



PRENTICE HALL

IN ASSOCIATION WITH
American Heritage®

AMERICA

PATHWAYS TO THE PRESENT

MODERN AMERICAN HISTORY

Andrew Cayton

Elisabeth Israels Perry

Linda Reed

Allan M. Winkler

PEARSON

Prentice
Hall

Needham, Massachusetts
Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
Glenview, Illinois

Glossary

A

abolitionist movement Movement to end slavery (p. 129)

abstinence Refraining from some activity, such as drinking (p. 128)

Adams-Onís Treaty 1819 treaty between the United States and Spain in which Spain ceded Florida to the United States; also called the Transcontinental Treaty (p. 109)

administration Term of office; also the members and agencies of the executive branch as a whole (p. 64)

affirmative action Policy that gives special consideration to women and members of minority groups to make up for past discrimination (p. 854)

Agent Orange An herbicide used as a chemical weapon during the Vietnam War to kill vegetation and expose enemy hiding places (p. 801)

Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) Established in 1933 to raise farm prices through government financial assistance (p. 540)

AIDS Acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome, a virus that killed many people starting in the early 1980s (p. 878)

alien A noncitizen (p. 302)

Alliance for Progress President Kennedy's proposal for cooperation among nations of the Western Hemisphere to meet the basic needs of their people (p. 757)

Allies In World War I, Russia, France, Serbia, and Great Britain; in World War II, the alliance of Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, and other nations (pp. 417, 578)

America First Committee Group formed in 1940 by isolationists to block further aid to Britain (p. 587)

American Expeditionary Force (AEF) Name given to American troops in Europe in World War I (p. 425)

American Indian Movement (AIM) Organization formed in 1968 to help Native Americans (p. 775)

American Liberty League Organization founded in 1934 to oppose the New Deal (p. 547)

amnesty A general pardon for certain crimes (p. 854)

anarchist A radical who opposes all government (p. 251)

annex To join or attach, as in the joining of a new territory to an existing country (pp. 135, 353)

anti-Federalists Opponents of the Constitution during the debate over ratification; opposed to the concept of a strong national government (p. 61)

anti-Semitism Hostility or discrimination toward Jews (p. 609)

apartheid (uh PAHR tayt) The systematic segregation of people of different racial backgrounds (p. 904)

appeasement Policy of giving in to a competitor's demands in order to preserve the peace (p. 573)

apportionment Distribution of seats in a legislative body (p. 748)

arbitration Settlement of a dispute by a person or panel

chosen to listen to both sides and come to a decision (p. 358)

armistice A cease-fire or truce (p. 430)

arms race A contest between nations to gain weapons superiority (p. 660)

Articles of Confederation Plan that established, in 1781, a limited national government in the United States, later replaced by the Constitution of the United States (p. 55)

assembly line Manufacturing process in which each worker does one specialized task in the construction of the final product (p. 494)

assimilation Process by which people of one culture merge into and become part of another culture (pp. 266, 321)

Atlantic Charter Agreement signed by President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in 1941 outlining the two nations' war aims (p. 600)

autocrat Ruler with unlimited power (p. 424)

autonomy Self-government, with respect to local matters (p. 775)

Axis Powers In World War II, Germany, Italy, and Japan (p. 573)

B

baby boom Dramatic increase in birthrate, especially in the years following World War II (p. 672)

balance of trade Difference in value between imports and exports (p. 25)

banana republic Term used to describe a Central American nation dominated by United States business interests (p. 355)

barrio A Spanish-speaking neighborhood (pp. 455, 625)

barter To trade goods or services without money (p. 6)

Bataan Death March Brutal march of American and Filipino prisoners by Japanese soldiers in 1942 (p. 615)

Battle of Antietam Civil War battle in Maryland in 1862 (p. 165)

Battle of the Bulge World War II battle in which German forces launched a final counterattack in the west (p. 607)

Battle of Chancellorsville Civil War battle in 1863 in Virginia, won by the Confederacy (p. 179)

Battle of Cold Harbor Civil War battle in 1864 in Virginia (p. 187)

Battle of the Coral Sea 1942 World War II battle between American and Japanese aircraft (p. 616)

Battle of Fredericksburg Civil War battle in 1862 in Virginia, won by the Confederacy (p. 179)

Battle of Gettysburg Civil War battle in 1863 in Pennsylvania, won by the Union (p. 180)

Battle of Guadalcanal (gwahd ul kuh NAL) 1942-1943 World War II battle between the United States and Japan (p. 617)

- Battle of Iwo Jima** 1945 World War II battle between the United States and Japan (p. 619)
- Battle of Leyte Gulf** 1944 World War II naval battle between the United States and Japan (p. 618)
- Battle of Little Bighorn** 1876 Sioux victory over army troops led by George Custer (p. 265)
- Battle of Midway** 1942 World War II battle between the United States and Japan, a turning point in the war in the Pacific (p. 617)
- Battle of Okinawa** 1945 World War II battle between the United States and Japan (p. 619)
- Battle of Shiloh** Civil War battle in Tennessee in 1862 (p. 162)
- Battle of Spotsylvania** Civil War battle in 1864 in Virginia (p. 187)
- Battle of the Wilderness** Civil War battle in 1864 in Virginia, won by the Confederacy (p. 187)
- Battles of Lexington and Concord** First battles of the Revolutionary War, on April 19, 1775 (p. 45)
- Bay of Pigs invasion** Failed invasion of Cuba by a group of anti-Castro forces in 1961 (p. 752)
- beatnik** In the 1950s, a person who criticized American society as apathetic and conformist (p. 679)
- Berlin airlift** Operation that moved supplies into West Berlin by American and British planes during a Soviet blockade in 1948–1949 (p. 647)
- Berlin Wall** Barrier built by the East German government to separate Communist and non-Communist Berlin (p. 754)
- Bessemer process** A process for making steel more efficiently, patented in 1856 (p. 233)
- bicentennial** 200th anniversary (p. 850)
- bilingual education** The teaching of students in their native language, as well as in English (p. 913)
- Bill of Rights** First ten amendments to the Constitution (p. 62)
- bimetallic standard** Currency of the United States, prior to 1873, which consisted of gold or silver coins as well as U.S. treasury notes that could be traded in for gold or silver (p. 278)
- black codes** Laws that restricted freedmen's rights (p. 206)
- black nationalism** A belief in the separate identity and racial unity of the African American community (p. 723)
- black power** African American movement seeking unity and self-reliance (p. 724)
- Black Tuesday** October 29, 1929, the day on which the Great Crash of the stock market began (p. 509)
- blacklist** List that circulated among employers, beginning in 1947, containing the names of persons who should not be hired (p. 650)
- Bland-Allison Act** 1878 law that required the federal government to purchase and coin more silver, increasing the money supply and causing inflation (p. 279)
- blitzkrieg** (BLITS kreeg) Kind of warfare emphasizing rapid and mechanized movement; used by Germany during World War II (p. 576)
- blue law** Regulation that prohibited certain private activities people considered immoral, such as drinking alcohol on Sundays (p. 292)
- bonanza farm** Farm controlled by large businesses, managed by professionals, and raising massive quantities of single cash crops (p. 274)
- Bonus Army** A group of World War I veterans and their families who protested in Washington, D.C., in 1932, demanding immediate payment of a pension bonus that had been promised for 1945 (p. 526)
- boomers** Settlers who ran in land races to claim land upon the 1889 opening of Indian Territory for settlement (p. 267)
- bootlegger** Term used to describe a supplier of illegal alcohol during Prohibition (p. 468)
- Border States** In the Civil War, the states between the North and South: Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri (p. 142)
- Boston Massacre** Incident on March 5, 1770, in which British soldiers in Boston killed five colonists (p. 43)
- boycott** Refusal to buy a certain product, or use a certain service (p. 43)
- bracero** A term used in 1942 to describe Mexican farm laborers brought to the United States (p. 625)
- brinkmanship** A 1956 term used by Secretary of State John Dulles to describe a policy of risking war in order to protect national interests (p. 660)
- Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas** 1954 Supreme Court case in which racial segregation in public schools was outlawed (p. 699)
- Bull Moose Party** Nickname of the Progressive Party (p. 398)
- Burma Road** A 700-mile-long highway linking Burma (present-day Myanmar) to China (p. 584)
- business cycle** Periods in which a nation's economy grows, then contracts (p. 509)
- buying on margin** An option that allows investors to purchase a stock for only a fraction of its price and borrow the rest (p. 500)

C

- Camp David Accords** 1978 agreement between Israel and Egypt that made a peace treaty between the two nations possible (p. 855)
- canister** A special type of shell filled with bullets (p. 160)
- capital** Wealth that can be invested to produce goods and make money (p. 117)
- carpet bombing** Method of aerial bombing in which large numbers of bombs are dropped over a wide area (p. 605)
- carpetbagger** Negative nickname for a northern Republican who moved to the South after the Civil War (p. 211)
- cartel** Loose association of businesses that make the same product (p. 240)
- cash and carry** World War II policy requiring nations at war to pay cash for all nonmilitary goods and to be

