

GLOSSARY

The Glossary is an alphabetical listing of many of the key terms from the chapters, along with their meanings. The definitions listed in the Glossary are the ones that apply to the way the words are used in this textbook. The Glossary gives the part of speech of each word. The following abbreviations are used:

adj. = adjective **n.** = noun **v.** = verb

PRONUNCIATION KEY

Symbol	Examples	Symbol	Examples	Symbol	Examples
ă	at, gas	m	man, seem	v	van, save
ā	ape, day	n	night, mitten	w	web, twice
ä	father, barn	ng	sing, anger	y	yard, lawyer
âr	fair, dare	ō	odd, not	z	zoo, reason
b	bell, table	ō	open, road, grow	zh	treasure, garage
ch	chin, lunch	ô	awful, bought, horse	ə	awake, even, pencil,
d	dig, bored	oi	coin, boy		pilot, focus
ĕ	egg, ten	ö	look, full	ər	perform, letter
ē	evil, see, meal	ōō	root, glue, through		
f	fall, laugh, phrase	ou	out, cow	Sounds in Foreign Words	
g	gold, big	p	pig, cap	KH	<i>German</i> ich, auch;
h	hit, inhale	r	rose, star		<i>Scottish</i> loch
hw	white, everywhere	s	sit, face	N	<i>French</i> entre, bon, fin
ÿ	inch, fit	sh	she, mash	œ	<i>French</i> feu, coeur;
ī	idle, my, tried	t	tap, hopped		<i>German</i> schön
îr	dear, here	th	thing, with	ü	<i>French</i> utile, rue;
j	jar, gem, badge	th	then, other		<i>German</i> grün
k	keep, cat, luck	ŭ	up, nut		
l	load, rattle	ûr	fur, earn, bird, worm		

STRESS MARKS

- ‘ This mark indicates that the preceding syllable receives the primary stress. For example, in the word *lineage*, the first syllable is stressed: [lɪn’ē-ĭj].
- ˊ This mark is used only in words in which more than one syllable is stressed. It indicates that the preceding syllable is stressed, but somewhat more weakly than the syllable receiving the primary stress. In the word *consumerism*, for example, the second syllable receives the primary stress, and the fourth syllable receives a weaker stress: [kɔn-sōō’mə-rĭz’əm].

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A

abolition *n.* movement to end slavery. (p. 144)

affirmative [ə-fîr’mə-tĭv] **action** *n.* a policy that seeks to correct the effects of past discrimination by favoring the groups who were previously disadvantaged. (pp. 723, 831)

Agent Orange *n.* a toxic leaf-killing chemical sprayed by U.S. planes in Vietnam to expose Vietcong hideouts. (p. 739)

Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) *n.* a law enacted in 1933 to raise crop prices by paying farmers to leave a certain amount of their land unplanted, thus lowering production. (p. 491)

AIDS [ādz] (**acquired immune deficiency syndrome**) *n.* a disease caused by a virus that weakens the immune system, making the body prone to infections and otherwise rare forms of cancer. (p. 840)

Alamo, the [āl’ə-mō’] *n.* a mission and fort in San Antonio, Texas, where Mexican forces massacred rebellious Texans in 1836. (p. 134)

Alien and Sedition [ā’lĕ-ən] [sĭ-dĭsh’ən] **Acts** *n.* a series of four laws enacted in 1798 to reduce the political power of recent immigrants to the United States. (p. 78)

Alliance [ə-ˈlɪˈəns] **for Progress** *n.* a U.S. foreign-aid program of the 1960s, providing economic and technical assistance to Latin American countries. (p. 680)

Allies [ˈælɪz] *n.* **1.** in World War I, the group of nations—originally consisting of Great Britain, France, and Russia and later joined by the United States, Italy, and others—that opposed the Central Powers (p. 373). **2.** in World War II, the group of nations—including Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States—that opposed the Axis powers. (p. 554)

American Expeditionary Force (AEF) *n.* the U.S. forces, led by General John Pershing, who fought with the Allies in Europe during World War I. (p. 384)

American Federation of Labor (AFL) *n.* an alliance of trade and craft unions, formed in 1886. (p. 245)

American Indian Movement (AIM) *n.* a frequently militant organization that was formed in 1968 to work for Native American rights. (p. 771)

Americanization [ə-mɛr-ɪ-kə-nɪ-zə-ˈʃhən] **movement** *n.* education program designed to help immigrants assimilate to American culture. (p. 263)

American System *n.* a pre-Civil War set of measures designed to unify the nation and strengthen its economy by means of protective tariffs, a national bank, and such internal improvements as the development of a transportation system. (p. 122)

anarchist [ˈæn-ər-kɪst] *n.* a person who opposes all forms of government. (p. 413)

Anasazi [ˈæ-nə-sə-zē] *n.* a Native American group that lived on the mesa tops, cliff sides, and canyon bottoms of the Four Corners region (where the present-day states of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah meet) from about A.D. 100 to 1300. (p. 5)

Antifederalist [ˈæn-tē-fɛd-ər-ə-lɪst] *n.* an opponent of a strong central government. (p. 69)

appeasement [ə-pɛz-mənt] *n.* the granting of concessions to a hostile power in order to keep the peace. (p. 538)

Appomattox [əp-ə-măt-əks] **Court House** *n.* town near Appomattox, Virginia, where Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9, 1865. (37°N 79°W) (p. 181)

arbitration *n.* a method of settling disputes in which both sides submit their differences to a mutually approved judge. (p. 245)

armistice [är-mɪ-stɪs] *n.* a truce, or agreement to end an armed conflict. (p. 387)

Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) *n.* the southern Vietnamese soldiers with whom U.S. troops fought against communism and forces in the North during the Vietnam War. (p. 737)

Articles of Confederation [kən-fɛd-ə-rā-ˈʃhən] *n.* a document, adopted by the Second Continental Congress in 1777 and finally approved by the states in 1781, that outlined the form of government of the new United States. (p. 67)

Ascan school *n.* a group of early 20th-century American artists who often painted realistic pictures of city life—such as tenements and homeless people—thus earning them their name. (p. 295)

assimilation [ə-sɪm-ə-lā-ˈʃhən] *n.* a minority group's adoption of the beliefs and way of life of the dominant culture. (p. 206)

Atlantic Charter *n.* a 1941 declaration of principles in which the United States and Great Britain set forth their goals in opposing the Axis powers. (p. 554)

Axis [ˈæksɪs] **powers** *n.* the group of nations—including Germany, Italy, and Japan—that opposed the Allies in World War II. (p. 551)

Aztec [ˈæz-tɛk] *n.* a Native American people that settled in the Valley of Mexico in the 1200s A.D. and later developed a powerful empire. (p. 5)

B
baby boom *n.* the sharp increase in the U.S. birthrate following World War II. (p. 643)

Battle of the Bulge *n.* a month-long battle of World War II, in which the Allies succeeded in turning back the last major German offensive of the war. (p. 576)

Battle of Midway *n.* a World War II battle that took place in early June 1942. The Allies decimated the Japanese fleet at Midway, an island lying northwest of Hawaii. The Allies then took the offensive in the Pacific and began to move closer to Japan. (p. 579)

Battle of Wounded Knee [wʊn-ˈdɪd nɛ] *n.* the massacre by U.S. soldiers of 300 unarmed Native Americans at Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota, in 1890. (pp. 207–208)

Beatles, the [ˈbi:t-lz] *n.* a British band that had an enormous influence on popular music in the 1960s. (p. 783)

beat movement *n.* a social and artistic movement of the 1950s, stressing unrestrained literary self-expression and nonconformity with the mainstream culture. (p. 655)

Benin [bɛ-nɪn] *n.* a West African kingdom that flourished in the Niger Delta region (in what is now Nigeria) from the 14th to the 17th century. (p. 9)

Berlin airlift [bɜr-lɪn-ər-ˈlɪft] *n.* a 327-day operation in which U.S. and British planes flew food and supplies into West Berlin after the Soviets blockaded the city in 1948. (p. 607)

Berlin Wall *n.* a concrete wall that separated East Berlin and West Berlin from 1961 to 1989, built by the Communist East German government to prevent its citizens from fleeing to the West. (p. 677)

Bessemer [bɛs-ə-mɔr] **process** *n.* a cheap and efficient process for making steel, developed around 1850. (p. 231)

