U. S. History EOCT Vocabulary Glossary

1- Colonization through the Constitution

Students will understand concepts associated with European settlement of North America, the social and economic effects of the British, the causes and effects of the American Revolution, and the implementation of the Constitution.

The following is a list of carefully matched vocabulary terms for this section of the test/exam.

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.

Alexander Hamilton
He was a ‘founding father,’ and 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. However, he is most popular for losing a duel with Aaron Burr that eventually cost him his life.

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

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

Bacon's Rebellion
This was a 1676 uprising in the Virginia Colony led by frontiersmen against government corruption and oppression.

Battle Of Camden
This was the 1780 battle during the American Revolution in which the British forces, led by Lieutenant General Lord Charles Cornwallis soundly defeated the Continental armed forces led by General Horatio Gates.

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

Example: We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately.

Bill Of Rights
This is the first ten amendments to the constitution, generally directed at protecting the individual from abuse of power by the national government.

Checks And Balances
This is the system of overlapping powers among judicial, executive, and legislative branches to allow each branch to oversee the actions of the others.

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.

Constitutional Convention
This is the 1787 meeting at which the Constitution of the United States was debated and agreed upon.

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.

Example: It was primarily written by Thomas Jefferson.

Executive
This is the branch of government that is responsible for carrying out the laws.

Example: President, cabinet, CIA, FBI

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

Example: U. S. and German governments

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

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

Example: Also known as the "Seven Year's War."
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.
Example: The original Mr. President.

Great Awakening
This was a religious revival that promised the grace of God to all who could experience a desire for it.
Example: It swept across American in the 1740’s.

Great Compromise
At the Constitutional Convention in 1787, this deal used parts of the ‘Virginia’ plan and the ‘New Jersey’ plan to create a Congress with 2 houses, one with representation based population and one with representation being equal.

Half-Way Covenant
This was a method for members to have partial church membership in the New England Puritan Church. It was promoted by Reverend Solomon Stoddard.

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.

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.

James Madison
This was an author of the Virginia plan and considered to be the ‘Father of the Constitution.’
Example: Landholders ought to have a share in the government, to support these invaluable interests, and to balance and check the other. They ought to be so constituted as to protect the minority of the opulent against the majority.

Jamestown
This was the first permanent English colony in the New World.
Example: It was founded in Virginia in 1609.

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

Limited Government
This is a ruling body that is not all powerful, but is restricted in what it may do by certain rights guaranteed to the people which may not be abolished or taken away from the people.
Example: U.S, English governments

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

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.

Massachusetts
This is a state that was first settled by the Pilgrims in 1620 in Plymouth. The first Thanksgiving was celebrated here.

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

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.
Example: Colonization of the New World

Middle Passage
This is the term used to describe the part of Triangle Trade in which slaves were shipped from Africa to the Western Hemisphere.

Montesquieu
This was a French judge who developed a number of political theories in his Spirit of the Laws.
Example: “The deterioration of a government begins almost always by the decay of its principles.”

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.

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

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.

**Rhode Island**
This is a New England state founded by the Dutch West India Company. It is the smallest state in the nation, and the first to declare independence from Great Britain.

**Salem Witch Trials**
These were a series of court proceedings held in Massachusetts in 1692 in which 20 people were executed for allegedly practicing witchcraft.

**Separation Of Powers**
This is the policy that the law making, executive, and judicial powers be held by different groups and people.

*Example:* A system of checks and balances is put in place to ensure that each branch is equal.

**Shay's Rebellion**
This was a 1786 uprising of Massachusetts farmers concerned about the loss of their land.

**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.

**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.

*Example:* In McCulloch v. Maryland, it was established that federal powers were paramount to these.

**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.

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

**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.

*Example:* Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes

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

**Treaty Of Paris Of 1763**
This was the peace treaty that was signed to end the French and Indian War/Seven Years' War. It gave control of America east of the Mississippi River to the British.

**Treaty Of Paris, 1783**
This was a document which formally ended the American Revolutionary War.

**Valley Forge**
This was the site of the headquarters of the Continental Army under George Washington during American Revolution.

**Virginia Company**
This was a pair of English stock companies, London Company and Plymouth Company, founded in 1606 to establish settlements on the coast of North America.