- responsible for transporting the goods from the United States (p. 586)
- casualty** Military term for a person killed, wounded, captured, or missing in action (p. 158)
- Central Powers** In World War I, Germany and Austria-Hungary (p. 417)
- charter** Certificate of permission given by a government (p. 17)
- checks and balances** System in which each of the branches of the federal government can check the actions of the other branches (p. 59)
- Chinese Exclusion Act** Law passed in 1882 that prohibited Chinese laborers from entering the country, but did not prevent entry of those who had previously established U.S. residence (p. 302)
- civil disobedience** Nonviolent refusal to obey a law in an effort to change that law (p. 404)
- civil rights** Citizens' personal liberties guaranteed by law, such as voting rights and equal treatment (p. 207)
- Civil Rights Act of 1964** Law that made discrimination illegal in a number of areas, including voting, schools, and jobs (p. 719)
- civil service** The government's nonelected workers (p. 292)
- Civil War** War between the Union states of the North and the Confederate states of the South; fought from 1861 to 1865 (p. 156)
- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)** Established by Congress in 1933, this program put more than 2.5 million young men to work restoring and maintaining forests, beaches, and parks (p. 539)
- clan** Groups of families who are all descended from a common ancestor (p. 5)
- Clayton Antitrust Act** Law passed in 1914 to strengthen the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890; specified big business activities that were forbidden (p. 400)
- Clean Air Act** Law passed in 1970 that aimed to control pollution caused by industrial and auto emissions (p. 784)
- Clean Water Act** Law passed in 1972 that aimed to control pollution caused by the discharge of industrial and municipal wastewater, and provided for grants to build better sewage-treatment facilities (p. 784)
- closed shop** Workplace open only to union members (p. 543)
- cloture** (KLOH chur) In the Senate, a procedure that may be used to limit or end debate and call for a vote on an issue (p. 719)
- coalition** Alliance of groups with similar goals (p. 554)
- Cold War** The competition that developed after World War II between the United States and the Soviet Union for power and influence in the world, lasting until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 (p. 640)
- collaboration** Close cooperation (p. 578)
- collective bargaining** Process in which workers negotiate as a group with employers (p. 249)
- collective security** The principle of mutual military assistance among nations (p. 647)
- colony** An area of land settled by immigrants who continue to be ruled by their parent country (p. 15)
- Columbian Exchange** The transatlantic trade of crops, technology, and culture between the Americas and Europe, Africa, and Asia that began in 1492 with Columbus's first voyage to the Americas (p. 11)
- communism** Official ideology of the Soviet Union, characterized there by complete government ownership of land and property, single-party control of the government, the lack of individual rights, and the call for worldwide revolution (p. 481)
- Compromise of 1850** Agreement designed to ease tensions caused by the expansion of slavery into western territories (p. 138)
- Compromise of 1877** Agreement in which Democrats agreed to give Rutherford B. Hayes the victory in the presidential election of 1876, and Hayes, in return, agreed to remove the remaining federal troops from southern states (p. 221)
- compulsory** Required (p. 374)
- concentration camp** A place where political prisoners are confined, usually under harsh conditions (p. 610)
- concession** A grant for a piece of land in exchange for a promise to use the land for a specific purpose (p. 366)
- Confederate States of America** Association of seven seceding southern states, formed in 1861 (p. 143)
- conglomerate** Corporation made up of three or more unrelated businesses (p. 669)
- Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)** Organization founded by pacifists in 1942 to promote racial equality through peaceful means (pp. 625, 705)
- Congressional Union (CU)** Radical organization formed in 1913 and led by Alice Paul that campaigned for a constitutional amendment guaranteeing women's suffrage (p. 406)
- conquistador** A Spanish conqueror (p. 15)
- conscientious objector** A person who opposes war on moral or religious grounds (p. 807)
- conservationist** A person who favors the protection of natural resources (p. 397)
- consumer economy** An economy that depends on a large amount of spending by consumers (p. 491)
- containment** American policy of resisting further expansion of communism around the world (p. 641)
- Contra** Spanish for "counterrevolutionary," a rebel opposed to Nicaragua's Communist government in the 1980s (p. 880)
- contraband** Items seized from the enemy during wartime (p. 172)
- Contract with America** Pledge, made by Republican candidates in the 1994 election campaign, to scale back government, eliminate some regulations, cut taxes, and balance the budget (p. 896)

convoy Group of unarmed ships surrounded by a ring of armed naval vessels (p. 426)

Copperhead During the Civil War, an antiwar Northern Democrat (p. 169)

cotton gin Machine that separates the seeds from raw cotton fiber (p. 112)

counterculture Group of young Americans in the 1960s who rejected conventional customs and mainstream culture (p. 777)

craft union A union for laborers devoted to a specific craft (p. 249)

Cross of Gold Speech William Jennings Bryan's 1896 address at the Democratic Convention; one of the most famous speeches in American history (p. 282)

Cuban Missile Crisis 1962 crisis that arose between the United States and the Soviet Union over a Soviet attempt to deploy nuclear missiles in Cuba (p. 754)

D

Dawes Act 1887 law that divided reservation land into private family plots (p. 266)

daylight savings time Turning clocks ahead by one hour for summer (p. 434)

D-Day Code name for the allied invasion of France on June 6, 1944 (p. 606)

death camp In World War II, a German camp created solely for the purpose of mass murder (p. 611)

Declaration of Independence 1776 statement, issued by the Second Continental Congress, explaining why the colonies wanted independence from Britain (p. 46)

de facto segregation Separation caused by social conditions such as poverty (p. 725)

deferment Official postponement, as in a postponement of compulsory military service (p. 808)

deficit spending Paying out more money from the annual federal budget than the government receives in revenues (pp. 550, 828)

deflation A drop in the prices of goods (p. 278)

de jure segregation Racial segregation created by law (p. 725)

demagogue (DEHM uh gawg) A leader who manipulates people with half-truths, deceptive promises and scare tactics (p. 548)

democracy Government by the people (p. 55)

demographics The statistics that describe a population, such as data on race or income (p. 454)

denomination A religious subgroup (p. 114)

department store Large retail establishment that carries a wide variety of goods and sells in large quantities (p. 338)

depression A severe economic downturn marked by a decrease in business activity, widespread unemployment, and falling prices and wages (p. 98)

deregulation The reduction or removal of government controls (p. 853)

détente A relaxation in political tensions between nations (p. 833)

deterrence The policy of making the military power of the United States and its allies so strong that no enemy would attack for fear of retaliation (p. 660)

direct primary Election in which all citizens vote to select nominees for upcoming elections (p. 392)

disarmament Program in which the nations of the world voluntarily give up their weapons (p. 486)

discrimination Unequal treatment of a group of people because of their nationality, race, sex, or religion (p. 133)

dissident A person who criticizes the actions of his or her government (p. 855)

division of labor Way of producing in which different tasks are performed by different persons (p. 245)

dollar diplomacy President Taft's policy of encouraging American investment in foreign economies (p. 370)

domino theory Belief that if one country fell to communism, neighboring countries would likewise fall (p. 792)

dove Nickname for a person who opposes war, as in the Vietnam War (p. 802)

Dow Jones Industrial Average Measure of average of stock prices of major industries (p. 508)

downsizing Laying off workers to cut costs (p. 887)

draft Required military service (p. 167)

dry farming Techniques used to raise crops in areas that receive little rain; water conservation techniques (p. 274)

dumbbell tenement A tenement building that narrowed in the middle, forming air shafts on either side and allowing light and air into the rooms (p. 307)

Dust Bowl Term used to describe the central and southern Great Plains in the 1930s, when the region sustained a period of drought and dust storms (p. 514)

E

economic sanctions Trade restrictions and other economic measures intended to punish another nation (p. 904)

economies of scale Phenomenon that as production increases, the cost of each item produced is often lowered (p. 241)

Emancipation Proclamation A presidential decree by President Lincoln, effective January 1, 1863, that freed slaves in Confederate-held territory (p. 171)

embargo A ban or a restriction on trade (pp. 95, 828)

Enforcement Act of 1870 Passed by Congress to ban the use of terror, force, or bribery to prevent people from voting because of their race (p. 219)

entitlement Government program that guarantees

payments to a particular group, such as the elderly (p. 881)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Government organization formed in 1970 to set and enforce national pollution-control standards (p. 784)

Equal Rights Amendment Proposed constitutional amendment, never ratified, to prohibit discrimination on account of sex (p. 768)

escalation Expansion by stages, as from a local to a national conflict (p. 801)

Exoduster An African American who migrated to the West after the Civil War (p. 260)

F

fascism Political philosophy that emphasizes the importance of the nation or an ethnic group, and the supreme authority of the leader over that of the individual (p. 568)

Federal Reserve System The nation's central banking system, established in 1913 (p. 400)

federal system of government System in which power is shared among state and national authorities (p. 59)

Federal Trade Commission (FTC) 1914 commission established by President Wilson and Congress to enforce the Clayton Act and establish fair-trade laws (p. 400)

Federalists Supporters of the Constitution during the debate over its ratification; favored a strong national government (p. 61)

feminism Theory favoring the political, economic, and social equality of men and women (p. 764)

Fifteenth Amendment Constitutional amendment, ratified in 1870, that guaranteed voting rights for all male citizens (p. 210)

filibuster A tactic in which senators prevent a vote on a measure by taking the floor and refusing to stop talking (p. 719)

First Battle of Bull Run First major battle of the Civil War, won by the Confederates in July 1861 (p. 158)

First Continental Congress Assembly of representatives from the colonies that first met in Philadelphia in September 1774 (p. 44)

flapper A 1920s term used to describe a new type of young woman; rebellious, energetic, fun-loving, and bold (p. 452)

Fourteen Points President Wilson's proposal in 1918 for a postwar European peace (p. 437)

Fourteenth Amendment Constitutional amendment, ratified in 1868, to guarantee citizens equal protection under the law (p. 207)

fragmentation bomb A type of bomb that, upon explosion, causes pieces of its thick metal casings to be thrown in all directions (p. 801)

franchise A business that contracts with a large parent company to offer certain goods and services (p. 669)

free enterprise system Economic system characterized by private or corporate ownership of capital goods (p. 117)

free silver The unlimited coining of silver dollars (p. 279)

Freedmen's Bureau Created by Congress in 1865, the first major federal relief agency in the United States (p. 205)

Freedom Ride 1961 event organized by CORE and SNCC in which an interracial group of civil rights activists tested southern states' compliance to the Supreme Court ban of segregation on interstate buses (p. 710)

French and Indian War War from 1754 to 1763 between France, with allied Indian nations, and Britain and its colonists, for control of eastern North America (p. 41)

fundamentalism Set of religious beliefs including traditional Christian ideas about Jesus Christ, the belief that the Bible was inspired by God and does not contain contradictions or errors, and is literally true (p. 470)

G

generation gap A term used to describe the widening difference in values between a younger generation and their parents (p. 806)

Geneva Accords A 1954 international conference in which Vietnam was divided into two nations (p. 793)

Geneva Convention A set of international standards of conduct for treating prisoners of war, established in 1929 (p. 615)

genocide Organized killing of an entire people (p. 431)

Gentlemen's Agreement 1907 agreement between the United States and Japan that restricted Japanese immigration (p. 302)

Gettysburg Address A famous speech by President Lincoln on the meaning of the Civil War, given in November 1863 at the dedication of a national cemetery on the site of the Battle of Gettysburg (p. 185)

ghetto Area in which one ethnic or racial group dominates (p. 300)

Ghost Dance A Native American purification ritual (p. 265)

GI Term used for American soldiers in World War II, derived from the term "Government Issue" (p. 595)

GI Bill of Rights Law passed in 1944 to help returning veterans buy homes and pay for higher education (p. 672)

Gilded Age Term coined by Mark Twain to describe the post-Reconstruction era (p. 290)

graft Use of one's job to gain profit; a major source of income for political machines (p. 309)