Bill of Rights *n.* the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, added in 1791 and consisting of a formal list of citizens' rights and freedoms. (p. 70)

bimetallism [bɪ-mɛt-ɪ-ɪz-əm] *n.* the use of both gold and silver as a basis for a national monetary system. (p. 222)

blacklist [ˈblæk-lɪst] *n.* a list of about 500 actors, writers, producers, and directors who were not allowed to work on Hollywood films because of their alleged Communist connections. (p. 618)

Black Panthers *n.* a militant African-American political organization formed in 1966 by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale to fight police brutality and to provide services in the ghetto. (p. 720)

Black Power *n.* a slogan used by Stokely Carmichael in the 1960s that encouraged African-American pride and political and social leadership. (p. 720)

Black Tuesday *n.* a name given to October 29, 1929, when stock prices fell sharply. (p. 468)

blitzkrieg [ˈblɪts-krɛg] *n.* from the German word meaning “lightning war,” a sudden, massive attack with combined air and ground forces, intended to achieve a quick victory. (p. 539)

bonanza [bɔ-nən-ˈzə] **farm** *n.* an enormous farm on which a single crop is grown. (p. 218)

Bonus [bō'nəs] **Army** *n.* a group of World War I veterans and their families who marched on Washington, D.C., in 1932 to demand the immediate payment of a bonus they had been promised for military service. (p. 482)

bootlegger [bōōt'lēg'ər] *n.* a person who smuggled alcoholic beverages into the United States during Prohibition. (p. 437)

Boston Massacre [bō'stən məs'ə-kər] *n.* a clash between British soldiers and Boston colonists in 1770, in which five of the colonists were killed. (p. 48)

Boston Tea Party *n.* the dumping of 18,000 pounds of tea into Boston Harbor by colonists in 1773 to protest the Tea Act. (p. 49)

Boulder [bōl'dər] **Dam** *n.* a dam on the Colorado River—now called Hoover Dam—that was built during the Great Depression as part of a public-works program intended to stimulate business and provide jobs. (p. 480)

Boxer Rebellion *n.* a 1900 rebellion in which members of a Chinese secret society sought to free their country from Western influence. (p. 357)

bracero [brə-sār'ō] *n.* a Mexican laborer allowed to enter the United States to work for a limited period of time during World War II. (p. 662)

bread line *n.* a line of people waiting for free food. (p. 473)

brinkmanship [brɪŋk'mən-shɪp'] *n.* the practice of threatening an enemy with massive military retaliation for any aggression. (p. 623)

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka *n.* a 1954 case in which the Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal” education for black and white students was unconstitutional. (p. 702)

Bull Moose Party *n.* a name given to the Progressive Party, formed to support Theodore Roosevelt's candidacy for the presidency in 1912. (p. 330)

buying on margin [mār'jɪn] *n.* the purchasing of stocks by paying only a small percentage of the price and borrowing the rest. (p. 467)



cabinet [kăb'ə-nɪt] *n.* the group of department heads who serve as the president's chief advisers. (p. 75)

Camp David Accords [ə-kôrdz'] *n.* historic agreements between Israel and Egypt, reached in negotiations at Camp David in 1978. (p. 816)

carpetbagger [kăr'pɪt-băg'ər] *n.* a Northerner who moved to the South after the Civil War. (p. 186)

Central Powers *n.* the group of nations—led by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire—that opposed the Allies in World War I. (p. 374)

checks and balances *n.* the provisions in the U.S. Constitution that prevent any branch of the U.S. government from dominating the other two branches. (p. 69)

Chinese Exclusion Act *n.* a law, enacted in 1882, that prohibited all Chinese except students, teachers, merchants, tourists, and government officials from entering the United States. (p. 259)

Chisholm [chɪz'əm] **Trail** *n.* the major cattle route from San Antonio, Texas, through Oklahoma to Kansas. (p. 209)

chlorination *n.* a method of purifying water by mixing it with chemical chlorine. (p. 264)

Christianity [krɪs'tchē-ăn'ĭ-tē] *n.* a religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. (p. 10)

CIA *n.* the Central Intelligence Agency—a U.S. agency created to gather secret information about foreign governments. (p. 623)

Civilian Conservation Corps [kôr] (**CCC**) *n.* an agency, established as part of the New Deal, that put young unemployed men to work building roads, developing parks, planting trees, and helping in erosion-control and flood-control projects. (p. 491)

Civil Rights Act of 1964 *n.* a law that banned discrimination on the basis of race, sex, national origin, or religion in public places and most workplaces. (p. 714)

Civil Rights Act of 1968 *n.* a law that banned discrimination in housing. (p. 722)

civil service *n.* the nonmilitary branches of government administration. (p. 270)

Clayton Antitrust [klāt'n ən'tē-trūst'] **Act** *n.* a law, enacted in 1914, that made certain monopolistic business practices illegal and protected the rights of labor unions and farm organizations. (p. 333)

Cold War *n.* the state of hostility, without direct military conflict, that developed between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II. (p. 606)

Columbian Exchange [kə-lūm'bē-ən ĩks-chānj'] *n.* the transfer—beginning with Columbus's first voyage—of plants, animals, and diseases between the Western Hemisphere and the Eastern Hemisphere. (p. 15)

Committee to Reelect the President *n.* an organization formed to run President Nixon's 1972 reelection campaign, which was linked to the break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters that set off the Watergate scandal. (p. 803)

Common Sense *n.* a pamphlet by Thomas Paine, published in 1776, that called for separation of the colonies from Britain. (p. 52)

Commonwealth [kôm'ən-wēlth'] **v. Hunt** *n.* an 1842 case in which the Massachusetts Supreme Court upheld workers' right to strike. (p. 143)

communism [kôm'yə-nɪz'əm] *n.* an economic and political system based on one-party government and state ownership of property. (p. 413)

concentration [kôn'sən-trā'shən] **camp** *n.* a prison camp operated by Nazi Germany in which Jews and other groups considered to be enemies of Adolf Hitler were starved while doing slave labor or were murdered. (p. 546)

Confederacy [kən-fēd'ər-ə-sē] *n.* the Confederate States of America, a confederation formed in 1861 by the Southern states after their secession from the Union. (p. 165)

conglomerate [kən-glôm'ər-ĭt] *n.* a major corporation that owns a number of smaller companies in unrelated businesses. (p. 642)

Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) *n.* a labor organization composed of industrial unions founded in 1938, it merged with the AFL in 1955. (p. 508)

Congress of Racial Equality [rā'shəl ĩ-kwōl'ĭ-tē] (**CORE**) *n.* an interracial group founded in 1942 by James Farmer to work against segregation in Northern cities. (p. 593)

conquistador [kōŋg-kē'stə-dôr'] *n.* one of the Spaniards who traveled to the Americas as an explorer and conqueror in the 16th century. (p. 16)

conscientious objector [kɒnʃə-ənʃəs ɒb-ʃɛk'tər] *n.* a person who refuses, on moral grounds, to participate in warfare. (p. 386)

conscription [kən-skri'pʃən] *n.* the drafting of citizens for military service. (p. 173)

conservation [kən'sʊr-və'shən] *n.* the planned management of natural resources, involving the protection of some wilderness areas and the development of others for the common good. (p. 323)

conservative coalition [kən-sʊr'və-tiv kɔ'v-lɪʃhən] *n.* an alliance formed in the mid-1960s of right-wing groups opposed to big government. (p. 831)

consolidation (kən-sɒl'ɪ-də'shən] *n.* the act of uniting or combining. (p. 240)

consumerism [kən-sɒ'mə-rɪz'əm] *n.* a preoccupation with the purchasing of material goods. (p. 648)

containment [kən-tān'mənt] *n.* the blocking of another nation's attempts to spread its influence—especially the efforts of the United States to block the spread of Soviet influence during the late 1940s and early 1950s. (p. 605)

Contract [kɒn'trækt'] **with America** *n.* a document that was drafted by Representative Newt Gingrich and signed by more than 300 Republican candidates in 1994, setting forth the Republicans' conservative legislative agenda. (p. 864)

Contras [kɒn'trəz] *n.* Nicaraguan rebels who received assistance from the Reagan administration in their efforts to overthrow the Sandinista government in the 1980s. (p. 851)

convoy [kɒn'voi'] **system** *n.* the protection of merchant ships from U-boat—German submarine—attacks by having the ships travel in large groups escorted by warships. (p. 383)

counterculture [koun'tər-kūl'chər] *n.* the culture of the young people who rejected mainstream American society in the 1960s, seeking to create an alternative society based on peace, love, and individual freedom. (p. 781)

credibility [krɛd'ə-bɪl'ɪ-tɛ] **gap** *n.* a public distrust of statements made by the government. (p. 741)

credit [krɛd'ɪt] *n.* an arrangement in which a buyer pays later for a purchase, often on an installment plan with interest charges. (p. 466)

