NOW

This is an American feminist group founded in 1966 that seeks to advance women to equal standing with men.

OAS

This is the name of a group of countries in the Western Hemisphere that was created after World War II to strengthen cooperation on democratic values, defend common interests and debate the major issues facing the region and the world.

OPEC

This is an international cartel developed in 1965 to stabilize international oil prices, oversee petroleum imports and investments.

AP VOCAB

Pacific Theater

This refers to the SPECIFIC area of fighting between Japanese and Allied forces during World War II.

Panama Canal

This connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through Central America.

Peace Corps

This was created in 1961 by the Federal Government in order to "promote world peace and friendship" by sending trained Americans to the world's poorest countries to provide assistance and training to help them maintain their basic needs.

Peltier

He was one of the American Indian Movement followers who was found to be responsible for the Siege at Wounded Knee in 1973.

Pentagon Papers

When this was published by the New York Times in 1971, it not only chronicled the history of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, but it showed a systematic pattern of deception perpetrated by the U.S. Government in its involvement in Vietnam.

Rachel Carson

Her 1962 book "Silent Spring" is credited with helping to start the environmental movement of the 1960's and 70's.

Red Scare

This was the period after each world war which saw massive upheaval in the U.S. and fear of many foreigners. It was characterized by widespread fears of Communist influence on U.S. society and Communist infiltration of the U.S. government.

Robert F. Kennedy

He was Attorney General of the United States under his brother. He was killed while running for President himself.

Robert McNamara

He was the Secretary of Defense during the Bay of Pigs Invasion, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and America's build-up in Vietnam for most of the 1960s

Rock And Roll

This type of music became the dominant form of popular music in the 1950s and 1960s.

Roe V. Wade

This was the Supreme Court case that declared that most state and federal laws restricting abortion were unconstitutional and violated women's rights according to the 14th amendment.

AP VOCAB

Rosa Parks

She was a Civil Rights leader who, in 1955, refused to give up her seat on a segregated bus to a white man in Montgomery, Alabama, which led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

Rust Belt

This is the name given to the portion of the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic states that have traditionally been known as industrial centers of the country, though this is becoming less common in the early-21st century.

Sadat

He was the President of Egypt when the Camp David Accords were reached, but was assassinated three years later in 1981.

Schlafly

She was a conservative, anti-feminist activist of the 1970s and 1980s, known for her opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment.

SCLC

This is a Civil Rights organization that was instrumental in the 60s Civil Rights Movement. Martin Luther King was its first president and it is rooted in nonviolent civil disobedience.

SDS

This was a youth-centered organization of the 1960s whose purpose was to nonviolently foster a "participatory democracy" in the US that would end wars and racism. It stopped formal protests in 1969 and was disbanded by 1972.

SEATO

This is the name of a group of countries, mainly in Southeast Asia, that was created after World War II to act as a mutual defense for the member states. It is similar to NATO in Europe.

Selma Montgomery March

This is the name given to the series of Marches that took place in western and central Alabama in 1965, resulting initially in brutal police action as protesters crossed the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

Silent Spring

This is a 1962 novel written by Rachel Carson that helped launch the environmentalism movement.

Sixteenth Street Baptist Church

This was a racist attack on a house of worship in Birmingham, Alabama, Sunday, September 15, 1963, resulting in the death of four girls.

Smog

AP VOCAB

This type of air pollution is caused when smoke or other pollutants combine with fog or exist in an area with little or no wind.

SNCC

This group was formed in 1960 to organize peaceful disobedience to segregation laws throughout the American South. They played key roles in organizing the Freedom Rides in 1961 and the famous March on Washington two years later.

South Korea

This Asian country officially split with its northern neighbor in 1948, fighting a war against them from 1950 to 1953.

South Vietnam

Also known as the Republic of Vietnam, this was an internationally recognized state which governed Vietnam south of the 17th parallel until 1975, and its capital was Saigon.

Space Race

This was a Cold War competition between the U.S. and Soviet powers for space exploration.

Sprawl

This is the expansion of an urban area at its outer boundaries, resulting in the creation of suburbs.

Sputnik

This was the name for the Soviet Union's program of unmanned space objects that were launched in the 1950s. This satellite's launch in 1957 alarmed the US into speeding up plans for its space program.

Steinem

She was a feminist in the 1960s and 1970s, cofounder of "Ms." magazine, and author of the famous article "After Black Power, Women's Liberation."

Strom Thurmond

He was South Carolina's governor from 1947 to 1951, a former segregationist presidential candidate, and a U.S. Senator from 1956 to 2003.

Suburb

a residential area on the outskirts of a city

Sun Belt

This is the term given to states in the southern and warmer parts of the country that saw a tremendous increase in population and industry in the years following World War II.

The Affluent Society

AP VOCAB

The book by John Kenneth Galbraith discussed the growing gap between the increasing private wealth in the U.S. and the stagnant condition of resources allocated to the public sector.

The Ballot Or The Bullet

This is the name given to Malcolm X's 1964 speech in which he stated that African American should change society by voting, but if prevented from voting should consider taking up arms.

The Feminine Mystique

This ground-breaking book by Betty Friedan reshaped American attitudes towards the lives and rights of women.

Three Mile Island

This was the site of the potentially catastrophic nuclear accident in 1979. Even though no one died, it is still the worst nuclear accident in U.S. history.

Thurgood Marshall

This was the African-American lawyer who won the *Brown v. Board of Education* case in 1954 and eventually became the first African-American Supreme Court Justice in 1967.

Truman Doctrine

This said that the United States would aid any nation in resisting the growing threat of communism and became the guiding force of American foreign policy during the Cold War.

United Nations

This is an international organization created following World War II to provide a way to negotiate disputes.

United States V. Nixon

This 1974 Supreme Court case held that executive privilege may not be invoked to deny the courts access to evidence needed in a criminal proceeding.

University Of California V. Bakke

This 1978 Supreme Court case barred quota systems in determining college admissions, but allowed affirmative action programs to remain Constitutional.

Vietcong

This is the name of the North Vietnamese group that was both official army and guerilla group during the era of the Vietnam War.

Vietnam War

This conflict was fought between the Democratic Republic of this country- and its Communist allies- and the Republic of this country and it's allies, namely the United States.

AP VOCAB

Vietnamization

This term refers to the strategy of the United States during the second-half of the Vietnam War in which combat operations were to be turned over entirely to an American-trained Army of South Vietnam.

Voting Rights Act

This was a congressional decision that outlawed voters being subjected to a literacy test and created federal registration for voters.

War On Poverty

This 1964 program of President Johnson's "Great Society" was designed to help impoverished Americans and expanded the government's role in social welfare programs.

Warsaw Pact

This was a military alliance between the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe.

Watergate

This is the name given to scandal that eventually resulted in the resignation of President Richard Nixon in 1974.

Woodstock

This is the name given to the 1969 3-day concert in upstate New York, often considered to be the most important event in the history of American popular music.

Wounded Knee Siege

This refers to the prolonged standoff in 1973 between members of the American Indian Movement and United States Marshals on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

Zaire

From 1971 to 1997 this was the name of the country that is now the Democratic Republic of the Congo.