- grandfather clause** Passage in a law that exempts a group of people from obeying the law if they had met certain conditions before the law was passed (p. 333)
- Grange, the** Established in 1867, this organization helped farmers form cooperatives and pressured state legislators to regulate businesses on which farmers depended (p. 280)
- Great Awakening** Religious revival in the American colonies during the 1730s and 1740s (p. 32)
- Great Crash** The collapse of the American stock market in 1929 (p. 509)
- Great Depression** The most severe economic downturn in the nation's history, which lasted from 1929 to 1941 (p. 511)
- Great Plains** Vast grassland between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains (p. 261)
- Great Society** President Lyndon Johnson's proposals for aid to public education voting rights, conservation and beautification projects, medical care for the elderly, and elimination of poverty (p. 745)
- Great White Fleet** A force of United States Navy ships that undertook a world cruise in 1907 (p. 375)
- Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere** As announced in 1940 by Japan's prime minister, the area extending from Manchuria to the Dutch East Indies in which Japan would expand its influence (p. 584)
- greenback** Name given to the national paper currency created in 1862 (p. 169)
- Gross National Product (GNP)** Total annual value of goods and services a country produces (p. 493)
- guerrilla** (guh RIL uh) A soldier who uses surprise raids and hit-and-run tactics (p. 192)
- Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** 1964 Congressional resolution authorizing President Johnson to take military action in Vietnam (p. 796)
- H**
- Harlem Renaissance** African American literary awakening of the 1920s, centered in Harlem (p. 464)
- hawk** Nickname for a supporter of war, as in the Vietnam War (p. 802)
- Hawley-Smoot tariff** The highest import tax in history, passed by Congress in 1930 (p. 525)
- Haymarket Riot** 1886 labor-related violence in Chicago (p. 252)
- Head Start** A preschool program for children from low-income families that also provides healthcare, nutrition services, and social services (p. 746)
- Helsinki Accords** Series of agreements on European security made in 1975 (p. 850)
- Ho Chi Minh Trail** A supply route used to carry troops and supplies from North Vietnam to South Vietnam (p. 802)
- holding company** Firm that buys up stocks and bonds of smaller companies (p. 394)
- Hollywood Ten** Group of people in the film industry who were jailed for refusing to answer congressional questions regarding Communist influence in Hollywood (p. 650)
- Holocaust** Nazi Germany's systematic attempt to murder all European Jews (p. 609)
- home rule** System that gives cities a limited degree of self-rule (p. 390)
- Homestead Act** 1862 law that gave 160 acres of land to citizens who met certain conditions (p. 259)
- Homestead Strike** 1892 strike in Pennsylvania against Carnegie Steel (p. 252)
- homesteader** One who farmed claims under the Homestead Act (p. 272)
- Hooverville** Term used to describe a makeshift homeless shelter during the early years of the Great Depression (p. 514)
- horizontal consolidation** The process of bringing together many firms in the same business to form one large company (p. 241)
- House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)** Established in 1938 to investigate disloyalty in the United States (p. 650)
- hundred days** Period at the start of Franklin Roosevelt's presidency in 1933, when many New Deal programs were passed by Congress (p. 537)
- I**
- ICBM** Intercontinental ballistic missile (p. 661)
- immigrant** Person who enters a new country to settle (p. 31)
- Immigration Act of 1965** Law that ended quotas for individual countries and replaced them with more flexible limits (p. 747)
- impeach** To charge a public official with wrongdoing in office (pp. 209, 843)
- imperialism** Policy by a stronger nation to attempt to create an empire by dominating weaker nations economically, politically, culturally, or militarily (p. 352)
- incumbent** Person currently in office (p. 851)
- indentured servant** A person who works for another person for a specified period of time, usually seven years, under a contract, in exchange for transportation, food, and shelter (p. 18)
- Industrial Revolution** Effort, beginning in Britain in the late 1700s, to increase production by using machines powered by sources other than humans or animals (p. 111)
- industrial union** Union that organizes workers from all crafts in a given industry (p. 251)
- industrialization** Growth of industry (p. 119)

INF Treaty Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces, an agreement signed in 1987 by Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev that provided for the destruction of about 2,500 Soviet and American missiles in Europe (p. 881)

infrastructure The public property and services that a society uses (p. 215)

initiative A process in which citizens can put a proposed new law directly on the ballot in the next election by collecting voters' signatures on a petition (p. 392)

injunction Court order prohibiting a certain activity (p. 385)

installment plan A payment plan that allows customers to make payments at set intervals over a period of time until the total debt is paid (p. 492)

integration Process of bringing people of different races together (p. 702)

interchangeable parts A system of manufacturing in which all parts are made to an exact standard for easy mass-assembly (p. 112)

interned Confined (p. 626)

Internet A computer network that links millions of people around the world (p. 915)

interracial Between, among, or involving people of different races (p. 705)

Interstate Commerce Act 1887 law passed to regulate railroad and other interstate businesses (p. 281)

Iran-Contra affair Scandal during the Reagan administration involving the use of money from secret Iranian arms sales to support the Nicaraguan Contras (p. 880)

iron curtain Term coined by Winston Churchill to describe the division between Communist and non-Communist life (p. 640)

island-hopping A military strategy used during World War II that involved selectively attacking specific enemy-held islands and bypassing others (p. 618)

isolationism Policy of avoiding political or economic alliances with foreign countries (p. 486)

J

Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) Organization of Japanese Americans working to promote the rights of Asian Americans (p. 774)

Jazz Age Term used to describe the 1920s (p. 462)

Jim Crow Statutes, beginning in the 1890s, that required segregation of public services by race (p. 333)

jingoism A feeling of strong national pride and a desire for an aggressive foreign policy (p. 359)

judicial review Power of federal courts to review state laws and state court decisions to determine if they are constitutional (p. 94)

神風

K

kamikaze (kah mih KAH zee) In World War II, a Japanese suicide plane (p. 618)

Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854 law that called for the creation of these two new territories, and stated that the citizens in each territory should decide whether slavery would be allowed there (p. 139)

Kellogg-Briand Pact Agreement signed in 1928 in which nations agreed not to pose the threat of war against one another (p. 489)

Korean War Conflict over the future of the Korean peninsula, fought between 1950 and 1953 and ending in a stalemate (p. 654)

Kristallnacht The name given to the night of violence on November 9, 1938, when Nazi storm troopers looted and destroyed Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues and arrested thousands of Jews in Germany and Austria (p. 610)

L

labor union Organization of workers formed to protect the interest of its members (p. 119)

laissez-faire (LES ay FAYR) Doctrine stating that government generally should not interfere in private business (p. 291)

land mine An explosive device planted in the ground (p. 800)

land speculator Person who buys up large areas of land in the hope of selling them later for a profit (p. 259)

Latino Person whose family origins are in Spanish-speaking Latin America (p. 771)

League of Nations International organization formed after World War I that aimed to ensure security and peace for all its members (p. 438)

Lend-Lease Act 1941 law that authorized the President to aid any nation whose defense he believed was vital to American security (p. 588)

Liberty Bond Special war bond sold by the government to support the Allied cause during World War I (p. 432)

Liberty ship A type of large, sturdy merchant ship built in World War II (p. 596)

Limited Test Ban Treaty 1963 treaty in which the United States and the Soviet Union agreed not to test nuclear weapons above the ground (p. 757)

literacy The ability to read and write (p. 321)

long drive Moving of cattle from distant ranges to busy railroad centers that shipped the cattle to market (p. 271)

loose construction Belief that the government can do anything that the Constitution does not prohibit (p. 90)

Lost Generation Group of writers in the 1920s who shared the belief that they were lost in a greedy, materialistic

world that lacked moral values, and who often chose to flee to Europe (p. 464)

Louisiana Purchase Purchase by the United States of the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 (p. 95)

lynching Murder of an accused person by a mob without a lawful trial (p. 334)

M

Magna Carta A "great charter" signed by King John in 1215 that granted certain rights to English nobles and became the foundation for future American ideals of liberty and justice (p. 7)

mail-order catalog Printed material advertising a wide range of goods that can be purchased by mail (p. 339)

Manchurian Incident Situation in 1931, when Japanese troops, claiming that Chinese soldiers had tried to blow up a railway line, took matters in their own hands by capturing several southern Manchurian cities and by continuing to take over the country even after Chinese troops had withdrawn (p. 582)

mandate A public endorsement, expressed to a candidate by voters (p. 737)

Manhattan Project Secret American program during World War II to develop an atomic bomb (p. 620)

manifest destiny Argument that it was the undeniable fate of the United States to expand across North America (p. 135)

manufacturing The making of goods by machinery (p. 116)

Marbury v. Madison 1803 Supreme Court case that established the principle of judicial review (p. 94)

March on Washington 1963 civil rights demonstration in Washington, D.C., in which protesters called for "jobs and freedom" (p. 717)

Market Revolution Shift from a home-based, often agricultural, economy to one based on money and the buying and selling of goods (p. 116)

Marshall Plan Program of American economic assistance to Western Europe, announced in 1947 (p. 645)

martial law Emergency rule by military authorities, during which some Bill of Rights guarantees are suspended (p. 170)

mass media Print and broadcast methods of communicating information to large numbers of people (p. 460)

mass production Production of goods in great amounts (p. 234)

Massacre at Wounded Knee 1890 shooting of a group of unarmed Sioux by army troops (p. 265)

Mayflower Compact Agreement in which settlers of Plymouth Colony agreed to obey their government's laws (p. 20)

McCarran-Walter Act Passed by Congress in 1952, this law reaffirmed the quota system that had been established for each country in 1924 (p. 651)

McCarthyism Term used to describe Senator Joseph McCarthy's anti-Communist smear tactics (p. 657)

Medicaid Federal program that provides low-cost health insurance to poor Americans of any age (p. 746)

Medicare Federal program that provides hospital and low-cost medical insurance to most Americans age 65 and older (p. 746)

mercantilism Economic theory that a country should try to get and keep as much bullion, or gold and silver, as possible, by exporting more goods than it imported (p. 25)

Mexican War Conflict between the United States and Mexico from 1846 to 1848, ending with a United States victory (p. 136)

MIA Missing in action (p. 816)

Middle America Term sometimes used to describe mainstream Americans (p. 811)

middle class A new class of merchants, traders, and artisans that arose in Europe in the late Middle Ages; in modern times, the social class between the very wealthy and the lower working class (p. 7)

Middle Passage One leg of the triangular trade; term also used to refer to the forced transport of slaves from Africa to the Americas (p. 28)

migrant farm worker Person who works long hours for low wages moving from farm to farm, often from state to state, to provide the labor needed to plant, cultivate, and harvest crops (p. 772)

migration Movement of people for the purpose of settling in a new place (p. 5)

militarism Policy of aggressively building up a nation's armed forces in preparation for war, as well as giving the military more authority over the government and foreign policy (p. 415)

military-industrial complex The military establishment as it developed links to the corporate and scientific communities, employing 3.5 million Americans by 1960 (p. 656)

Miranda rule Rule that police must inform persons accused of a crime of their legal rights (p. 748)

missionary A person sent out by his or her church to spread religion (p. 16)

Missouri Compromise 1820 agreement calling for the admission of Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, and outlawing slavery in future states to be created north of 36° 30' N latitude (p. 98)

mobilization The readying of troops for war (p. 416)

Modern Republicanism President Eisenhower's approach to government, described as "conservative when it comes to money, liberal when it comes to human beings" (p. 685)

monarch One who rules over a territory, state, or kingdom (p. 7)

monetary policy The federal government's plan for the makeup and quantity of the nation's money supply (p. 278)