Crédit Mobilier [krɛd'ɪt mɔ-bɛl'jər] *n.* a construction company formed in 1864 by owners of the Union Pacific Railroad, who used it to fraudulently skim off railroad profits for themselves. (p. 238)

Dawes [dɔz] **Act** *n.* a law, enacted in 1887, that was intended to “Americanize” Native Americans by distributing reservation land to individual owners. (p. 206)

D-Day *n.* a name given to June 6, 1944—the day on which the Allies launched an invasion of the European mainland during World War II. (p. 574)

debt peonage [dɛt' pɛ'ə-nɪ] *n.* a system in which workers are bound in servitude until their debts are paid. (p. 289)

Declaration [dɛk'lə-rā'shən] **of Independence** *n.* the document, written by Thomas Jefferson in 1776, in which the delegates of the Continental Congress declared the colonies' independence from Britain. (p. 53)

de facto segregation [dɪ fæk'to sɛg'rɪ-gā'shən] *n.* racial separation established by practice and custom, not by law. (p. 718)

deficit [dɛf'ɪ-sɪt] **spending** *n.* a government's spending of more money than it receives in revenue. (p. 492)

de jure segregation [dɛ jʊr'ɛ sɛg'rɪ-gā'shən] *n.* racial separation established by law. (p. 718)

Democratic-Republican *n.* political party known for its support of strong state governments, founded by Thomas Jefferson in 1792 in opposition to the Federalist Party. (pp. 76, 112)

deregulation *n.* the cutting back of federal regulation of industry. (p. 837)

détente [dā-tānt'] *n.* the flexible policy, involving a willingness to negotiate and an easing of tensions, that was adopted by President Richard Nixon and his adviser Henry Kissinger in their dealings with communist nations. (p. 799)

direct relief [rɪ-lɛf'] *n.* the giving of money or food by the government directly to needy people. (p. 475)

Dixiecrat [dɪk'sɛ-kræt'] *n.* one of the Southern delegates who, to protest President Truman's civil rights policy, walked out of the 1948 Democratic National Convention and formed the States' Rights Democratic Party. (p. 638)

dollar diplomacy [dɪ-plɔ'mə-sɛ] *n.* the U.S. policy of using the nation's economic power to exert influence over other countries. (p. 363)

domino theory [dɔm'ə-nɔ' thɛ'ə-rɛ] *n.* the idea that if a nation falls under communist control, nearby nations will also fall under communist control. (p. 731)

dotcom *n.* a business related to or conducted on the Internet. (p. 871)

double standard *n.* a set of principles granting greater sexual freedom to men than to women. (p. 441)

dove [dʊv] *n.* a person who opposed the Vietnam War and believed that the United States should withdraw from it. (p. 746)

Dow Jones [dou' jɔnz'] **Industrial Average** *n.* a measure based on the prices of the stocks of 30 large companies, widely used as a barometer of the stock market's health. (p. 467)

downsize [daʊn'sɪz'] *v.* to dismiss numbers of permanent employees in an attempt to make operations more efficient and save money. (p. 870)

draft *n.* required enrollment in the armed services. (p. 742)

Dust Bowl *n.* the region, including Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico, that was made worthless for farming by drought and dust storms during the 1930s. (p. 474)

Earth Day *n.* a day set aside for environmental education, celebrated annually on April 22. (p. 821)

Economic Opportunity Act *n.* a law, enacted in 1964, that provided funds for youth programs, antipoverty measures, small-business loans, and job training. (p. 688)

egalitarianism [ɪ-gəl'ɪ-tār'ɛ-ə-nɪz'əm] *n.* the belief that all people should have equal political, economic, social, and civil rights. (p. 63)

Eisenhower Doctrine [ɪ'zən-hou'ər dɔk'trɪn] *n.* a U.S. commitment to defend the Middle East against attack by any communist country, announced by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1957. (p. 625)

Emancipation Proclamation [prɒk'lə-mā'shən] *n.* an executive order issued by Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863, freeing the slaves in all regions behind Confederate lines. (p. 172)

encomienda [ɛŋ-kô-myən'dä] *n.* a system in which Spanish authorities granted colonial landlords the service of Native Americans as forced laborers. (p. 16)

Enlightenment [ɛn-lit'n-mənt] *n.* an 18th-century intellectual movement that emphasized the use of reason and the scientific method as means of obtaining knowledge. (p. 35)

entitlement [ɛn-tit'l-mənt] **program** *n.* a government program—such as Social Security, Medicare, or Medicaid—that guarantees and provides benefits to a specific group. (p. 831)

entrepreneur [ɒn'trə-prə-nûr'] *n.* a person who organizes, operates, and assumes the risk for a business venture. (p. 140)

environmentalist [ɛn-vi'rən-mɛn't-l-ist] *n.* a person who works to protect the environment from destruction and pollution. (p. 822)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) *n.* a federal agency established in 1970 for the regulation of water and air pollution, toxic waste, pesticides, and radiation. (p. 837)

Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) *n.* a proposed and failed amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would have prohibited any government discrimination on the basis of sex. (p. 779)

Espionage and Sedition [ɛs'pɛ-ə-nāzl' ənd sɪ-dɪʃh'ən] **Acts** *n.* two laws, enacted in 1917 and 1918, that imposed harsh penalties on anyone interfering with or speaking against U.S. participation in World War I. (p. 392)

exoduster [ɛk'sə-dūs'tər] *n.* an African American who migrated from the South to Kansas in the post-Reconstruction years. (p. 215)

extortion *n.* illegal use of one's official position to obtain property or funds. (p. 269)

Fair Deal *n.* President Harry S. Truman's economic program—an extension of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal—which included measures to increase the minimum wage, to extend social security coverage, and to provide housing for low-income families. (p. 639)

Family Assistance Plan *n.* a welfare-reform proposal, approved by the House of Representatives in 1970 but defeated in the Senate, that would have guaranteed an income to welfare recipients who agreed to undergo job training and to accept work. (p. 795)

Farmers' Alliances *n.* groups of farmers, or those in sympathy with farming issues, who sent lecturers from town to town to educate people about agricultural and rural issues. (p. 221)

fascism [fəʃh'iz'm] *n.* a political philosophy that advocates a strong, centralized, nationalistic government headed by a powerful dictator. (p. 530)

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) *n.* an agency that regulates U.S. communications industries, including radio and television broadcasting. (p. 653)

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) *n.* an agency created in 1933 to insure individuals' bank accounts, protecting people against losses due to bank failures. (p. 517)

Federal Home Loan Bank Act *n.* a law, enacted in 1931, that lowered home mortgage rates and allowed farmers to refinance their loans and avoid foreclosure. (p. 481)

federalism *n.* a political system in which a national government and constituent units, such as state governments, share power. (p. 68)

Federalist [fɛd'ər-ə-lɪst] *n.* a supporter of the Constitution and of a strong national government. (p. 69)

Federal Reserve System *n.* a national banking system, established in 1913, that controls the U.S. money supply and the availability of credit in the country. (p. 334)

Federal Securities [sɪ-kyōōr'ɪ-tēz] **Act** *n.* a law, enacted in 1933, that required corporations to provide complete, accurate information on all stock offerings. (p. 490)

Federal Trade Commission (FTC) *n.* a federal agency established in 1914 to investigate and stop unfair business practices. (p. 333)

feminism [fɛm'ə-nɪz'm] *n.* the belief that women should have economic, political, and social equality with men. (p. 776)

Fifteenth Amendment *n.* an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1870, that prohibits the denial of voting rights to people because of their race or color or because they have previously been slaves. (p. 186)

flapper *n.* one of the free-thinking young women who embraced the new fashions and urban attitudes of the 1920s. (p. 441)

flexible response [flɛk'sə-bəl rɪ-spōns'] *n.* a policy, developed during the Kennedy administration, that involved preparing for a variety of military responses to international crises rather than focusing on the use of nuclear weapons. (p. 673)

Foraker [fɔr'ə-kər] **Act** *n.* legislation passed by Congress in 1900, in which the U.S. ended military rule in Puerto Rico and set up a civil government. (p. 353)