**William Penn**
He was the founder of the Quaker settlement that later became the state of Pennsylvania.

**Yorktown**
This was the site of Cornwallis's surrender in the American Revolution.
2 - New Republic through Reconstruction

Students will understand concepts associated with territorial and economic growth of the early 19th century in the United States, growing northern and southern differences, the Civil War, and Reconstruction.

The following is a list of carefully matched vocabulary terms for this section of the test/exam.

- **Habeas Corpus**
  - This court order (“writ”) requires a person to be brought before a judge.

- **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.

- **Abolitionists**
  - People who fought for emancipation of the slaves and to end the slave trade.
  - *Example:* William Lloyd Garrison, John Brown

- **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).
  - *Example:* His rivalry with the Radical Reconstructionists in Congress led to his impeachment.

- **Antebellum**
  - Period used to describe Pre-Civil War in the United States.

- **Battle Of Antietam**
  - This was an important battle fought on September 17, 1862 in Maryland during the Civil War. It was the first major battle that took place on Northern soil, and 23,000 men died. It was a strategic Union victory.

- **Battle Of Atlanta**
  - This was an important battle fought on July 22, 1864 in Georgia during the Civil War. It was a Union victory led by General Sherman and was subsequently burned to the ground and then he led his March to the Sea.

- **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.
  - *Example:* Blacks were restricted from voting

- **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.

- **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.

- **Cooperationists**
  - This is the name given to some Southern Democratic politicians prior to the Civil War who were willing to cooperate with the Republican Party if the institution of slavery was protected from elimination.

- **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.
  - *Example:* "Telemaque" was his birth name.

- **Disenfranchisement**
  - Disenfranchisement refers to methods used in the south to keep the newly freed African Americans from exercising their 15th Amendment right to vote.
  - *Example:* The main types of _________________ were the poll tax, literacy tests, and the grandfather clause which
effectively prevented the freedmen from voting.

**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 "interchangeable parts" revolutionized industry.

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton**
This was a U.S. social reformer and women's suffrage leader.

**Emancipation Proclamation**
This was an order issued during the Civil War by President Lincoln ending slavery in the Confederate states.  
*Example:* That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free; and the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of any such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

**Frederick Douglass**
This was a U.S. abolitionist who founded the North Star.  
*Example:* "Once you learn to read you will be forever free."

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

** Ft. Sumter**
Fort located in Charleston, South Carolina harbor, that was perhaps where the first shots of the United States Civil War were fired.

**Fugitive Slave Act**
This was the Act that mandated the return of runaway slaves, regardless of where in the Union they might be situated at the time of their discovery or capture.

**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.  
*Example:* Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

**Grimke Sisters**
They were two South Carolina sisters who were active abolitionists and early women's rights activists.  
*Example:* Sarah and Angelina

**Henry Clay**
Influential American politician who ran for president five times but never won. He was known as the Great Pacifcator 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.

**Industrial Revolution**
This was a series of economic and mechanical changes of Western Europe in the 18th - 20th centuries.

**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.

**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'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.

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

**Ku Klux Klan**
This was a secret society organized in the South after the Civil War to reassert white supremacy by means of terrorism.

**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
This was a territory in the western U.S. bought from France for $15 million.

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

Mexican War
Battles between U.S. and Mexico over the southern Texas border.

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.

Morehouse College
This is a private male, African-American liberal arts college in Atlanta founded in 1867 for the education of former slaves in ministry and education.

Napoleon Bonaparte
This was a military leader that took control of France in 1800, establishing an empire over the next two decades.

Example: More glorious to merit a scepter than to possess one

Nat Turner
He attempted to lead a slave revolt in Virginia in 1838, and though it was unsuccessful (he was executed for his violence), his actions represented a change in tone in the abolition movement.

Nationalism
Loyalty and devotion to one’s country.

Example: Ethnocentrism in Europe before WWI

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

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

Example: South Carolina's desire to reject US tariffs on English goods resulted in this crisis.

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

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.

Sacagawea
This Shonone Indian girl was an invaluable guide to Lewis and Clark on their trek West.

Example: She is now on the dollar coin in the United States.

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

Example: Freedmen, carpetbaggers, and _________________ took control of southern politics during Reconstruction.

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.

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.

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.

Example: William Seward was the Secretary of State.

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 swath south from Atlanta to the Atlantic Ocean in order to punish the Confederates for starting the war.