- money supply** The amount of money in the national economy (p. 278)
- monopoly** Complete control of a product or service (p. 240)
- Monroe Doctrine** Declaration by President Monroe in 1823 that the United States would oppose efforts by any outside power to control a nation in the Western Hemisphere (p. 121)
- Montgomery bus boycott** Protest in 1955–1956 by African Americans against racial segregation in the bus system of Montgomery, Alabama (p. 701)
- Morrill Land-Grant Act** Passed by Congress in 1862, this law distributed millions of acres of western lands to state governments in order to fund state agricultural colleges (p. 259)
- muckraker** Journalist who uncovers wrongdoing in politics or business (p. 384)
- multiculturalism** Movement calling for greater attention to non-European cultures in such areas as education (p. 914)
- multinational corporation** A corporation that operates in more than one country (p. 910)
- municipal** Relating to a city, as in municipal government (p. 390)
- Munn v. Illinois*** 1877 Supreme Court decision that allowed states to regulate certain businesses within their borders (p. 294)
- N**
- napalm** (NAY pahm) Highly flammable chemical dropped from U.S. planes in firebombing attacks during the Vietnam War (p. 801)
- Nation of Islam** Organization, also called the Black Muslims, dedicated to black separation and self-help (p. 722)
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)** Created in 1958 by the United States government as an independent agency for space exploration (p. 686)
- National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)** Organization formed in 1890 to continue the pursuit of women's rights, especially the right to vote (p. 405)
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)** Organization founded in 1909 to abolish segregation and discrimination, to oppose racism, and to gain civil rights for African Americans (p. 335)
- national debt** Total amount of money that the federal government borrows and has to pay back (p. 554)
- National Defense Education Act** 1958 measure designed to improve science and mathematics instruction in schools (p. 686)
- National Liberation Front** Political arm of the Viet Cong (p. 795)
- National Organization for Women (NOW)** Organization formed in 1966 to promote the full participation of women in American society (p. 766)
- nationalism** Devotion to one's nation (p. 353)
- nationalization** Government takeover and ownership of banks, and the redistribution of their wealth (p. 548)
- nativism** A policy of favoring native-born Americans over immigrants (pp. 140, 314)
- Nazism** An extreme form of fascism shaped by Adolf Hitler's fanatical ideas about German nationalism and racial superiority (p. 571)
- Neutrality Acts** 1939 laws designed to keep the United States out of future wars (p. 586)
- New Deal** Term used to describe President Franklin Roosevelt's relief, recovery, and reform programs designed to combat the Great Depression (p. 537)
- New Federalism** President Nixon's call for a new partnership between the federal government and state governments; President Reagan's plan to cut back the role of the federal government while giving more responsibility to state and local governments (pp. 829, 873)
- New Frontier** President Kennedy's proposals to improve the economy, to assist the poor, and to advance the space program (p. 738)
- New Left** New political movement of the late 1960s that called for radical changes to fight poverty and racism (p. 806)
- New Nationalism** Theodore Roosevelt's plan for greater federal regulation of business and workplaces, income and inheritance taxes, and electoral reforms (p. 398)
- New Right** A political coalition of conservative groups formed in 1980 (p. 867)
- Niagara Movement** Founded in 1905, a group of African Americans that called for full civil liberties, an end to racial discrimination, and recognition of human brotherhood (p. 325)
- Nisei** (nee SAY) A Japanese American whose parents were born in Japan (p. 627)
- nomadic** People who move their homes regularly, usually in search of available food sources (pp. 5, 261)
- nonviolent protest** A peaceful way of protesting against restrictive policies (p. 706)
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** Agreement calling for the removal of trade restrictions among the United States, Canada, and Mexico (p. 909)
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** 1949 alliance of nations that agreed to band together in the event of war and to support and protect each nation involved (p. 647)
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)** Government organization formed in 1974 to oversee the civilian uses of nuclear materials (p. 783)
- nullify** A state's rejection of a federal law (p. 123)

Nuremberg Trials Series of trials in 1945 conducted by an International Military Tribunal in which former Nazi leaders were charged with crimes against peace, crimes against humanity, and war crimes (p. 613)

O

Office of War Mobilization Federal agency formed to coordinate issues related to war production during World War II (p. 596)

oligopoly A market structure dominated by only a few large, profitable firms (p. 240)

Open Door Policy American approach to China around 1900, favoring open trade relations between China and other nations (p. 364)

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Group of nations that work together to regulate the price and supply of oil (p. 828)

P

Pacific Railway Acts Laws passed in 1862 and 1864 giving large land grants to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads (p. 259)

pardon An official forgiveness of a crime (p. 202)

Paris peace talks Negotiations between the United States and North Vietnam, beginning in 1968 (p. 812)

patent A license that gives an inventor the exclusive right to make, use, or sell an invention for a set period of time (p. 227)

patriotism Love of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country, either in defending it from invasion, or in protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions in vigor and purity (p. 49)

Peace Corps Federal program established to send volunteers to help developing nations (p. 758)

Pendleton Civil Service Act 1883 law that created a Civil Service Commission and stated that federal employees could not be required to contribute to campaign funds or be fired for political reasons (p. 293)

penny auction Farm auctions during the Great Depression at which neighbors saved each other's property from foreclosure by bidding low (p. 521)

per capita income Average annual income per person (p. 668)

Persian Gulf War In 1991, a limited military operation to drive Iraqi forces out of Kuwait (p. 886)

philanthropist A person who gives donations to worthy causes (p. 323)

Pickett's Charge Unsuccessful charge by Confederate infantry during the Battle of Gettysburg (p. 182)

piecework System in which workers are paid not by the time worked, but by the number of items they produce (p. 244)

placer mining A mining technique in which miners shoveled loose dirt into boxes and then ran water over the dirt to separate it from gold or silver particles (p. 269)

plantation Large farm on which crops are raised mainly for sale (p. 12)

Platt Amendment An addition to the 1900 Cuban constitution by the American government that gave the United States the right to establish naval bases in Cuba and to intervene in Cuban affairs whenever necessary (p. 362)

Plessy v. Ferguson 1896 Supreme Court decision that segregation was legal as long as the separate facilities provided for blacks were equal to those provided to whites (p. 334)

pocket veto Type of veto a chief executive may use after a legislature has adjourned; it is applied when the chief executive does not formally sign or reject a bill within the time period allowed to do so (p. 203)

pogrom Violent massacre of Jews (p. 298)

political machine An unofficial city organization designed to keep a particular party or group in power and usually headed by a single, powerful boss (p. 308)

political party Group of people who seek to win elections and to hold public office in order to control government policies and programs (p. 91)

poll tax A special fee that must be paid before a person can vote (p. 333)

Populist Follower of the People's Party (or Populist Party) formed in 1891 to advocate a larger money supply and other economic reforms (p. 281)

POW Prisoner of war (p. 816)

prejudice An unreasonable, usually unfavorable opinion of another group that is not based on fact (p. 139)

price controls System of pricing determined by the government (p. 433)

productivity The amount of goods and services created in a given period of time (p. 227)

Progressive Era The period from about 1890 to 1920, during which a variety of reforms were enacted at the local, state, and federal levels (p. 383)

prohibition A ban on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages (p. 314)

propaganda Information intended to sway public opinion (p. 418)

Proprietary colony A colony granted by a king or queen to an individual or a group who has full governing rights (p. 22)

public works program Government-funded projects to build public facilities (p. 538)

Pullman Strike 1894 railway workers' strike that spread nationwide (p. 253)

puppet state A supposedly independent country under the control of a powerful neighbor (p. 582)

purge In political terms, the process of removing enemies and undesirable individuals from power (p. 569)

Puritans People who favored the purification of England's Anglican Church (p. 19)

push-pull factors Events and conditions that either force (push) people to move elsewhere or strongly attract (pull) them to do so (p. 258)

Q

quarantine A time of isolation to prevent the spread of a disease (p. 299)

quota A numerical limit (p. 487)

R

racism Belief that differences in character or intelligence are due to one's race; asserting the superiority of one race over another or others (p. 373)

Radical Republicans Group of congressmen from within the Republican Party who believed that the Civil War had been fought over the moral issue of slavery, and insisted that the main goal of Reconstruction should be a total restructuring of society to guarantee blacks true equality (p. 203)

ragtime A type of music featuring melodies with shifting accents over a steady, marching-band beat that originated among black musicians in the South and Midwest in the 1880s (p. 331)

rationing Distribution of goods to consumers in a fixed amount (p. 434)

Reagan Democrat Democratic, blue-collar workers who tended to vote Republican during the 1980s (p. 867)

realpolitik (ray AHL poh lih teek) A German term meaning "practical politics," or foreign policy based on interests rather than moral principles (p. 832)

rebate A partial refund (p. 294)

recall Procedure that permits voters to remove public officials from office before the next election (p. 392)

recession A period of slow business activity (p. 554)

recognition Official acceptance as an independent nation (p. 168)

Reconstruction Program implemented by the federal government between 1865 and 1877 to repair the damage to the South caused by the Civil War and to restore the southern states to the Union (p. 200)

Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) Corporation set up by President Hoover in 1932 to give government credit to a number of institutions, such as large industries and insurance companies (p. 525)

reconversion The social and economic transition from wartime to peacetime (p. 680)

Red Scare Intense fear of communism and other politically radical ideas (p. 482)

referendum Process that allows citizens to approve or reject a law passed by their legislature (p. 392)

religious tolerance Idea that people of different religions should live in peace together (p. 20)

reparations Payment from an enemy for economic injury suffered during a war (p. 439)

republic Government run by the people through their elected representatives (p. 55)

republican virtues Virtues the American people would need to govern themselves, such as self-reliance, industry, frugality, harmony, and the ability to sacrifice individual needs for the good of the community (p. 110)

reservation Federal land set aside for Native Americans (p. 262)

Resistance Movement in France that opposed German occupation during World War II (p. 578)

restrictive covenant Agreement among homeowners not to sell real estate to certain groups of people, such as Jews or African Americans (p. 301)

revenue Income (p. 554)

Revolutionary War American colonists' war of independence from Britain, fought from 1775 to 1783 (p. 45)

rock-and-roll Music popular in the 1950s that grew out of rhythm and blues (p. 678)

Roe v. Wade 1973 Supreme Court decision that legalized abortion (p. 768)

Roosevelt Corollary President Theodore Roosevelt's 1904 extension of the Monroe Doctrine in which he asserted the right of the United States to intervene in Latin American nations (p. 368)

rural free delivery (RFD) Beginning in 1896, free delivery offered by the U.S. Post Office to farm families in rural areas (p. 339)

Russian Revolution Collapse of the czar's government in Russia in 1917, after which the Russian monarchy was replaced with a republican government (p. 424)

