

# Student Glossary

- abolish**—to officially end or stop
- acclaim**—enthusiastic approval
- aerospace**—an industry that deals with travel in and above the Earth’s atmosphere and with the production of vehicles used in such travel
- agriculture**—the production of crops and the raising of livestock
- Allies**—the nations that fought together against Germany in World War I or World War II
- ally**—someone who is united with others for a common cause
- amended**—changed for the better
- amendment**—a change to the Constitution
- American Revolution**—the war of 1775–1783 in which American colonists’ fought for freedom from British rule
- blockade**—to close off and prevent from passing, especially a port or harbor
- boll weevil**—a gray or brown beetle whose larvae live in and feed on the buds and bolls of the cotton plant
- boycott**—refusal to buy, use, or participate in something as a way of protesting
- bribes**—money given to influence someone to do something
- bypassed**—to have avoided or gone around something in the way
- capacity**—the maximum amount something can hold
- casualties**—those injured or killed in a battle
- charter**—a legal document that grants rights and privileges to a person or group
- Civil War**—the war between the American North and the South between 1861 and 1865
- colonists**—people who live in a colony
- colony**—a distant territory under the control of another nation
- Confederacy**—the 11 states that seceded from the Union during the Civil War
- Confederate**—a soldier, citizen, or supporter of the Confederacy during the Civil War
- conscious**—being fully aware of what you are doing
- corrupt**—using dishonest practices
- cripple**—to weaken or disable
- cultivate**—to help grow or develop
- debtors**—people that owe money
- debts**—amounts of money that a person owes
- defender**—a supporter who guards against attack
- delta**—a triangular or fan-shaped piece of land made by deposits of mud and sand at the mouth of a river
- discrimination**—to treat a certain way, usually in a negative way, because of a trait or a condition
- dissenting opinion**—an official statement that explains why a person or party disagrees with a court decision
- domestic**—relating to one’s own country
- drought**— a period of dryness that causes extensive damage to crops or prevents their successful growth
- economy**—managing resources to make a profit
- export**—to send products to be sold in other countries
- exposition**—a show or an exhibit; a display
- extinguish**—to put out or bring to an end

# Student Glossary *(cont.)*

**foreign**—relating to a country other than one's own

**freedmen**—people who have been freed from slavery

**Great Depression**—the economic crisis resulting from the stock market crash in 1929

**headright system**—a method the government used to grant land to the head of each family

**home front**—the people who stay in a country and work while their nation is at war

**inequality**—condition of being unequal

**injustice**—being unfair; violating someone's rights

**integrate**—to combine or bring together

**intervened**—to come between two parties in a dispute to solve a problem

**investors**—those who use their money to develop a new business

**justification**—a reason that explains one's actions

**land grant**—an area of land given by the government

**landmark**—a significant or important historic event

**legends**—stories that are handed down by tradition but not verified by facts

**legislators**—people who make laws

**loyalists**—people who supported British rule during the American Revolution

**merged**—combined or blended together

**metropolitan**—referring to a large city and the surrounding suburbs

**militia**—a group of people who are not part of the armed forces of a country but are trained like soldiers

**morale**—the state of being confident or positive in the face of difficult circumstances

**munitions**—weapons and ammunition

**New Deal**—programs put in place by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in an attempt to fix the effects of the Great Depression

**New World**—the western hemisphere of the world, especially North and South America

**nonviolent resistance**—refusing to obey a law without using violence

**occupied**—to have taken possession of a place

**overwhelmed**—to be completely overpowered

**parliament**—the legislative body of a government

**patriots**—people who wanted independence from Great Britain during the American Revolution

**profit**—money earned after all the costs of production have been paid

**prohibited**—prevented from doing something

**recognition**—acknowledging someone's efforts or achievements

**Reconstruction**—the period after the American Civil War in which the U.S. government attempted to admit Confederate states back into the Union and resolve issues pertaining to freed slaves

**remedies**—something that cures a sickness or provides a solution

**resonated**—to have been meaningful to others

**resources**—supplies or property one has that can be used to generate money

**revived**—restored or brought back into use

**secede**—to withdraw from something

**segregation**—the separation of people based on race

# Student Glossary *(cont.)*

**servitude**—a condition in which one does not have freedom over one’s own life

**settlement**—a place or a region that has been newly settled

**settlers**— people who move to live in a new region

**sharecropping**—an economic system in which workers raise crops for landowners in exchange for part of the value of the crop

**sit-ins**—organized protests in which people occupy a space and refuse to leave

**speculators**—people who invest money in ways that could produce a large profit but also involves a lot of risk

**streamline**—to organize to be very efficient or to work well

**surrender**—to give over to another, especially because of threat or force

**surveyor**—a person who measures land and decides its value

**telegram**—a message sent by code over wires

**Terminus**—the end of a travel route or the station at the end of a travel route; also the original name of Atlanta

**textile**—fabric that is woven or knit

**toll**—the damages or loss from something such as war

**transition**—passing from one state to another

**Union**—the group of Northern states that supported the federal government during the Civil War

**vital**—being necessary to continued existence

**Watergate scandal**—a 1972 political scandal and cover-up attempt named after a building in Washington, DC, that was broken into for information; the scandal resulted in the resignation of President Nixon in 1974

**World War II**—a war between the Allies and the Axis Powers between 1939 and 1945