Fordney-McCumber Tariff [fɔrd'nē mə-kūm'bər tər'ɪf] *n.* a set of regulations, enacted by Congress in 1922, that raised taxes on imports to record levels in order to protect American businesses against foreign competition. (p. 420)

Fourteen Points *n.* the principles making up President Woodrow Wilson's plan for world peace following World War I. (p. 399)

Fourteenth Amendment *n.* an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1868, that makes all persons born or naturalized in the United States—including former slaves—citizens of the country and guarantees equal protection of the laws. (p. 185)

franchise [frān'chɪz'] *n.* a business that has bought the right to use a parent company's name and methods, thus becoming one of a number of similar businesses in various locations. (p. 642)

Freedmen's Bureau [frɛd-mɛnz byōōr'ō] *n.* a federal agency set up to help former slaves after the Civil War. (p. 184)

freedom rider *n.* one of the civil rights activists who rode buses through the South in the early 1960s to challenge segregation. (p. 710)

Freedom Summer *n.* a 1964 project to register African-American voters in Mississippi. (p. 715)

free enterprise [ɛn'tər-prɪz'] *n.* the economic system in which private businesses and individuals control the means of production. (p. 140)

Free Speech Movement *n.* an antiestablishment New Left organization that originated in a 1964 clash between students and administrators at the University of California at Berkeley. (p. 744)

French and Indian War *n.* a conflict in North America, lasting from 1754 to 1763, that was a part of a worldwide struggle between France and Britain and that ended with the defeat of France and the transfer of French Canada to Britain. (p. 37)

Fundamentalism [fʌnˈdæməntl-izəm] *n.* a Protestant religious movement grounded in the belief that all the stories and details in the Bible are literally true. (p. 438)



General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) [gæt] *n.* an international agreement first signed in 1947. In 1994, the U.S. and other countries adopted a new version of GATT. This treaty lowered trade barriers, such as tariffs, and created the World Trade Organization, which resolves trade disputes. (p. 872)

genetic engineering [jə-nēt-ik ɛn-ʒə-nī-ɪŋ] *n.* the alteration of the molecular biology of organisms' cells in order to create new varieties of bacteria, plants, and animals. (p. 880)

Geneva Accords [jə-nē-və ə-kòrdz] *n.* a 1954 peace agreement that divided Vietnam into Communist-controlled North Vietnam and non-Communist South Vietnam until unification elections could be held in 1956. (p. 732)

genocide [jɛn-ə-sīd] *n.* the deliberate and systematic extermination of a particular racial, national, or religious group. (p. 544)

Gentlemen's Agreement *n.* a 1907–1908 agreement by the government of Japan to limit Japanese emigration to the United States. (p. 259)

gentrification [jɛn-trə-fī-kə-ʃhən] *n.* the process of restoring deteriorated urban property by middle-class people, which often results in the displacement of lower-income residents. (p. 883)

Gettysburg Address [gɛt-ɛz-búrg ə-drɛs] *n.* a famous speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln in November 1863, at the dedication of a national cemetery on the site of the Battle of Gettysburg. (p. 177)

ghetto [gɛt-ō] *n.* a city neighborhood in which a certain minority group is pressured or forced to live. (p. 545)

GI Bill of Rights *n.* a name given to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, a 1944 law that provided financial and educational benefits for World War II veterans. (pp. 592, 635)

glasnost [glʌs-nɔst] *n.* the open discussion of social problems that was permitted in the Soviet Union in the 1980s. (p. 849)

Glass-Steagall [glʌs- stɛ-ɡɔl] **Act** *n.* the 1933 law that established the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to protect individuals' bank accounts. (p. 490)

gold standard *n.* a monetary system in which the basic unit of currency is defined in terms of a set amount of gold. (p. 222)

Gone with the Wind *n.* a 1939 movie dealing with the life of Southern plantation owners during the Civil War—one of the most popular films of all time. (p. 511)

graft *n.* the illegal use of political influence for personal gain. (p. 269)

grandfather clause *n.* a provision that exempts certain people from a law on the basis of previously existing circumstances—especially a clause formerly in some Southern states' constitutions that exempted whites from the strict voting requirements used to keep African Americans from the polls. (p. 287)

Grange [grɑn] *n.* the Patrons of Husbandry—a social and educational organization through which farmers attempted to combat the power of the railroads in the late 19th century. (p. 221)

Grapes of Wrath, The *n.* a novel by John Steinbeck, published in 1939, that deals with a family of Oklahomans who leave the Dust Bowl for California. (p. 514)

Great Awakening *n.* a revival of religious feeling in the American colonies during the 1730s and 1750s. (p. 35)

Great Depression *n.* a period, lasting from 1929 to 1940, in which the U.S. economy was in severe decline and millions of Americans were unemployed. (p. 469)

Great Migration [mi-grā-ʃhən] *n.* the large-scale movement of African Americans from the South to Northern cities in the early 20th century. (p. 393)

Great Plains *n.* the vast grassland that extends through the central portion North America, from Texas northward to Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. (p. 202)

Great Society *n.* President Lyndon B. Johnson's program to reduce poverty and racial injustice and to promote a better quality of life in the United States. (p. 689)



Haight-Ashbury [hā- ʃh- bɛ- ē] *n.* a San Francisco district that became the "capital" of the hippie counterculture during the 1960s. (p. 782)

Harlem Renaissance [hār-ləm rɛn-ɪ-səns] *n.* a flowering of African-American artistic creativity during the 1920s, centered in the Harlem community of New York City. (p. 454)

hawk *n.* a person who supported U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War and believed that the United States should use increased military force to win it. (p. 746)

Hawley-Smoot Tariff [hō-lɛ smoo- tər-ɪf] **Act** *n.* a law, enacted in 1930, that established the highest protective tariff in U.S. history, worsening the depression in America and abroad. (p. 471)

H-bomb *n.* the hydrogen bomb—a thermonuclear weapon much more powerful than the atomic bomb. (p. 623)

Ho Chi Minh [hō- ché- mɪn] **Trail** *n.* a network of paths used by North Vietnam to transport supplies to the Vietcong in South Vietnam. (p. 732)

Hollywood Ten *n.* ten witnesses from the film industry who refused to cooperate with the HUAC's investigation of Communist influence in Hollywood. (p. 617)

Holocaust [hōl-ə-kòst] *n.* the systematic murder—or genocide—of Jews and other groups in Europe by the Nazis before and during World War II. (p. 542)

Homestead [hōm-stɛd] **Act** *n.* a U.S. law enacted in 1862, that provided 160 acres in the West to any citizen or intended citizen who was head of household and would cultivate the land for five years; a law whose passage led to record numbers of U.S. settlers claiming private property which previously had been reserved by treaty and by tradition for Native American nomadic dwelling and use; the same law strengthened in 1889 to encourage individuals to exercise their private property rights and develop homesteads out of the vast government lands. (p. 215)

horizontal integration [hōr-ɪ-zōn-tl ɪn-ɪ-grā-ʃhən] *n.* the merging of companies that make similar products. (p. 242)

hot line *n.* a communication link established in 1963 to allow the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union to contact each other in times of crisis. (p. 678)

House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) [hyoo-āk] *n.* a congressional committee that investigated Communist influence inside and outside the U.S. government in the years following World War II. (p. 617)

human rights *n.* the rights and freedoms, such as those named in the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, to which all people are entitled. (p. 815)

immigration [ɪm'ɪ-grə'shən] *n.* coming to and settling in a country of which one is not a native. (p. 142)

Immigration Act of 1965 *n.* a law that increased the number of immigrants allowed to settle in the United States. (p. 691)

impeachment *n.* the process of accusing a public official of wrongdoing. (p. 802)

imperialism [ɪm-pi'rē-ə-lɪz'əm] *n.* the policy of extending a nation's authority over other countries by economic, political, or military means. (p. 342)

impressment [ɪm-prɛs'mənt] *n.* the forcible seizure of men for military service. (p. 114)

incandescent [ɪn'kæn-dɛs'ənt] *adj.* giving off visible light as a result of being heated. (p. 232)

income tax *n.* a tax on earnings. (p. 174)

indentured [ɪn-dɛn'chərd] **servant** *n.* a person who has contracted to work for another for a limited period, often in return for travel expenses, shelter, and sustenance. (p. 23)

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) *n.* a labor organization for unskilled workers, formed by a group of radical unionists and socialists in 1905. (p. 246)

inflation [ɪn-flā'shən] *n.* an increase in prices or decline in purchasing power caused by an increase in the supply of money. (p. 60)

information superhighway [sɒ'pər-hɪ'wā] *n.* a computer communications network linking people and institutions throughout the world, providing individuals with services such as libraries, shopping, movies, and news. (p. 877)