S

SALT I Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, a 1972 agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear weapons (p. 836)

Sandinista In the 1980s, a member of the ruling Marxist group in Nicaragua (p. 880)

satellite nation A country dominated politically and economically by another nation, especially by the Soviet Union during the Cold War (p. 639)

saturation bombing The dropping of a large concentration of bombs over a certain area (p. 801)

scab Negative term for a worker called in by an employer to replace striking laborers (p. 251)

- scalawag** Negative nickname for a white southern Republican after the Civil War (p. 211)
- Scopes trial** 1925 court case argued by Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan in which the issue of teaching evolution in public schools was debated (p. 470)
- secede** To withdraw formally from membership in a group or organization (p. 123)
- Second Great Awakening** Religious movement of the early 1800s (p. 114)
- Second New Deal** Period of legislative activity launched by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1935 (p. 542)
- sedition** Any speech or action that encourages rebellion (p. 435)
- segregation** Forced separation, oftentimes by race (p. 333)
- Selective Service Act** Law passed in 1917 authorizing a draft of young men for military service in World War I (p. 425)
- Selective Training and Service Act** 1940 law requiring all males aged 21 to 36 to register for military service (p. 594)
- self-determination** The power to make decisions about one's own future (p. 437)
- Seneca Falls Convention** The first women's rights convention in United States history, held in 1848 (p. 132)
- separation of powers** The Constitutional allotting of powers within the federal government among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches (p. 59)
- settlement house** Community center organized to provide various services to the urban poor (p. 312)
- sharecropping** System of farming in which a farmer tends some portion of a planter's land and receives a share of the crop at harvest time as payment (p. 213)
- shell** Device that explodes in the air, or when it hits a solid target (p. 160)
- Sherman Antitrust Act** Law passed by Congress in 1890 that outlawed any combination of companies that restrained interstate trade or commerce (p. 242)
- Sherman Silver Purchase Act** Law passed by Congress in 1890 to increase the amount of silver the government was required to purchase every month (p. 279)
- siege** Tactic in which an enemy is surrounded and starved in order to make it surrender (p. 184)
- silent majority** Term used by President Nixon to describe Americans who opposed the counterculture (p. 814)
- sit-down strike** Labor protest in which laborers stop working but refuse to leave the workplace (p. 555)
- sit-in** Form of protest in which protesters seat themselves and refuse to move (p. 709)
- social Darwinism** Derived from Darwin's theory of natural selection, the belief that society should do as little as possible to interfere with people's pursuit of success (p. 239)
- social gospel movement** A social reform movement that developed within religious institutions and sought to apply the teachings of Jesus directly to society (p. 312)
- Social Security System** System established by the 1935 Social Security Act to provide financial security, in the form of regular payments, to people who cannot support themselves (p. 544)
- social welfare program** Program designed to ensure a basic standard of living for all citizens (p. 390)
- socialism** An economic and political philosophy that favors public (or social) instead of private control of property and income (p. 247)
- sociology** Term coined by philosopher Auguste Comte to describe the study of how people interact with one another in a society (p. 313)
- soddie** A home whose walls and roof are made from blocks of grass with the thick roots and earth attached (p. 273)
- solid South** Term used to describe the domination of post-Civil War southern politics by the Democratic Party (p. 220)
- sooners** In 1889, people who illegally claimed land by sneaking past government officials before the land races began (p. 267)
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)** Civil rights organization that advocated nonviolent protest; formed in 1957 by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and other leaders (p. 706)
- speakeasies** Bars that operated illegally during the time of Prohibition (p. 468)
- special prosecutor** An attorney appointed by the Justice Department to investigate wrongdoing by government officials (p. 843)
- speculation** The practice of making high-risk investments in hopes of getting a huge return (p. 500)
- sphere of influence** Area of economic and political control exerted by one nation over another nation or other nations (p. 364)
- spiritual** A folk hymn (p. 115)
- spoils** Rewards gained through military victory (p. 438)
- Sputnik** The first artificial satellite to orbit Earth, launched by the Soviets in 1957 (p. 661)
- stagflation** Combination of high inflation and high unemployment, with no economic growth (p. 848)
- stalemate** Situation in which neither side in a conflict is able to gain the advantage (p. 417)
- states' rights** The powers that the Constitution neither gives to the federal government nor denies to the states (p. 123)
- steerage** A large open area beneath the ship's deck, often used to house traveling immigrants (p. 298)
- stereotype** An exaggerated or oversimplified description of reality held by a number of people (p. 275)
- Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty** Agreement signed in 1991 and known as START, that called for the reduction in the supplies of long-range nuclear weapons in Russia and the United States (p. 885)

- Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)** President Reagan's proposed defense system against a Soviet missile attack, popularly known as "Star Wars" (p. 873)
- strict construction** Belief that the government should only use the implied powers of the Constitution when it is absolutely necessary (p. 90)
- strike** A work stoppage intended to force an employer to meet certain demands, as in the demand for higher wages (p. 119)
- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)** Founded in 1960, a student civil rights organization and an offshoot of the SCLC (p. 707)
- subsidy** A payment made by the government to encourage the development of certain key industries (p. 291)
- suburb** Residential community surrounding a city (p. 305)
- suffrage** The right to vote (p. 132)
- supply-side economics** Theory that tax reductions will increase investment and thereby encourage business growth (p. 871)
- Sussex pledge** Pledge by the German government in 1916 that its submarines would warn ships before attacking (p. 423)
- sweatshop** Factory where employees work long hours at low wages and under poor working conditions (p. 244)

T

- Taft-Hartley Act** Law passed by Congress in 1947 that allowed the President to declare an 80-day cooling-off period when strikes impacted industries that affected the national interest, and required strikers to return to work while the government conducted a study of the situation (p. 681)
- teach-in** Special session of lecture and discussion on a controversial topic that often occurred during the Vietnam War era (p. 807)
- Teapot Dome scandal** Scandal during the Harding administration involving the granting of oil drilling rights on government land in return for money (p. 488)
- televangelism** The use of television by evangelists to reach millions of people, especially for fund-raising (p. 868)
- temperance movement** An organized campaign to eliminate alcohol consumption (pp. 128, 314)
- tenant farming** System of farming in which a person rents land to farm from a planter (p. 214)
- tenement** A low-cost apartment building that often has poor standards of sanitation, safety, and comfort, and is designed to house as many families as possible (p. 306)
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)** Federal project to provide inexpensive electric power, flood control, and

- recreational opportunities to the Tennessee River valley (p. 540)
- Tet Offensive** 1968 attack by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces throughout South Vietnam (p. 803)
- Thirteenth Amendment** Constitutional amendment, ratified in 1865, abolishing slavery (p. 190)
- 38th parallel** Latitude line that divided North and South Korea at approximately the midpoint of the peninsula (p. 653)
- totalitarian** A government that exerts total control over the nation and citizens' lives (p. 568)
- Trail of Tears** The forced movement of Cherokees in 1838 to land west of the Mississippi River (p. 124)
- transcendentalism** Philosophical movement of the mid-1800s that emphasized spiritual discovery and insight rather than reason (p. 127)
- transcontinental railroad** Railway extending from coast to coast (p. 230)
- transistor** A tiny circuit device invented in 1947 that amplifies, controls, and generates electrical signals (p. 670)
- triangular trade** Trade between the Americas, Europe, and Africa (p. 27)
- Truman Doctrine** Harry Truman's 1947 speech before a joint session of Congress, calling for the United States to take a leadership role in the world, and declaring that the United States would support nations threatened by communism (p. 642)
- trust** A group of separate companies that are placed under the control of a single managing board (p. 242)
- Turner thesis** 1893 theory of Frederick Jackson Turner that claimed the frontier had played a key role in forming the American character (p. 275)
- Twenty-first Amendment** Constitutional amendment ratified in 1933 to repeal Prohibition (p. 522)
- Twenty-fourth Amendment** Constitutional amendment ratified in 1964 to outlaw the poll tax (p. 721)

U

- U-boat** A German submarine (p. 421)
- U-2 incident** A 1960 incident in which the Soviet military used a guided missile to shoot down an American U-2 spy plane over Soviet territory (p. 661)
- Underground Railroad** A network of escape routes that provided protection and transportation for slaves fleeing north to freedom (p. 130)
- United Farm Workers (UFW)** Union created by César Chávez to organize Mexican field hands in the West (p. 773)
- United States Constitution** Plan of government that describes the different parts of the government and their duties and powers, established in 1787 (p. 57)
- utopian community** A small society dedicated to perfection in social and political conditions (p. 129)

V

- vaudeville** A type of variety show that first appeared in the 1870s, often consisting of comic sketches, song-and-dance routines, and magic acts (p. 327)
- Versailles Treaty** 1919 treaty that ended World War I (p. 439)
- vertical consolidation** Process of gaining control of the many different businesses that make up all phases of a product's development (p. 241)
- vice** Immoral or corrupt behavior (p. 315)
- victory garden** A home vegetable garden created to boost food production during World War II (p. 599)
- Viet Cong** Communist guerrillas in South Vietnam (p. 795)
- Vietminh** Common name for the League for Independence of Vietnam (p. 792)
- Vietnamization** President Nixon's policy of replacing American military forces with those of South Vietnam (p. 813)
- vigilante** A citizen who takes the law into his or her own hands (p. 435)
- Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)** Federal program to send volunteers to help people in poor communities (p. 746)
- Voting Rights Act of 1965** Law aimed at reducing the barriers that prevented African Americans from voting, in part by increasing the federal government's authority to register voters (p. 721)

W

- Wagner Act** Law passed in 1935 that aided unions by legalizing collective bargaining and closed shops, and by establishing the National Labor Relations Board (p. 543)
- Wannsee Conference** 1942 conference in Germany concerning the plan to murder European Jews (p. 611)
- war of attrition** A type of war in which one side inflicts continuous losses on the other in order to wear down its strength (p. 159)
- War of 1812** War between the United States and Great Britain (p. 96)
- War Powers Act** 1973 law limiting a President's ability to involve the United States in foreign conflicts without receiving a formal declaration of war from Congress (p. 849)

- War Refugee Board (WRB)** Federal agency created in 1944 to try to help people threatened with murder by the Nazis (p. 612)
- Warren Commission** Commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, that investigated the assassination of President Kennedy (p. 741)
- Warsaw ghetto** An area of Warsaw sealed off by the Nazis to confine the Jewish population, forcing them into poor, unsanitary conditions (p. 611)
- Warsaw Pact** Military alliance between the Soviet Union and nations of Eastern Europe, formed in 1955 (p. 648)
- Watergate scandal** Scandal involving illegal activities that led ultimately to the resignation of President Nixon in 1974 (p. 840)
- welfare capitalism** An approach to labor relations in which companies meet some of their workers' needs without prompting by unions, thus preventing strikes and keeping productivity high (p. 499)
- Whitewater affair** Charges that President Clinton had engaged in improper business transactions before becoming President (p. 898)
- wiretap** A listening device used to intercept telephone information (p. 839)
- Woodstock festival** 1969 music festival in upstate New York (p. 779)
- World Trade Organization (WTO)** International organization formed in 1995 to encourage the expansion of world trade (p. 909)
- writ of *habeas corpus*** Legal protection requiring that a court determine if a person is lawfully imprisoned (p. 171)