Slavery
The North Carolina case of <i>State v. Mann</i> (1830), dealt with this now-controversial and illegal institution.
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 event talked about having the right to ignore Federal law, starting what would become known as the "Nullification Crisis."

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

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."

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.
Example: He would later be the 18th President of the United States (1869—1877).

Unionist
This is a Civil War-era term given to people of Border and Confederate states who remained loyal to the United States.

War Of 1812
The United States and Great Britain fought this war partially over territorial expansion in North America.

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

Wilmot Proviso
This was 1846 legislation added on to the negotiations of the Mexican-American War to prevent slavery in any Mexican Territory. It did not pass but did help lead to the Civil War.

Women's Suffrage
This was a movement to give females the right to vote.

3 - Industrialization, Reform, and Imperialism
Students will understand concepts associated with the growth of US Industry, the Progressive Era, and territorial expansion.

The following is a list of carefully matched vocabulary terms for this section of the test/exam.

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.’

American Federation Of Labor
This was one of the first groups of labor unions in the United States that later merged with the CIO.

Assembly Line
This is a manufacturing process that uses interchangeable parts added in sequence to create a finished product.
Example: It was originally used Ford automotive factories.

Chinese Exclusion Act
This law, passed in 1882, forbade any laborers from China to enter the United States for 10 years.
Example: It was meant to protect U.S. jobs in the expanding West, but its racial overtones were symptoms of larger American problems at the close of the 19th century.

Ellis Island
This is the island located at the mouth of the Hudson River in New York City. It was the main entry point for immigrants to the US between 1892 and 1954.

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.

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.

Henry Ford
This was the founder of an automobile company and the first person to apply assembly line manufacturing to affordable automobiles.

Hull House
This was one of the first settlement houses in the US established in 1889 by Jane Addams in Chicago, Illinois.
Ida Tarbell
She was a leading muckracker who wrote the 1904 book *The History of the Standard Oil Company*.

**Immigration**
This is the act of moving to or settling in another country or region.
*Example*: People from other countries that check in through Ellis Island.

**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.

**Jim Crow Laws**
Laws requiring that facilities and accommodations, public and private, be segregated by race.

**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 vertical integration.
*Example*: "Mr. Burns" on television’s "The Simpsons" is modeled after him!

**Latin America**
This is the part of the Western hemisphere where languages derived from Latin (usually Spanish or Portuguese) are the primary language.
*Example*: Central and South America plus Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic

**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.
*Example*: Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle* is the most popular example of Muckraking literature.

**NAACP**
This is the oldest and largest U.S. civil rights organization. Members of this have referred to it as The National Association.
*Example*: W.E.B. Dubois was an African-American abolitionist who co-founded this civil rights organization in 1909, calling for full political equality for African Americans.

**Panama Canal**
This connects the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through Central America.

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

**Progressive Movement**
This was a political reform movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to protect working class citizens.
*Example*: Upton Sinclair’s "The Jungle"

**Pullman Car**
This is a type of train car that can accommodate all its passengers in beds. The factory where they were made was the site of a major labor strike.

**Recall**
This is the process the people use to remove an elected official from office.
*Example*: This is the removal of Governor Gray Davis in California

**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.

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

**Roosevelt Corollary**
This policy reasserted the U.S. position as protector of the Western Hemisphere.

**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.

**Sitting Bull**
He was the Lakota Indian Chief who defeated General Custer in the Battle of Little Big Horn in 1876.

**Socialism**
an economic system where the government controls the major means of production but property and other businesses may be privately owned
*Example*: Sweden has this type of system

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

**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. **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. **Transcontinental Railroad**  
This railway was completed in Promontory Point, Utah, 1869, linking the western and eastern parts of the United States. **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. **Wounded Knee**  
This is the site in South Dakota where, in 1890, US soldiers massacred over 150 Lakota men, women, and children.

4 – Establishment as a World Power  
Students will understand concepts associated with World War I, its causes and aftermath; the Great Depression; Roosevelt's New Deal; and World War II.

The following is a list of carefully matched vocabulary terms for this section of the test/exam.