INF Treaty *n.* the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty—a 1987 agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union that eliminated some weapons systems and allowed for on-site inspection of military installations. (p. 849)

initiative [ɪ-nɪ'shɪ'v-tɪv] *n.* a procedure by which a legislative measure can be originated by the people rather than by lawmakers. (p. 312)

installment [ɪn-stɒl'mənt] **plan** *n.* an arrangement in which a purchaser pays over an extended time, without having to put down much money at the time of purchase. (p. 426)

Internet [ɪn'tər-nɛt'] *n.* a worldwide network, originally developed by the U.S. Department of Defense, that links computers and allows almost immediate communication of texts, pictures, and sounds. (p. 877)

internment *n.* confinement or a restriction in movement, especially under wartime conditions. (p. 594)

Interstate [ɪn'tər-stāt'] **Commerce Act** *n.* a law, enacted in 1887, that established the federal government's right to supervise railroad activities and created a five-member Interstate Commerce Commission to do so. (p. 239)

iron curtain [ɪ'ɔrn kɪr'tɪn] *n.* a phrase used by Winston Churchill in 1946 to describe an imaginary line that separated Communist countries in the Soviet bloc of Eastern Europe from countries in Western Europe. (p. 605)

Iroquois [ɪ'rə-kwoi'] *n.* a group of Native American peoples inhabiting the woodlands of the Northeast. (p. 6)

Islam [ɪs-lām'] *n.* a religion founded in Arabia in A.D. 622 by the prophet Muhammad; its believers are called Muslims. (p. 9)

isolationism [ɪ'sə-lā'shə-nɪzəm] *n.* opposition to political and economic entanglements with other countries. (p. 412)

Jacksonian democracy [jæk-sō'nē-ən dɪ-mŏk'rə-sē] *n.* Jackson's political philosophy, based on his belief that common people were the source of American strength. (p. 123)

Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) *n.* an organization that pushed the U.S. government to compensate Japanese Americans for property they had lost when they were interned during World War II. (p. 595)

jazz *n.* a style of music characterized by the use of improvisation. (p. 657)

Jeffersonian republicanism [jɛf'ər-sō'nē-ən rɪ-pŏb'lɪ-kə-nɪz'əm] *n.* Jefferson's theory of government, which held that a simple government best suited the needs of the people. (p. 113)

Jim Crow laws *n.* laws enacted by Southern state and local governments to separate white and black people in public and private facilities. (p. 287)

joint-stock companies *n.* businesses in which investors pool their wealth for a common purpose. (p. 21)

judicial review *n.* the Supreme Court's power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional. (p. 113)

Judiciary [jŏ-dɪ'ʃɪ' ē-ɛ'r'ē] **Act of 1789** *n.* a law that established the federal court system and the number of Supreme Court justices and that provided for the appeal of certain state court decisions to the federal courts. (p. 74)

Jungle, The *n.* a novel by Upton Sinclair, published in 1906, that portrays the dangerous and unhealthy conditions prevalent in the meatpacking industry at that time. (p. 317)

kamikaze [kɑ'mɪ-kā'zē] *adj.* involving or engaging in the deliberate crashing of a bomb-filled airplane into a military target. (p. 581)

Kent State University *n.* an Ohio university where National Guardsmen opened fire on students protesting the Vietnam War on May 4, 1970, wounding nine and killing four. (p. 756)

Kerner [kŭr'nɛr] **Commission** *n.* a group that was appointed by President Johnson to study the causes of urban violence and that recommended the elimination of de facto segregation in American society. (p. 722)

King Philip's War *n.* a conflict, in the years 1675–1676, between New England colonists and Native American groups allied under the leadership of the Wampanoag chief Metacom. (p. 25)

Kongo [kŏng'gŏ] *n.* a group of small kingdoms along the Zaire River in West-Central Africa, united under a single leader in the late 1400s. (p. 9)

Korean [kə-rē'ən] **War** *n.* a conflict between North Korea and South Korea, lasting from 1950 to 1953, in which the United States, along with other UN countries, fought on the side of the South Koreans and China fought on the side of the North Koreans. (p. 611)

Kristallnacht [krɪˈstälˈnäkht] *n.* “night of broken glass,” a name given to the night of November 9, 1938, when gangs of Nazi storm troopers attacked Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues in Germany. (p. 543)

Ku Klux Klan [kooˈ klüks klän] (**KKK**) *n.* a secret organization that used terrorist tactics in an attempt to restore white supremacy in Southern states after the Civil War. (p. 188)

La Raza Unida [lə rāˈsā ooˈnēˈdä] *n.* a Latino political organization founded in 1970 by José Angel Gutiérrez. (p. 770)

League of Nations *n.* an association of nations established in 1920 to promote international cooperation and peace. (p. 399)

Lend-Lease Act *n.* a law, passed in 1941, that allowed the United States to ship arms and other supplies, without immediate payment, to nations fighting the Axis powers. (p. 552)

Limited Test Ban Treaty *n.* the 1963 treaty in which the United States and the Soviet Union agreed not to conduct nuclear-weapon tests in the atmosphere. (p. 678)

long drive *n.* the moving of cattle over trails to a shipping center. (p. 210)

longhorn [lɒŋˈhɔrn] *n.* a breed of sturdy, long-horned cattle brought by the Spanish to Mexico and suited to the dry conditions of the Southwest. (p. 208)

Louisiana Purchase *n.* the 1803 purchase by the United States of France’s Louisiana Territory—extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains—for \$15 million. (p. 114)

Lowell textile [lɔˈəl tɛksˈtɪl] **mills** *n.* 19th-century mills for the manufacture of cloth, located in Lowell, Massachusetts, that mainly employed young women. (p. 142)

Loyalist [loɪˈə-lɪst] *n.* a colonist who supported the British government during the American Revolution. (p. 59)

Lusitania [looˈsɪ-tāˈnē-ə] *n.* a British passenger ship that was sunk by a German U-boat in 1915. (p. 378)

mandate [mændˈdāt] *n.* the authority to act that an elected official receives from the voters who elected him or her. (p. 680)

Manhattan Project [mændˈhætˈn prɔˈjɛkt] *n.* the U.S. program to develop an atomic bomb for use in World War II. (p. 567)

manifest destiny [mændˈfɛstˈ dɛsˈtə-nē] *n.* the 19th-century belief that the United States would inevitably expand westward to the Pacific Ocean and into Mexican territory. (p. 131)

Marbury v. Madison [mārˈbûr-ē vûrˈsəs mədˈɪ-sən] *n.* an 1803 case in which the Supreme Court ruled that it had the power to abolish legislative acts by declaring them unconstitutional; this power came to be known as judicial review. (p. 113)

market revolution *n.* the major change in the U.S. economy produced by people’s beginning to buy and sell goods rather than make them for themselves. (p. 139)

Marshall [mārˈshəl] **Plan** *n.* the program, proposed by Secretary of State George Marshall in 1947, under which the United States supplied economic aid to European nations to help them rebuild after World War II. (p. 606)

mass media [mæˈdē-ə] *n.* the means of communication—such as television, newspapers, and radio—that reach large audiences. (p. 652)

mass transit *n.* transportation systems designed to move large numbers of people along fixed routes. (p. 264)

McCarthyism [mæ-kärˈthē-ɪzˈəm] *n.* the attacks, often unsubstantiated, by Senator Joseph McCarthy and others on people suspected of being Communists in the early 1950s. (p. 620)

Meat Inspection Act *n.* a law, enacted in 1906, that established strict cleanliness requirements for meatpackers and created a federal meat-inspection program. (p. 320)

Medicaid [mɛdˈɪ-kād] *n.* a program, established in 1965, that provides health insurance for people on welfare. (p. 690)

Medicare [mɛdˈɪ-kâr] *n.* a federal program, established in 1965, that provides hospital insurance and low-cost medical insurance to Americans aged 65 and over. (p. 690)

melting pot *n.* a mixture of people from different cultures and races who blend together by abandoning their native languages and cultures. (p. 258)

mercantilism [mûrˈkən-tē-ɪzˈəm] *n.* an economic system in which nations seek to increase their wealth and power by obtaining large amounts of gold and silver and by establishing a favorable balance of trade. (p. 28)

mestizo [mɛs-tēˈzō] *adj.* of mixed Spanish and Native American ancestry. (p. 16)

middle passage *n.* the voyage that brought enslaved Africans to the West Indies and later to North America. (p. 32)

militarism [mɪlˈɪ-tə-rɪzˈəm] *n.* the policy of building up armed forces in aggressive preparedness for war and their use as a tool of diplomacy. (p. 373)

