Vocabulary

Consent – permission

Limited – type of government in which leaders must follow laws

Unlimited – leaders may do whatever they want

Absolute Monarchy – King or Queen inherits the throne they may do whatever they want and the laws do not apply to them

Constitutional Monarchy – King or Queen inherits throne. Must follow a law or constitution.

Democracy – Leaders are elected. Power rests in the hands of the people.

Theocracy - The Church is the law

Ratify – to approve

Justify – allow

19th Amendment – Women’s right to vote

26th Amendment – 18 or older vote

Suffrage – The right to vote

Plessy vs. Ferguson – Separate but equal

Conscientious objectors – people who oppose all war

Brown vs Board of education – integrated schools (blacks and whites together)

Reliable – supported with facts

Credible – trustworthy source

Bias – one-sided view

Data – facts

Primary Source – first-hand account

Thesis – what you are trying to prove

Physical Region – region based on land use

Economic Region – region based on money

Standard of Living – quality of life

Reservation – places Native Americans were sent when the west was settled

European Union – Economic region in Europe with common money and free trade

United Nations – International peacekeeping organization

Urbanization – the rise of cities – a result of industrialization

Suburbanization – rise of suburbs – result of cars and highways

Immigration – to move to a new country

4 reasons for immigration to America:

1. Escape religious persecution
2. Find new jobs/ American dream
3. Escape famine or other natural disasters
4. Escape bad government

Culture – a way of life

Displaced – to be forcefully moved from your home

Israel – country created for Jews in 1947. Palestinians are upset.

Palestine – location of Israel. Arabs lost their homeland to the Jews.

Jim Crow Laws – legalized segregation

NAACP – fought for racial equality for African Americans

Effects of civil rights movement – end of legalized segregation and other minority groups fought for rights

UFW- fought for rights for farm workers

Market Economy – based on supply and demand with no government involvement

Command Economy – government controls the economy

Traditional Economy – economy based on traditions, culture, and beliefs

Mixed Economy – some government programs and some private businesses (a mix)

Taxes – extra money paid to the government

Interest Rate – the extra cost associated with borrowing money

How does high interest rate affect spending? – people spend less

How does high interest rate affect unemployment? – people spend less so businesses fire employees

Inflation – when prices go up

Recession – when prices go down

The Great Depression – the worst recession in US History. Government took over economy to pull us out

Federal Reserve – government organization that regulates money

Natural Rights – rights you are born with that the government cannot take away: Life, Liberty, and Property. Slavery violates your natural rights.

Consent of the Governed – government rules with our permission. We have the right to get rid of bad government.

Laissez-Faire – government does not regulate business

Tariff – tax on imports. Helps American business owners.

French Revolution – a revolution in France that overthrew the monarchy because their natural rights were being violated.

Textiles – clothing. Also, the industry in which the Industrial Revolution began.

Effects of Industrialization –

1. increased population
2. increased crime
3. pollution
4. more jobs
5. poor working conditions (long hours, low pay)
6. poor living conditions (tenement houses)

Modernization of Farming – new technology that makes farming more productive

Monopoly – when one company controls an entire industry. Good for business but bad for consumers because it leads to higher prices.

Imperialism – when one country takes over another country

Raw Materials – natural resources. A reason for imperialism.

Panama Canal – waterway between US and South America to improve trade and provide for military defense

Colonize – to take over

Imperialism in Africa – loss of tribal independence and freedom ruined the economy

Spanish-American War – war that brought the US into imperialism. We gained Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philippines, and Hawaii.

Causes of WWI –

1. Alliance system
2. Militarism
3. Imperialism
4. Nationalism
5. Assassination of Franz Ferdinand

League of Nations – Peacekeeping organization after WWI that the US refused to join. Weak and ineffective. Failed to prevent another war.

Treaty of Versailles – Peace treaty after WWI. Germany was blamed for the war. Germany was forced to pay money to other countries. Led to rise of Hitler and WWII.

Internment Camps – places where Japanese were put in during WWII because the US wanted to protect National Security

Containment – US policy to stop the spread of communism. Examples: Marshall Plan and Truman Doctrine

Marshall Plan and Truman Doctrine – US gives money to help rebuild the economies of other countries to stop the spread of communism

Appeasement – giving in to an aggressor to keep the peace. Like Britain and France did to Germany to try to avoid WWII.

Dust Bowl – Economic depression on the farms. Farms were destroyed by clouds of dust.

Red Scare – fear of communism. Led to government restricts on free speech to protect national security.

Great Migration – movement of African American to the North. Led to the Harlem Renaissance, overcrowding and new jobs.

Harlem Renaissance – celebration of African American culture