Y

- yellow journalism** Sensational news coverage, emphasizing crime and scandal (p. 329)

Z

- zeppelin** A German floating airship (p. 429)
- Zimmermann note** A telegram sent by Germany's foreign secretary in 1917 to Mexican officials proposing an alliance with Mexico and promising U.S. territory if Mexico declared war on the United States (p. 424)

Biographical Dictionary

A

- Adams, Abigail** First Lady, 1797–1801; as the wife of Patriot John Adams, she urged him to promote women's rights at the beginning of the American Revolution (p. 44)
- Adams, John** Second President of the United States, 1797–1801; worked to relieve increasing tensions with France; lost reelection bid to Jefferson in 1800 as the country moved away from Federalist policies (p. 91)
- Adams, John Quincy** Sixth President of the United States, 1825–1829; proposed greater federal involvement in the economy through tariffs and improvements such as roads, bridges, and canals (p. 122)
- Addams, Jane** Cofounder of Hull House, the first settlement house, in 1889; remained active in social causes through the early 1900s (p. 312)
- Agnew, Spiro** Vice President under President Richard Nixon until forced to resign in 1973 for crimes committed before taking office; known for his harsh campaign attacks (p. 810)
- Anthony, Susan B.** Political activist and women's rights leader in the late 1800s (p. 404)
- Armstrong, Louis** Jazz musician famous for his long trumpet solos and "scat" singing (p. 462)
- Arthur, Chester A.** Twenty-first President of the United States, 1881–1885; signed 1883 Pendleton Act, which instituted the Civil Service (p. 293)
- Askia, Muhammad** Ruler of the African empire of Songhai, 1493–1528; promoted Islamic culture (p. 10)
- Austin, Stephen** Leader of first American group of Texas settlers in 1822 (p. 109)

B

- Bakke, Allan** Student who won a suit against the University of California in 1978 on the grounds that the affirmative action program had denied him admission (p. 854)
- Baldwin, James** African American author and spokesperson for the civil rights movement during the 1960s (p. 722)
- Banks, Dennis** Native American leader in the 1960s and 1970s; helped organize American Indian Movement (AIM) and the 1973 Wounded Knee occupation (p. 775)
- Barton, Clara** Volunteer known as the "angel of the battlefield" during the Civil War; founded the American Red Cross (p. 175)



Clara Barton

- Beecher, Lyman** Revivalist during the Second Great Awakening; feared the rise of selfishness in the United States (p. 127)
- Begin, Menachem** Israeli leader during the 1970s; began the Middle East peace process by reaching the 1978 Camp David Accords with Egypt (p. 855)
- Bell, Alexander Graham** Inventor; developed the telephone in 1876; one of the founders of American Telephone & Telegraph (AT&T) (p. 230)
- Bellamy, Edward** Author of the novel *Looking Backward* (1888), which proposed nationalizing trusts to eliminate social problems (p. 384)
- Bethune, Mary McLeod** African American educator, New Deal worker; founded Bethune Cookman College in the 1920s, advised the National Youth Administration (p. 541)
- Beveridge, Albert J.** Indiana senator in the early 1900s; saw United States imperialism as a duty owed to "primitive" societies (p. 356)
- Booth, John Wilkes** Southern actor who assassinated President Abraham Lincoln in 1865 (p. 193)
- Breckinridge, John C.** Presidential candidate of the southern wing of the Democratic Party in 1860 (p. 142)
- Brown, John** Abolitionist crusader who massacred proslavery settlers in Kansas before the Civil War; hoped to inspire slave revolt with 1859 attack on Virginia arsenal; executed for treason against the state of Virginia (p. 142)
- Bruce, Blanche** African American senator from Mississippi during Reconstruction (p. 210)
- Bryan, William Jennings** Advocate of silver standard and proponent of Democratic and Populist views from the 1890s through the 1910s; Democratic candidate for President in 1896, 1900, and 1908 (p. 282)
- Buchanan, James** Fifteenth President of the United States, 1857–1861; supported by the South; attempted to moderate fierce disagreement over expansion of slavery (p. 140)
- Bush, George H. W.** Forty-first President of the United States, 1989–1993; continued Reagan's conservative policies; brought together United Nations coalition to fight the Persian Gulf War (p. 882)
- Bush, George W.** Forty-third President of the United States, took office in 2001; led efforts to unite world against terrorism (p. 899)

C

- Calhoun, John C.** Statesman from South Carolina who held many offices in the federal government; supported slavery, cotton exports, states' rights; in 1850 foresaw future conflicts over slavery (p. 138)
- Carnegie, Andrew** Industrialist who made a fortune in steel in the late 1800s through vertical consolidation; as a philanthropist, he gave away some \$350 million (p. 238)
- Carson, Rachel** Marine biologist, author of *Silent Spring* (1962), which exposed harmful effects of pesticides and inspired concern for the environment (p. 781)
- Carter, James Earl, Jr.** Thirty-ninth President of the United States, 1977–1981; advocated concern for human rights in foreign policy; assisted in mediating the Camp David Accords (p. 855)
- Castro, Fidel** Revolutionary leader who took control of Cuba in 1959; ally of Soviet Union through the 1980s (p. 751)
- Catt, Carrie Chapman** Women's suffrage leader in the early 1900s; helped secure passage of Nineteenth Amendment in 1920; headed National American Woman Suffrage Association (p. 406)
- Champlain, Samuel de** French explorer who founded the city of Quebec in 1608 (p. 19)
- Chávez, César** Latino leader from 1962 to his death in 1993; organized the United Farm Workers (UFW) to help migratory farm workers gain better pay and working conditions (p. 772)
- Cheney, Richard** Vice President under George W. Bush (p. 900)
- Chisholm, Shirley** New York Representative from 1969–1983; a founder of the National Women's Political Caucus (p. 767)
- Churchill, Winston** Leader of Great Britain before and during World War II; powerful speechmaker who rallied Allied morale during the war (p. 575)
- Clark, William** Leader, with Meriwether Lewis, of expedition through the West beginning in 1804; brought back scientific samples, maps, and information on Native Americans (p. 95)
- Clay, Henry** Statesman from Kentucky; accused by Jackson of giving votes to John Q. Adams in return for post as Secretary of State; endorsed government promotion of economic growth; advocate of Compromise of 1850 (p. 122)
- Cleveland, Grover** Twenty-second and twenty-fourth President of the United States, 1885–1889, 1893–1897; supported railroad regulation and a return to the gold standard (p. 294)
- Clinton, William J.** Forty-second President of the United States, 1993–2001; advocated economic and healthcare reform; second President to be impeached (p. 894)

- Columbus, Christopher** Explorer whose voyage for Spain to North America in 1492 opened the Atlantic World (p. 11)
- Coolidge, Calvin** Thirtieth President of the United States, 1923–1929; promoted big business and opposed social aid (p. 488)
- Coughlin, Father Charles E.** "Radio Priest" who supported and then attacked President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal; prevented by the Catholic Church from broadcasting after he praised Hitler (p. 546)
- Coxey, Jacob S.** Populist who led Coxey's Army in a march on Washington, D.C., in 1894 to seek government jobs for the unemployed (p. 295)
- Custer, George Armstrong** General who directed army attacks against Native Americans in the 1870s; commanded army forces killed in 1876 at Little Bighorn in Montana (p. 265)

D

- Davis, Jefferson** President of the Confederate States of America; ordered attack on Fort Sumter, the first battle of the Civil War (p. 143)
- de Tocqueville, Alexis** French writer; wrote *Democracy in America* following a visit to the United States in the 1830s (p. 122)
- Dewey, George** Officer in United States Navy, 1861–1917; led a surprise attack in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War that destroyed the entire Spanish fleet (p. 360)
- Diem, Ngo Dinh** Leader of South Vietnam, 1954–1963; supported by United States, but not by Vietnamese Buddhist majority; assassinated in 1963 (p. 793)
- Dix, Dorothea** Advocate of prison reform and of special institutions for the mentally ill in Massachusetts before the Civil War (p. 128)
- Dole, Robert** Senator from Kansas, 1969–1996; challenged William Clinton for the presidency in 1996 (p. 897)
- Douglas, Stephen** Illinois senator who introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which allowed new territories to choose their own position on slavery; debated Abraham Lincoln on slavery issues in 1858 (p. 139)
- Douglass, Frederick** African American abolitionist leader who spoke eloquently for abolition in the United States and Britain before the Civil War (p. 130)
- Du Bois, W.E.B.** African American scholar and leader in early 1900s; encouraged African Americans to attend colleges to develop leadership skills (p. 325)



Frederick Douglass

E

Edison, Thomas A. Inventor; developed the light bulb, the phonograph, and hundreds of other inventions in the late 1800s and early 1900s (p. 228)

Ehrlichman, John Advisor on domestic policy to President Richard Nixon; deeply involved in Watergate (p. 827)



Albert Einstein

Einstein, Albert Physicist who fled Nazi persecution and later encouraged President Roosevelt to develop the atomic bomb (p. 620)

Eisenhower, Dwight D. Thirty-fourth President of the United States, 1953–1961; leader of Allied forces in World War II; as President, he promoted business and continued social programs (p. 684)

Ellington, Duke African American musician, bandleader, and composer of the 1920s and 1930s (p. 462)

Ellsberg, Daniel Defense Department official; leaked Pentagon Papers to the *New York Times* in 1971, revealing government lies to public about Vietnam (p. 839)

Emerson, Ralph Waldo Leader in the Transcendental movement; lecturer and writer (p. 127)

Equiano, Olaudah Antislavery activist who wrote an account of his enslavement (p. 28)

F

Father Divine African American minister; his Harlem soup kitchens fed the hungry during the Great Depression (p. 517)

Fillmore, Millard Thirteenth President of the United States, 1850–1853; promoted the Compromise of 1850 to smooth over disagreements about slavery in new territories (p. 965)

Finney, Charles Grandison Revivalist during the Second Great Awakening; emphasized religious conversion and personal choice (p. 127)

Fitzgerald, F. Scott Novelist who depicted the United States and the world during the 1920s in novels such as *The Great Gatsby* (p. 464)

Ford, Gerald R. Thirty-eighth President of the United States, 1974–1977; succeeded and pardoned Nixon; failed to establish strong leadership (p. 846)

Ford, Henry Pioneering auto manufacturer in the early 1900s; made affordable cars for the masses using assembly line and other production techniques (p. 493)