Missouri Compromise [kɔmˈprə-miz] *n.* a series of agreements passed by Congress in 1820–1821 to maintain the balance of power between slave states and free states. (p. 122)

Monroe Doctrine [mɒn-rōˈ dɔkˈtrɪn] *n.* a policy of U.S. opposition to any European interference in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere, announced by President Monroe in 1823. (p. 117)

Moral Majority [môrˈəl məˈjɔr-ɪ-tē] *n.* a political alliance of religious groups, consisting mainly of evangelical and fundamentalist Christians, that was active in the 1970s and 1980s, condemning liberal attitudes and behavior and raising money for conservative candidates. (p. 831)

Morrill [môrˈəl] **Acts** *n.* laws enacted in 1862 and 1890 to help create agricultural colleges by giving federal land to states. (p. 217)

muckraker [mûkˈrāˈkər] *n.* one of the magazine journalists who exposed the corrupt side of business and public life in the early 1900s. (p. 308)

Munn v. Illinois [mûnˈ vûrˈsəs ɪlˈə-noi] *n.* an 1877 case in which the Supreme Court upheld states’ regulation of railroads for the benefit of farmers and consumers, thus establishing the right of government to regulate private industry to serve the public interest. (p. 239)

My Lai [mēˈ li] *n.* a village in northern South Vietnam where more than 200 unarmed civilians, including women and children, were massacred by U.S. troops in May 1968. (p. 756)

N

NAACP [nə' dūb' əl ā' sē' pē'] *n.* the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—an organization founded in 1909 to promote full racial equality. (p. 325)

NACW *n.* the National Association of Colored Women—a social service organization founded in 1896. (p. 315)

NAFTA [næ' f' tɑ] *n.* the North American Free Trade Agreement—a 1993 treaty that lowered tariffs and brought Mexico into the free-trade zone established by the United States and Canada. (p. 864)

napalm [næ' pām'] *n.* a gasoline-based substance used in bombs that U.S. planes dropped in Vietnam in order to burn away jungle and expose Vietcong hideouts. (p. 739)

NASDAQ [næz' dāk'] *n.* the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System—a stock exchange for over-the-counter sales, comprised largely of technology companies. (p. 871)

National Energy Act *n.* a law, enacted during the Carter administration, that established a tax on “gas-guzzling” automobiles, removed price controls on U.S. oil and natural gas, and provided tax credits for the development of alternative energy sources. (p. 813)

National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) *n.* a law enacted in 1933 to establish codes of fair practice for industries and to promote industrial growth. (p. 491)

nationalism *n.* a devotion to the interests and culture of one's nation. (p. 373)

National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) *n.* an agency created in 1935 to prevent unfair labor practices and to mediate disputes between workers and management. (p. 518)

National Organization for Women (NOW) *n.* an organization founded in 1966 to pursue feminist goals, such as better child-care facilities, improved educational opportunities, and an end to job discrimination. (p. 778)

National Trades' Union *n.* the first national association of trade unions, formed in 1834. (p. 143)

National Youth Administration *n.* an agency that provided young Americans with aid and employment during the Great Depression. (p. 499)

Nation of Islam [ɪs-lām'] *n.* a religious group, popularly known as the Black Muslims, founded by Elijah Muhammad to promote black separatism and the Islamic religion. (p. 719)

nativism [næ'ti-v' iz' əm] *n.* favoring the interests of native-born people over foreign-born people. (pp. 258, 412)

Navigation Acts *n.* a series of laws enacted by Parliament, beginning in 1651, to tighten England's control of trade in its American colonies. (p. 28)

NAWSA *n.* the National American Woman Suffrage Association—an organization founded in 1890 to gain voting rights for women. (p. 316)

Nazism [næt's' iz' əm] *n.* the political philosophy—based on extreme nationalism, racism, and militaristic expansionism—that Adolf Hitler put into practice in Germany from 1933 to 1945. (p. 531)

Neutrality Acts *n.* a series of laws enacted in 1935 and 1936 to prevent U.S. arms sales and loans to nations at war. (p. 535)

New Deal *n.* President Franklin Roosevelt's program to alleviate the problems of the Great Depression, focusing on relief for the needy, economic recovery, and financial reform. (p. 489)

New Deal Coalition [kō' ə- l' ish' ən] *n.* an alliance of diverse groups—including Southern whites, African Americans, and unionized workers—who supported the policies of the Democratic Party in the 1930s and 1940s. (p. 507)

New Federalism [fēd' ə- ə- l' iz' əm] *n.* President Richard Nixon's program to turn over part of the federal government's power to state and local governments. (p. 795)

New Frontier *n.* President John F. Kennedy's legislative program, which included proposals to provide medical care for the elderly, to rebuild blighted urban areas, to aid education, to bolster the national defense, to increase international aid, and to expand the space program. (p. 677)

New Left *n.* a youth-dominated political movement of the 1960s, embodied in such organizations as Students for a Democratic Society and the Free Speech Movement. (p. 744)

New Right *n.* a late-20th-century alliance of conservative special-interest groups concerned with cultural, social, and moral issues. (p. 831)

Niagara Movement *n.* founded by W. E. B. Du Bois in 1905 to promote the education of African Americans in the liberal arts. (p. 285)

Nineteenth Amendment *n.* an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1920, that gives women the right to vote. (p. 335)

nomadic *adj.* having no fixed home, moving from place to place according to seasons and availability of food and water. (p. 5)

“no man's land” *n.* an unoccupied region between opposing armies. (p. 376)

nonaggression pact [nɒn' ə- grēsh' ən] *n.* an agreement in which two nations promise not to go to war with each other. (p. 539)

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) *n.* a defensive military alliance formed in 1949 by ten Western European countries, the United States, and Canada. (p. 608)

Northwest Ordinance [ɒr' dɪ- əns] **of 1787** *n.* a law that established a procedure for the admission of new states to the Union. (p. 67)

nullification [nʌl' ə- f' i- kə' shən] *n.* a state's refusal to recognize an act of Congress that it considers unconstitutional. (p. 79)

Nuremberg trials [nɔ̄r' əm- bûrg'] *n.* the court proceedings held in Nuremberg, Germany, after World War II, in which Nazi leaders were tried for war crimes. (p. 586)

Office of Price Administration (OPA) *n.* an agency established by Congress to control inflation during World War II. (p. 567)

Ohio gang *n.* a group of close friends and political supporters whom President Warren G. Harding appointed to his cabinet. (p. 420)

OPEC [ō' pēk'] *n.* the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries—an economic association of oil-producing nations that is able to set oil prices. (p. 799)

Open Door notes *n.* messages sent by Secretary of State John Hay in 1899 to Germany, Russia, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, asking the countries not to interfere with U.S. trading rights in China. (p. 356)

Operation Desert Storm [dēz' ɔrt stôrm'] *n.* a 1991 military operation in which UN forces, led by the United States, drove Iraqi invaders from Kuwait. (p. 855)

Oregon Trail *n.* a route from Independence, Missouri, to Oregon City, Oregon, used by pioneers traveling to the Oregon Territory. (p. 131)

P

Panama Canal [pʌnˈɑːməˈ kɑːnəl] *n.* an artificial waterway cut through the Isthmus of Panama to provide a shortcut between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, opened in 1914. (p. 360)

parity [pærˈɪ-tē] *n.* a government-supported level for the prices of agricultural products, intended to keep farmers' incomes steady. (p. 518)

Patriot [pəˈtri-ət] *n.* a colonist who supported American independence from Britain. (p. 59)

patronage [pəˈtrɔːnɪʃ] *n.* an officeholder's power to appoint people—usually those who have helped him or her get elected—to positions in government. (p. 270)

pay equity [ˈkwiː-tē] *n.* the basing of an employee's salary on the requirements of his or her job rather than on the traditional pay scales that have frequently provided women with smaller incomes than men. (p. 842)

Payne-Aldrich Tariff [pānˈ ɔːlˈdrɪtʃ tərˈɪf] *n.* a set of tax regulations, enacted by Congress in 1909, that failed to significantly reduce tariffs on manufactured goods. (p. 329)