- **18th Amendment**  
This amendment prohibited the sale and use of alcoholic beverages.
- **19th Amendment**  
This amendment gave women the right to vote.
- **A. Philip Randolph**  
He was the founder of the first black labor union and a prominent Civil Rights leader
- **Atomic Bomb**  
This was the nuclear weapon used by the U.S. to force Japan to surrender during WWII.  
*Example:* Fat Man and Little Boy
- **Battle Of Midway**  
This was a WWII naval battle in the Pacific Theater in June of 1942. It was a clear defensive victory for the US against the attacking Japanese and permanently weakened the Japanese Navy.
- **Black Tuesday**  
This is the name given to the day in October of 1929 when the Stock Market crashed.  
*Example:* It is seen as being the start of the Great Depression in the United States.
- **Communism**  
an economic system in which all means of production are owned by the state  
*Example:* described by Karl Marx in his famous 1848 manifesto
- **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.
- **Drought**  
An extremely dry period where water is far below typical levels.  
*Example:* The Dust Bowl in the United States in the 1930's.
- **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.  
*Example:* Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico
- **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.
- **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**  
This was the longest-serving president of the United States and the only president elected more than twice.
- **Great Depression**
This was a period of global economic crisis that lasted from 1929 to 1939. There was widespread poverty and high unemployment. 

*Example:* It started with the stock market crash in 1929.

**Harlem Renaissance**
This was the period during 1920’s of outstanding creativity centered in New York's black ghetto. 
*Example:* Langston Hughes, the Apollo Theatre

**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.

**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. 
*Example:* It is a derogatory name that incorporates the last name of the President at the time, who many saw as being unsympathetic towards the millions who had lost their jobs.

**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.
*Example:* The Kingfish

**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. 
*Example:* Japanese in the US during WWII were sent here.

**Irving Berlin**
He was a prolific American composer and lyricist. His Jewish family immigrated to the US in 1893 and he composed over 3,000 songs. 
*Example:* He wrote: Blue Skies, Cheek to Cheek, God Bless America, etc.

**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. 
*Example:* Named for the popular musical movement.

**Labor Union**
This is an organization of workers that negotiates with employers for better pay, benefits, and working conditions. 
*Example:* the AFL-CIO is the largest organization of this type in the United States

**Langston Hughes**
He was a prolific African-American poet, novelist and playwright who is best known for his work during the Harlem Renaissance.

**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.

**Los Alamos**
This is the national laboratory in New Mexico founded during WWII to develop the atomic bomb.

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

**National Labor Relations Act**
This was the Act signed in 1935 that protects laborers. It allows them to form unions, engage in collective bargaining and take part in strikes.

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

**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 Deal**
This was the programs and policies to promote economic recovery and social reform introduced during the 1930's by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. 
*Example:* CCC, WPA, NRA

**Normandy Invasion**
Operation Overlord, the Allied invasion of western Europe that began on June 6, 1944.

**Pearl Harbor**
This is the U.S. Naval base attacked by the Japanese that brought the U.S. into WW II.

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

**Public Works Administration**
This New Deal program allowed money to be spent on the construction of public works to provide employment to out of work Americans, improve the public welfare, and contribute to a revival of American industry.

- **Ration**
  This is the controlled distribution and consumption of scarce resources and goods.
  *Example:* This may be implemented during war years to conserve resources for the military effort.

- **Red Scare**
  This was the period after WWI 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.
  *Example:* There was one in the United States following each of the World Wars.

**Rural Electrification Act**
This 1936 law provided federal funding for installation of electrical distribution systems to serve rural areas of the United States.

**Social Security**
This is a federal government program that provides income support to people who are unemployed, disabled, or over the age of 65.
*Example:* It began with an Act by FDR.

**Socialism**
an economic system where the government controls the major means of production but property and other businesses may be privately owned
*Example:* Sweden has this type of system

**Speculation**
This is a buying a commodity such as land or stock with the intention of selling it later when the price goes up.
*Example:* 1920's saw much of this

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Unemployment**
This is the lack of jobs for willing workers.
*Example:* joblessness

**Unrestricted Submarine Warfare**
This is a naval tactic where submarines sink merchant ships without warning.

**Women's Suffrage**
This was a movement to give females the right to vote.

**World War I**
The American Expeditionary Force (AEF) was the name given to the US military who fought in this war.

**World War II**
This was a worldwide military conflict from 1939 to 1945 in which the Axis and Allies were pitted against each other.
*Example:* from the German invasion of Poland to Japanese surrender in Tokyo harbor

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5 – Modern Era

Students will understand concepts associated with the Cold War; and economic growth, civil rights, political developments, and social change since World War II.
The following is a list of carefully matched vocabulary terms for this section of the test/exam.