Franklin, Benjamin Colonial inventor, printer, writer, statesman; contributed to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution (p. 24)

Frémont, John C. Explorer, military officer, and politician; led United States troops in 1846 Bear Flag Revolt when the United States took California from Mexico; ran for President as a Republican in 1856 (p. 136)

Friedan, Betty Feminist author; criticized limited roles for women in her 1963 book *The Feminine Mystique* (p. 766)

G

Garfield, James A. Twentieth President of the United States, 1881; his assassination by a disappointed office seeker led to the reform of the spoils system (p. 293)

Garrison, William Lloyd White leader of radical abolition movement based in Boston; founded *The Liberator* in 1831 to work for an immediate end to slavery (p. 130)

Garvey, Marcus African American leader from 1919 to 1926 who urged African Americans to return to their “motherland” of Africa; provided early inspiration for “black pride” movements (p. 472)

Gates, Bill Founder of Microsoft; revolutionized personal computing, investigated for questionable business practices (p. 915)

George III King of England during the American Revolution (p. 42)

George, Henry Author of *Progress and Poverty* (1879) linking land speculation and poverty; proposed a single tax based on land value (p. 384)

Gingrich, Newt Representative from Georgia, 1979–1998; called on Republican congressional candidates in 1994 elections to endorse “Contract with America” (p. 896)

Goodnight, Charles Texas cattle baron who helped blaze the Goodnight-Loving Trail through the Southwest (p. 272)

Gorbachev, Mikhail Soviet leader whose bold reforms led to the breakup of the Soviet Union in the late 1980s (p. 881)

Gore, Albert A. Senator from Tennessee; Vice President under President William Clinton, 1993–2001 (p. 899)

Graham, Billy Evangelist and presidential advisor; known for leading large-scale crusades, or religious rallies (p. 676)

Grant, Ulysses S. Eighteenth President of the United States, 1869–1877; commander of Union forces who accepted Lee’s surrender in 1865 (p. 160)

H

Haldeman, H. R. Chief of Staff under President Richard Nixon; deeply involved in Watergate (p. 827)

Hamilton, Alexander Officer in the War for Independence; delegate to the Constitutional Convention; Federalist and first Secretary of the Treasury (p. 89)

- Harding, Warren G.** Twenty-ninth President of the United States, 1921–1923; presided over a short administration marked by corruption (p. 480)
- Harrington, Michael** Author; wrote *The Other America* in 1962, which described areas of poverty in the otherwise prosperous United States (p. 739)
- Harrison, Benjamin** Twenty-third President of the United States, 1889–1893; signed 1890 Sherman Antitrust Act later used to regulate big business (p. 295)
- Harrison, William Henry** Ninth President of the United States, 1841; died of pneumonia after only a month in office (p. 125)
- Hayes, Rutherford B.** Nineteenth President of the United States, 1877–1881; promised to withdraw Union troops from the South in order to end dispute over his election; attacked spoils system (p. 220)
- Hearst, William Randolph** Newspaper publisher from 1887 until his death in 1951; used “yellow journalism” in the 1890s to stir up sentiment in favor of the Spanish-American War (p. 359)
- Hiss, Alger** Former State Department official investigated as a possible Communist spy by House Un-American Activities Committee after World War II; convicted of perjury in 1950 (p. 651)
- Hitler, Adolf** German leader of National Socialist (Nazi) party 1933–1945; rose to power by promoting racist and nationalist views (p. 570)
- Ho Chi Minh** Leader of the Communist Party in Indochina after World War II; led Vietnamese against the French, then North Vietnamese against the United States in the Vietnam War (p. 792)
- Hoover, Herbert** Thirty-first President of the United States, 1929–1933; worked to aid Europeans during World War I; responded ineffectively to 1929 stock market crash and Great Depression (p. 498)
- Houston, Sam** Leader of Texas troops in war for independence from Mexico in 1836; elected first president of independent Texas (p. 110)
- Hughes, Langston** Writer active during the Harlem Renaissance (p. 465)
- Humphrey, Hubert** Democratic presidential candidate in 1968; lost narrowly to Nixon in an election bid hurt by support for the Vietnam War and by third-party candidate George Wallace (p. 809)
- Hutchinson, Anne** Critic of Puritan leadership of Massachusetts Bay Colony; banished for her religious beliefs (p. 21)

I
Isabella Ruler of Spanish Christian kingdoms with Ferdinand in late 1400s; sponsored Columbus’s voyage to North America (p. 11)

- J**
Jackson, Andrew Seventh President of the United States, 1829–1837; supported minimal government and the spoils system; vetoed rechartering of the national bank; pursued harsh policy toward Native Americans (p. 123)
- Jackson, Stonewall** Confederate general known for his swift strikes against Union forces; earned nickname Stonewall by holding his forces steady under extreme pressure at the First Battle of Manassas (p. 157)
- Jefferson, Thomas** Third President of the United States, 1801–1809; main author of the Declaration of Independence; a firm believer in the people and decentralized power; reduced the federal government (p. 93)
- Johnson, Andrew** Seventeenth President of the United States, 1865–1869; clashed with Radical Republicans on Reconstruction programs; was impeached, then acquitted, in 1868 (p. 203)
- Johnson, Lyndon B.** Thirty-sixth President of the United States, 1963–1969; expanded social assistance with his Great Society program; increased United States commitment during Vietnam War (p. 744)
- Jordan, Barbara** Member of Congress from Texas; first African American and woman to represent her state in Congress; gave keynote addresses at 1976 and 1992 Democratic National Conventions (p. 843)
- Joseph, Chief** Leader of Nez Percé; forced to give up his home by United States army, fled toward Canada; captured in 1877 (p. 263)



Thomas Jefferson

- K**
Kelley, Florence Progressive reformer active from 1886 to 1920; worked in state and federal government for laws on child labor, workplace safety, and consumer protection (p. 386)
- Kennedy, John F.** Thirty-fifth President of the United States, 1961–1963; seen as youthful and inspiring; known for his firm handling of the Cuban Missile Crisis; assassinated in 1963 (p. 740)
- Kennedy, Robert F.** Attorney General under his brother, President John Kennedy, in the early 1960s; supported civil rights; assassinated while running for President in 1968 (p. 809)
- Keynes, John Maynard** British economist who believed that government spending could help a faltering economy; his theories helped shape New Deal legislation (p. 526)

- Khomeini, Ayatollah Ruholla** Islamic fundamentalist leader of Iran after the 1979 overthrow of the Shah; approved holding of American hostages (p. 856)
- Khrushchev, Nikita** Soviet leader from 1953 to 1964; opposed President Kennedy in the Cuban Missile Crisis (p. 753)
- King, Martin Luther, Jr.** African American civil rights leader from the mid-1950s until his assassination in 1968; used nonviolent means such as marches, boycotts, and legal challenges to win civil rights (p. 706)
- Kissinger, Henry** Secretary of State under Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford; used *realpolitik* to open relations with China, to end the Vietnam War, and to moderate Middle East conflict (p. 833)

L

Lafayette, Marquis de French officer who assisted American forces in the War for Independence (p. 48)



Dorothea Lange

- Lange, Dorothea** Photographed migrant farm workers during the Great Depression; inspired government aid programs and Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath* (p. 517)
- Lee, Robert E.** Brilliant general of Confederate forces during the Civil War (p. 164)
- Lenin, Vladimir I.** Revolutionary leader in Russia; established a Communist government in 1917 (p. 427)
- Levitt, William J.** Built new communities in the suburbs after World War II, using mass-production techniques (p. 672)
- Lewis, John L.** Head of United Mine Workers through World War II; used strikes during the war to win pay raises (p. 597)
- Lewis, Meriwether** Leader with William Clark of expedition through the West beginning in 1804; brought back scientific samples, maps, and information on Native Americans (p. 95)
- Lincoln, Abraham** Sixteenth President of the United States, 1861–1865; known for his effective leadership during the Civil War and his Emancipation Proclamation declaring the end of slavery in Confederate-held territory (p. 170)
- Lindbergh, Charles A.** Aviator who became an international hero when he made the first solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean in 1927 (p. 456)
- Lodge, Henry Cabot** Massachusetts senator of early 1900s; supported United States imperialism (p. 356)
- Long, Huey** Louisiana politician in 1930s; suggested redistributing large fortunes by means of grants to families; assassinated in 1935 (p. 549)
- M**
- MacArthur, Douglas** United States general during the Great Depression, World War II, and Korean War; forced by Truman to resign in 1951 (p. 655)
- Madison, James** Fourth President of the United States, 1809–1817; called the Father of the Constitution for his leadership at the Constitutional Convention (p. 57)
- Mahan, Alfred T.** Author who argued in 1890 that the economic future of the United States rested on new overseas markets protected by a larger navy (p. 355)
- Malcolm X** African American leader during the 1950s and 1960s; eloquent spokesperson for African American self-sufficiency; assassinated in 1965 (p. 722)
- Mann, Horace** School reformer and supporter of public education before the Civil War; devised an educational system in Massachusetts later copied by many states (p. 128)
- Mao Zedong** Leader of Communists who took over China in 1949; remained in power until his death in 1976 (p. 653)
- Marshall, George C.** Army Chief of Staff during World War II and Secretary of State under President Harry Truman; assisted economic recovery in Europe after World War II and established strong allies for the United States through his Marshall Plan (p. 645)
- Marshall, John** Chief Justice of the Supreme Court appointed by John Adams; set precedents that established vital powers of the federal courts (p. 94)
- Marshall, Thurgood** First African American Supreme Court Justice; as a lawyer, won landmark school desegregation case *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954 (p. 699)
- McCarthy, Eugene** Candidate in the 1968 Democratic presidential race who opposed the Vietnam War; convinced President Lyndon Johnson not to run again through his strong showing in the primaries (p. 809)
- McCarthy, Joseph R.** Republican senator from Wisconsin in the late 1940s and early 1950s; led a crusade to investigate officials he claimed were Communists; discredited in 1954 (p. 657)
- McClellan, George** Early Union army leader in the Civil War; careful organizer and planner who moved too slowly for northern politicians; ran against President Abraham Lincoln in the election of 1864 (p. 160)
- McKinley, William** Twenty-fifth President of the United States, 1897–1901; supported tariffs and a gold standard; expanded the United States by waging the Spanish-American War (p. 296)
- McNamara, Robert** Secretary of Defense under Presidents Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson; expanded American involvement in Vietnam War (p. 794)
- Meade, George G.** Union commander at Battle of Gettysburg in 1863; defended the high ground and

forced the Confederate army to attack, causing great casualties (p. 181)

Metacom Leader of Pokanokets in Massachusetts; also known by his English name, King Philip; led Native Americans in King Philip's War, 1675–1676 (p. 21)