Peace Corps *n.* an agency established in 1961 to provide volunteer assistance to developing nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. (p. 680)

Pendleton [pɛnˈdl-tən] Civil Service Act *n.* a law, enacted in 1883, that established a bipartisan civil service commission to make appointments to government jobs by means of the merit system. (p. 270)

Pentagon [pɛnˈtɑːɡɒn] Papers *n.* a 7,000-page document—leaked to the press in 1971 by the former Defense Department worker Daniel Ellsberg—revealing that the U.S. government had not been honest about its intentions in the Vietnam War. (p. 757)

perestroika [pɛrˈɪ-stroɪˈkɑː] *n.* the restructuring of the economy and the government instituted in the Soviet Union in the 1980s. (p. 849)

planned obsolescence [ɒbˈsɑːləsˈɛns] *n.* the designing of products to wear out or to become outdated quickly, so that people will feel a need to replace their possessions frequently. (p. 648)

Platt [plæt] Amendment *n.* a series of provisions that, in 1901, the United States insisted Cuba add to its new constitution, commanding Cuba to stay out of debt and giving the United States the right to intervene in the country and the right to buy or lease Cuban land for naval and fueling stations. (p. 354)

Plessy v. Ferguson [plɛsˈeɪ vʊrˈsɒs fɜːrgʊːsən] *n.* an 1896 case in which the Supreme Court ruled that separation of the races in public accommodations was legal, thus establishing the “separate but equal” doctrine. (p. 287)

political machine *n.* an organized group that controls a political party in a city and offers services to voters and businesses in exchange for political and financial support. (p. 268)

poll [pɒl] tax *n.* an annual tax that formerly had to be paid in some Southern states by anyone wishing to vote. (p. 287)

popular sovereignty [sɒvˈɔːr-ɪn-tē] *n.* a system in which the residents vote to decide an issue. (p. 157)

Populism [pɒpˈyʊ-lɪzˈəm] *n.* a late-19th-century political movement demanding that people have a greater voice in government and seeking to advance the interests of farmers and laborers. (p. 221)

price support *n.* the maintenance of a price at a certain level through government intervention. (p. 465)

Proclamation [prɒkˈlɑːməˈʃən] of 1763 *n.* an order in which Britain prohibited its American colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains. (p. 39)

progressive [prɒˈɡresˈɪv] movement *n.* an early-20th-century reform movement seeking to return control of the government to the people, to restore economic opportunities, and to correct injustices in American life. (p. 307)

prohibition [prɒˈɔːbɪʃən] *n.* the banning of the manufacture, sale, and possession of alcoholic beverages. (p. 307)

Prohibition [prɒˈɔːbɪʃən] *n.* The period from 1920–1933 during which the Eighteenth Amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcohol was in force in the United States. (p. 436)

propaganda [prɒpˈɑːɡəndə] *n.* a kind of biased communication designed to influence people's thoughts and actions. (p. 390)

Proposition 187 *n.* a bill passed in California in 1994 that ended all education and nonemergency health benefits to illegal immigrants. (p. 886)

protective tariff [prɒˈtektɪv tərɪf] *n.* a tax on imported goods that is intended to protect a nation's businesses from foreign competition. (p. 76)

protectorate [prɒˈtektətərɪt] *n.* a country whose affairs are partially controlled by a stronger power. (p. 354)

Pueblo [pweɪˈloʊ] *n.* a group of Native American peoples—descendants of the Anasazi—inhabiting the deserts of the Southwest. (p. 6)

Pure Food and Drug Act *n.* a law enacted in 1906 to halt the sale of contaminated foods and drugs and to ensure truth in labeling. (p. 322)

Puritan [pyʊɪtən] *n.* a member of a group that wanted to eliminate all traces of Roman Catholic ritual and traditions in the Church of England. (p. 24)

Q

Quaker [kwɑːkər] *n.* a member of the Society of Friends, a religious group persecuted for its beliefs in 17th-century England. (p. 26)

quota [kwɒtə] system *n.* a system that sets limits on how many immigrants from various countries a nation will admit each year. (p. 415)

R

ratification [rətɪˈfɪ-kəˈʃən] *n.* the official approval of the Constitution, or of an amendment, by the states. (p. 69)

rationing [ræʃənɪŋ] *n.* a restriction of people's right to buy unlimited amounts of particular foods and other goods, often implemented during wartime to ensure adequate supplies for the military. (p. 568)

Reaganomics [riˈɡɑːnɒmɪks] *n.* the economic policies of President Ronald Reagan, which were focused on budget cuts and the granting of large tax cuts in order to increase private investment. (p. 834)

realpolitik [rā-äl'pō'ly-tēk'] *n.* a foreign policy advocated by Henry Kissinger in the Nixon administration based on consideration of a nation's power rather than its ideals or moral principles. (p. 799)

reapportionment [rē'ə-pōr'shən-mənt] *n.* the redrawing of election districts to reflect changes in population. (p. 691)

recall [rī-kōl'] *n.* a procedure for removing a public official from office by a vote of the people. (p. 312)

Reconstruction [rē'kən-strūk'shən] *n.* the period of rebuilding that followed the Civil War, during which the defeated Confederate states were readmitted to the Union. (p. 184)

Reconstruction Finance [fə-nāns'] Corporation (RFC) *n.* an agency established in 1932 to provide emergency financing to banks, life-insurance companies, railroads, and other large businesses. (p. 481)

referendum [rēf'ə-rēn'dəm] *n.* a procedure by which a proposed legislative measure can be submitted to a vote of the people. (p. 312)

Reformation [rēf'ər-mā'shən] *n.* a religious movement in 16th-century Europe, growing out of a desire for reform in the Roman Catholic Church and leading to the establishment of various Protestant churches. (p. 10)

Renaissance [rēn'ī-sāns'] *n.* a period of European history, lasting from about 1400 to 1600, during which renewed interest in classical culture led to far-reaching changes in art, learning, and views of the world. (p. 11)

reparations [rēp'ə-rā'shənz] *n.* the compensation paid by a defeated nation for the damage or injury it inflicted during a war. (p. 400)

republic [rī-pūb'līk] *n.* a government in which the citizens rule through elected representatives. (p. 67)

Republic of California *n.* the nation proclaimed by American settlers in California when they declared their independence from Mexico in 1846. (p. 136)

revenue [rēv'ə-nō] **sharing** *n.* the distribution of federal money to state and local governments with few or no restrictions on how it is spent. (p. 795)

reverse discrimination [dī-skrim'ə-nā'shən] *n.* an unfair treatment of members of a majority group—for example, white men—resulting from efforts to correct discrimination against members of other groups. (p. 831)

rock 'n' roll [rōk'ən-rōl'] *n.* a form of American popular music that evolved in the 1950s out of rhythm and blues, country, jazz, gospel, and pop; the American musical form characterized by heavy rhythms and simple melodies which has spread worldwide having significant impacts on social dancing, clothing fashions, and expressions of protest. (p. 655)

Roosevelt Corollary [rō'zə-vēlt' kōr'ə-lēr-ē] *n.* an extension of the Monroe Doctrine, announced by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, under which the United States claimed the right to protect its economic interests by means of military intervention in the affairs of Western Hemisphere nations. (p. 362)

Rough Riders *n.* a volunteer cavalry regiment, commanded by Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt, that served in the Spanish-American War. (p. 350)

rural free delivery (RFD) *n.* the free government delivery of mail and packages to homes in rural areas, begun in 1896. (p. 297)



SALT I [sōlt' wūn'] **Treaty** *n.* a five-year agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union, signed in 1972, that limited the nations' numbers of intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched missiles. (p. 801)

Sandinista [sān'dī-nēs'tə] *adj.* belonging to a leftist rebel group that overthrew the Nicaraguan government in 1979. (p. 851)

Santa Fe [sān'tə fā'] **Trail** *n.* a route from Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, used by traders in the early and mid-1800s. (p. 131)

satellite [sāt'līt'] **nation** *n.* a country that is dominated politically and economically by another nation. (p. 605)

Saturday Night Massacre [mās'ə-kər] *n.* a name given to the resignation of the U.S. attorney general and the firing of his deputy in October 1973, after they refused to carry out President Nixon's order to fire the special prosecutor investigating the Watergate affair. (p. 805)

scalawag [skāl'ə-wāg'] *n.* a white Southerner who joined the Republican Party after the Civil War. (p. 186)

scientific management *n.* the application of scientific principles to increase efficiency in the workplace. (p. 308)