- **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.
  
  *Example:* It overturned the 1898 case of *Plessy v. Ferguson.*

- **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.

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

- **Barry Goldwater**
  He was a very conservative Republican Senator from Arizona in the 60's 70's and 80's. He lost the presidential election of 1964 to Johnson.

- **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.

- **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., Chavez used non-violent protest tactics to win advances for his members.

- **Civil Rights Act Of 1964**
  Signed into law by President Johnson, this bill protected African Americans and women from job discrimination and any discrimination in public places.
  
  *Example:* It was also seen as a tribute to the late President Kennedy, who had advocated its passage.

- **Cold War**
  This was a name given to the relations between the U.S. & the Soviet Union in the second half of the 20th century which saw the buildup of nuclear arms.

- **Containment**
  This is a foreign policy designed to stop the spread (domino effect) of communism in Southeast Asia.

- **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.

- **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).
  
  *Example:* You will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world. Your task will not be an easy one.
  
  The D-Day Order, 6 June 1944

- **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.

- **Earth Day**
  This is a day dedicated to inspire awareness and appreciation for the environment.

- **Environmental Protection Agency**
  This is a Federal Agency begun in 1970 by President Nixon to protect human health and the air, water and land.

- **Environmentalism**
  This is an advocacy for, or work toward, protecting nature from destruction or pollution.
  
  *Example:* Sierra Club, Greenpeace

- **Fair Deal**
  This is the policy of social improvement introduced by U.S. President Harry Truman.
  
  *Example:* It included universal healthcare and unemployment benefits.

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

- **Integration**
  This is the process of creating equal opportunity to activities to all races.
  
  *Example:* Not quite desegregation, which must happen first.

- **Interstate Highway System**
This is a network of highways in the United States created by President Eisenhower.  

Example: I-20 from South Carolina to Texas  

Jackie Robinson  
This was the first African-American major league baseball player. He played second base for the Brooklyn Dodgers.  

John F. Kennedy  
The 35th President of the United States, he was known for authorizing 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.  

Kennedy Nixon Debates  
These were the first presidential debates held on television in 1960 and helped influence the outcome of a very close race.  

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.  

Lyndon Johnson  
He was the 36th President, and took over with the assassination of JFK. He designed his Great Society.  

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.  
This was an American political activist who was the most famous leader of the American civil rights movement.  

Log.svg  
This is a term that describes the severe anti-communist suspicion in the United States in the 1940s and 1950s.  

Example: Blacklisting actors, writers  

Medicare  
This is the US publicly funded health insurance program for the elderly and the disabled.  

NOW  
This is an American feminist group founded in 1966 that seeks to advance women to equal standing with men.  

Richard Nixon  
He was President from 1969-1974 and resigned from office due to the Watergate scandal.  

Robert F. Kennedy  
He was Attorney General of the United States under his brother. He was killed while running for President himself.  

Ronald Reagan  
He won Presidential elections in 1980 and 1984, and is credited by many with bringing hope and optimism back to the United States.  

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.  

Silent Spring  
This is a 1962 novel written by Rachel Carson that helped launch the environmentalism movement.  

Sit-In  
This is a form of peaceful civil disobedience often taking place in the 1960s in which protesters seat themselves and remain until evicted by force, or their demands are met.  

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.  

Sputnik  
This was the name for the Soviet Union’s program of unmanned space objects that were launched in the 1950s. Sputnik I’s launch in 1957 alarmed the US into speeding up plans for its space program.  

Tet Offensive  
This was the onslaught in January of 1968 by North Vietnamese forces on South Vietnamese towns and cities, including the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, South Vietnam.  

Example: Although these battles were a military disaster for North Vietnam, it surprised the American administration and the public that did not believe North Vietnam was capable of such organized efforts. It is generally seen as the turning point in the Vietnam War.  

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.  

Example: It was specifically aimed at helping Greece and Turkey in 1947.  

United Farm Workers  
This is a labor union that was founded in 1962, by Cesar Chavez and others, whose aim is to help farm laborers.
**Vietnam War**
This was a warfare between the Democratic Republic of this country allied with the Communist World against the Republic of this country and it's allies, namely the United States. This took place between 1964 and 1973.

**Voting Rights Act**
This was a congressional decision that outlawed voters being subjected to a literacy test and created federal registration for voters.