Mitchell, John Attorney General under President Richard Nixon; deeply involved in Watergate scandal (p. 827)

Monroe, James Fifth President of the United States, 1817–1825; acquired Florida from Spain; declared Monroe Doctrine to keep foreign powers out of the Americas (p. 121)

Morse, Samuel F. B. Artist and inventor; patented telegraph in 1844 (p. 229)

Mott, Lucretia Women's rights leader; helped organize first women's convention in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848 (p. 132)

Mussolini, Benito Italian fascist leader who took power in the 1920s; called Il Duce ("the leader"); known for his brutal policies (p. 570)

N

Nader, Ralph Consumer advocate; published *Unsafe at Any Speed* in 1965 criticizing auto safety and inspiring new safety laws; Green Party candidate for president in the 2000 election (p. 784)

Nimitz, Chester Leader of American naval forces in World War II Battle of Midway, during which several Japanese aircraft carriers were destroyed (p. 617)

Nixon, Richard M. Thirty-seventh President, 1969–1974; known for his foreign policy toward the Soviet Union and China and for illegal acts he committed in the Watergate affair that forced his resignation (p. 835)

O

O'Connor, Sandra Day First woman Supreme Court Justice; appointed by President Reagan in 1981 (p. 878)

Oppenheimer, J. Robert Physicist who led American effort in World War II to develop first atomic bomb (p. 620)

P

Pahlavi, Muhammed Reza Shah, leader of Iran, from 1941 until his overthrow in 1979; supported by the United States; brought modernization to his country along with repression and corruption (p. 856)

Paine, Thomas Author of political pamphlets during 1770s and 1780s; wrote *Common Sense* in 1776 (p. 45)

Parks, Rosa Civil rights worker whose arrest in 1955 touched off the Montgomery bus boycott (p. 701)

Paul, Alice Women's suffrage leader of early 1900s; her

Congressional Union used aggressive tactics to push the Nineteenth Amendment (p. 406)

Penn, William English Quaker who founded the colony of Pennsylvania in 1681 (p. 22)

Perkins, Frances Secretary of Labor 1933–1945 under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt; first woman Cabinet member (p. 541)

Pershing, John Leader of the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I (p. 425)

Perot, H. Ross Billionaire businessman who challenged William Clinton and George H. W. Bush for the presidency in 1992; strong opponent of NAFTA (p. 894)

Pierce, Franklin Fourteenth President of the United States, 1853–1857; signed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which renewed conflicts over slavery in the territories (p. 965)

Polk, James K. Eleventh President of the United States, 1845–1849; led expansion of United States to southwest through war against Mexico (p. 136)

Polo, Marco Venetian traveler to China in the late 1200s; his book about the journey helped make Europeans aware of trade opportunities in eastern Asia (p. 7)

Popé Medicine man who led Pueblos and Apaches against Spanish rule in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 (p. 16)

Pulitzer, Joseph Early 1900s newspaper publisher; used "yellow journalism" to stir up public sentiment in favor of the Spanish-American War (p. 329)

R

Randolph, A. Philip Civil rights activist from the 1930s to the 1950s; planned the Washington march that pressured President Franklin D. Roosevelt into opening World War II defense jobs to African Americans (p. 624)

Reagan, Ronald Fortieth President of the United States, 1981–1989; popular conservative leader who promoted supply-side economics and created huge budget deficits (p. 870)

Riis, Jacob Reformer who wrote *How the Other Half Lives*, describing the lives of poor immigrants in New York City in the late 1800s (p. 308)



Ronald Reagan

Robinson, Jackie Athlete who in 1947 became the first African American to play baseball in the major leagues (p. 698)

Rockefeller, Nelson Vice President appointed by President Gerald Ford in 1974; the nation's only nonelected Vice President to serve with a nonelected President (p. 847)

Roosevelt, Eleanor First Lady 1933–1945; tireless worker for social causes, including women's rights and civil rights for African Americans and other groups (p. 541)

Roosevelt, Franklin D. Thirty-second President of the United States, 1933–1945; fought the Great Depression through his New Deal social programs; battled Congress over Supreme Court control; proved a strong leader during World War II (p. 539)

Roosevelt, Theodore Twenty-sixth President of the United States, 1901–1909; fought trusts, aided Progressive reforms, built Panama Canal, and increased United States influence overseas (p. 369)



Theodore Roosevelt

Rosenberg, Julius and Ethel Husband and wife convicted and executed in 1953 for passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union; records opened after the end of the Cold War suggest Julius was guilty, but that Ethel did not take part in espionage (p. 651)

S

Sacco, Nicola Immigrant and anarchist executed, in a highly controversial case, for a 1920 murder at a Massachusetts factory (p. 483)

Sadat, Anwar el- Egyptian leader in the 1970s; began the Middle East peace process by reaching the 1978 Camp David Accords with Israel (p. 855)

Salinger, J. D. Author of 1951 novel *The Catcher in the Rye*, which criticized 1950s conformity (p. 678)

Santa Anna, Antonio López de Mexican dictator who led government and troops in war against Texas; won the battle of the Alamo (p. 109)

Schlafly, Phyllis Conservative activist; led campaign during the 1970s and 1980s to block the Equal Rights Amendment (p. 769)

Seward, William Henry Republican antislavery leader during the 1860s; acquired Alaska in 1867 as Secretary of State (p. 219)

Sherman, William Tecumseh Union general in the Civil War; known for his destructive march from Atlanta to Savannah in 1864 (p. 189)

Sirica, John J. Washington judge who presided over the Watergate investigation in the 1970s; gave tough sentences to convicted participants and ordered President Richard Nixon to release secret tapes (p. 841)

Sitting Bull, Chief Leader of Sioux in clashes with United States Army in Black Hills in 1870s (p. 264)

Slater, Samuel English textile worker who brought the Industrial Revolution to the United States by duplicating British textile machinery from memory (p. 111)

Smith, John Leader of the Jamestown, Virginia, colony in the early 1600s (p. 18)

Smith, Joseph Founder of Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or Mormons, in New York in 1830; killed by a mob in Illinois in 1844 (p. 115)

Spock, Benjamin Pediatrician and author of *The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care* (1946), which encourages mothers to stay home with their children rather than work (p. 677)

Stalin, Joseph Leader of the Soviet Union from 1924–1953; worked with Roosevelt and Churchill during World War II but afterward became an aggressive participant in the Cold War (p. 569)

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady Women's rights leader in the 1800s; helped organize first women's convention; wrote the Declaration of Sentiments on women's rights in 1848 (p. 132)

Starr, Ellen Gates Cofounder of Chicago's Hull House, the first settlement house, in 1889 (p. 312)

Steinem, Gloria Journalist, women's rights leader since 1960s; founded *Ms.* magazine in 1972 to cover women's issues (p. 767)

Stevenson, Adlai Governor from Illinois and Democratic candidate for President in 1952 and 1956 against Eisenhower (p. 684)

Stilwell, Joseph World War II general active in the campaign against Japan in Southeast Asia (p. 615)

Stowe, Harriet Beecher Author of the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852), which contributed significantly to anti-southern feelings among Northerners before the Civil War (p. 132)

Sumner, Charles Abolitionist and senator from Massachusetts; beaten badly with a cane in the Senate by a southern congressman after making an antislavery speech (p. 140)

T

Taft, William Howard Twenty-seventh President of the United States, 1909–1913; continued Progressive reforms of President Theodore Roosevelt; promoted "dollar diplomacy" to expand foreign investments (p. 370)

Taylor, Zachary Twelfth President of the United States, 1849–1850; Mexican War officer (p. 136)

Thoreau, Henry David Transcendentalist author known for his work *Walden* (1854) and other writings (p. 127)

Travis, William Leader in Texas's bid for independence from Mexico in 1836; died at the Alamo after appealing to the United States for help (p. 109)

Truman, Harry S Thirty-third President of the United States, 1945–1953; authorized use of atomic bomb; signed Marshall Plan to rebuild Europe (p. 638)

Truth, Sojourner Abolitionist and women's rights advocate before the Civil War; as a former slave, she spoke effectively to white audiences on abolition issues (p. 130)

Tubman, Harriet "Conductor" on the Underground Railroad, which helped slaves escape to freedom before the Civil War (p. 131)

Turner, Frederick Jackson Historian who wrote an essay in 1893 emphasizing the western frontier as a powerful force in the formation of the American character (p. 275)

Turner, Nat African American preacher who led a slave revolt in 1831; captured and hanged after the revolt failed (p. 120)

Tweed, William Marcy Boss of the Tammany Hall political machine in New York City; convicted of forgery and larceny in 1873 and died in jail in 1878 (p. 309)

Tyler, John Tenth President of the United States, 1841–1845; accomplished little due to quarrels between Whigs and Jacksonian Democrats (p. 125)

V

Van Buren, Martin Eighth President of the United States, 1837–1841; Jacksonian Democrat; was voted out of office after the Panic of 1837 brought widespread unemployment and poverty (p. 125)

Vance, Cyrus Secretary of State under President Jimmy Carter; invited Israelis and Egyptians to Camp David in 1978 to begin Middle East peace process (p. 855)

Vanzetti, Bartolomeo Immigrant and anarchist executed, in a highly controversial case, for a 1920 murder at a Massachusetts factory (p. 483)

Vesey, Denmark African American who planned 1822 South Carolina slave revolt; captured and hanged after revolt failed (p. 120)

W

Walker, Madam C. J. African American leader and businesswoman in the early 1900s; she spoke out against lynching (p. 336)

Wallace, George C. Third-party candidate for President in 1968; focused his campaign on issues of blue-collar anger in the North and racial tension (p. 811)

Warren, Earl Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court 1953–1968; investigated President Kennedy's

assassination; led in many decisions that protected civil rights, rights of the accused, and right to privacy (p. 749)

Washington, Booker T. African American leader from the late 1800s until his death in 1915; founded Tuskegee Institute in Alabama; encouraged African Americans to learn trades (p. 324)



Booker T. Washington

Washington, George First President of the United States, 1789–1797; led American forces in the War for Independence; set several federal precedents, including the two-term maximum for presidential office (p. 63)

Whitney, Eli Inventor; developed the cotton gin in 1793, which rapidly increased cotton production in the South and led to a greater demand for slave labor (p. 112)

Wilhelm, Kaiser Emperor of Germany during World War I; symbol to the United States of German militarism and severe efficiency (p. 418)

Wilson, Woodrow Twenty-eighth President of the United States, 1913–1921; tried to keep the United States out of World War I; proposed League of Nations (p. 399)

Y

Yeltsin, Boris Leader of Russia in late 1980s and 1990s; took over from Mikhail Gorbachev as reforms continued and Communist Party control ended (p. 903)

York, Alvin American soldier who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery during World War I (p. 431)

Z

Zenger, Peter Colonial printer arrested for libel, his landmark trial established truth as a defense against libel (p. 28)