Scopes [skōps] **trial** *n.* a sensational 1925 court case in which the biology teacher John T. Scopes was tried for challenging a Tennessee law that outlawed the teaching of evolution. (p. 438)

search-and-destroy mission [sūrč' ənd' dī-stroi' mīsh'ən] *n.* a U.S. military raid on a South Vietnamese village, intended to root out villagers with ties to the Vietcong but often resulting in the destruction of the village and the displacement of its inhabitants. (p. 739)

secession [sē'sēsh'ən] *n.* the formal withdrawal of a state from the Union. (p. 157)

Securities and Exchange [sī-kyōōr'ī-tēz ənd' ŷks-chānj'] Commission (SEC) *n.* an agency, created in 1934, that monitors the stock market and enforces laws regulating the sale of stocks and bonds. (p. 517)

segregation [sēg'rī-gā'shən] *n.* the separation of people on the basis of race. (p. 287)

Selective [sī-lēk'tīv] Service Act *n.* a law, enacted in 1917, that required men to register for military service. (p. 382)

Seneca Falls [sēn'ī-kə fōlz'] Convention *n.* a women's rights convention held in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. (p. 149)

service sector [sēk'tər] *n.* the part of the economy that provides consumers with services rather than goods. (p. 870)

settlement house *n.* a community center providing assistance to residents—particularly immigrants—in a slum neighborhood. (p. 266)

Seventeenth Amendment *n.* an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1913, that provides for the election of U.S. senators by the people rather than by state legislatures. (p. 312)

shantytown [shān'tē-toun'] *n.* a neighborhood in which people live in makeshift shacks. (p. 473)

sharecropping [shār'krōp'īng] *n.* a system in which landowners give farm workers land, seed, and tools in return for a part of the crops they raise. (p. 188)

Shays's [shā'zəz] Rebellion *n.* an uprising of debt-ridden Massachusetts farmers protesting increased state taxes in 1787. (p. 67)

Sherman Antitrust [shûr'mən ən'tē-trüst'] **Act** *n.* a law, enacted in 1890, that was intended to prevent the creation of monopolies by making it illegal to establish trusts that interfered with free trade. (p. 244)

silent majority [mæ-jôr'ī-tē] *n.* a name given by President Richard Nixon to the moderate, mainstream Americans who quietly supported his Vietnam War policies. (p. 756)

sit-in *n.* a form of demonstration used by African Americans to protest discrimination, in which the protesters sit down in a segregated business and refuse to leave until they are served. (p. 706)

Social Darwinism [sō'shəl dār'wī-nīz'əm] *n.* an economic and social philosophy—supposedly based on the biologist Charles Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection—holding that a system of unrestrained competition will ensure the survival of the fittest. (p. 242)

Social Gospel [gōs'pəl] **movement** *n.* a 19th-century reform movement based on the belief that Christians have a responsibility to help improve working conditions and alleviate poverty. (p. 266)

Social Security Act *n.* a law enacted in 1935 to provide aid to retirees, the unemployed, people with disabilities, and families with dependent children. (p. 501)

soddy [sɔd'ē] *n.* a home built of blocks of turf. (p. 216)

soup kitchen *n.* a place where free or low cost food is served to the needy. (p. 473)

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) *n.* an organization formed in 1957 by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and other leaders to work for civil rights through nonviolent means. (p. 706)

Southern strategy *n.* President Nixon's attempt to attract the support of Southern conservative Democrats who were unhappy with federal desegregation policies and the liberal Supreme Court. (p. 797)

speakeasy [spēk'ē'zē] *n.* a place where alcoholic drinks were sold and consumed illegally during Prohibition. (p. 436)

speculation [spēk'yə-lā'shən] *n.* an involvement in risky business transactions in an effort to make a quick or large profit. (p. 467)

Square Deal *n.* President Theodore Roosevelt's program of progressive reforms designed to protect the common people against big business. (p. 319)

stagflation [stæg-flā'shən] *n.* an economic condition marked by both inflation and high unemployment. (p. 798)

Stamp Act *n.* a 1765 law in which Parliament established the first direct taxation of goods and services within the British colonies in North America. (p. 47)

Strategic Defense Initiative [strə-tē'jīk dī-fēns' ī-nīsh'ə-tīv] (**SDI**) *n.* a proposed defense system—popularly known as Star Wars—intended to protect the United States against missile attacks. (p. 835)

strike *n.* a work stoppage intended to force an employer to respond to demands. (p. 142)

Student Nonviolent Coordinating [nɔn-vī'ə-lənt kō-ōr'dn-ā'tīŋ] **Committee (SNCC)** [snīk] *n.* an organization formed in 1960 to coordinate sit-ins and other protests and to give young blacks a larger role in the civil rights movement. (p. 706)

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) *n.* an antiestablishment New Left group, founded in 1960, that called for greater individual freedom and responsibility. (p. 744)

suburb [süb'ûrb'] *n.* a residential town or community near a city. (p. 635)

suffrage [süf'rīj] *n.* the right to vote. (p. 315)

Sugar Act *n.* a trade law enacted by Parliament in 1764 in an attempt to reduce smuggling in the British colonies in North America. (p. 47)

supply-side economics *n.* the idea that a reduction of tax rates will lead to increases in jobs, savings, and investments, and therefore to an increase in government revenue. (p. 835)

Taino [tī'nō] *n.* a Native American people of the Caribbean islands—the first group encountered by Columbus and his men when they reached the Americas. (p. 14)

Teapot Dome scandal [skæn'dl] *n.* Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall's secret leasing of oil-rich public land to private companies in return for money and land. (p. 421)

Telecommunications [tēl'ī-kə-myōō'nī-kā'shənz] **Act of 1996** *n.* a law enacted in 1996 to remove barriers that had previously prevented communications companies from engaging in more than one type of communications business. (p. 878)

telecommute [tēl'ī-kə-myōōt'] *v.* to work at home for a company located elsewhere, by using such communications technologies as computers, the Internet, and fax machines. (p. 878)

tenement [tēn'ə-mənt] *n.* a multifamily urban dwelling, usually overcrowded and unsanitary. (p. 264)

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) *n.* a federal corporation established in 1933 to construct dams and power plants in the Tennessee Valley region to generate electricity as well as to prevent floods. (p. 519)

termination [tūr'mə-nā'shən] **policy** *n.* the U.S. government's plan, announced in 1953, to give up responsibility for Native American tribes by eliminating federal economic support, discontinuing the reservation system, and redistributing tribal lands. (p. 663)

Tet offensive [tēt' ə-fēn'sīv] *n.* a massive surprise attack by the Vietcong on South Vietnamese towns and cities early in 1968. (p. 749)

Texas Revolution *n.* the 1836 rebellion in which Texas gained its independence from Mexico. (p. 134)

Thirteenth Amendment *n.* an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1865, that has abolished slavery and involuntary servitude. (p. 183)

Tiananmen [tyän'an'měn'] **Square** *n.* the site of 1989 demonstrations in Beijing, China, in which Chinese students demanded freedom of speech and a greater voice in government. (p. 850)

Tonkin Gulf [tɔn'kŷn' gŷlf] **Resolution** *n.* a resolution adopted by Congress in 1964, giving the president broad powers to wage war in Vietnam. (p. 735)

totalitarian [tō-tāl'ī-târ'ē-ən] *adj.* characteristic of a political system in which the government exercises complete control over its citizens' lives. (p. 529)

Trail of Tears [tūrz] *n.* the marches in which the Cherokee people were forcibly removed from Georgia to the Indian Territory in 1838–1840, with thousands of the Cherokee dying on the way. (p. 124)

transcendentalism [trǎn'sĕn-dĕn'tl-ĭz'əm] *n.* a philosophical and literary movement of the 1800s that emphasized living a simple life and celebrated the truth found in nature and in personal emotion and imagination. (p. 145)

transcontinental [trǎns'kŏn-tĕ-nĕn'tl] **railroad** *n.* a railroad line linking the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, completed in 1869. (p. 237)

Treaty of Fort Laramie *n.* the treaty requiring the Sioux to live on a reservation along the Missouri River. (p. 204)

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo [gwäd'l-ŏp' hĭ-däl'gŏ] *n.* the 1848 treaty ending the U.S. war with Mexico, in which Mexico ceded California and New Mexico to the United States. (p. 136)

Treaty of Paris (1783) *n.* the treaty that ended the Revolutionary War, confirming the independence of the United States and setting the boundaries of the new nation. (p. 62)

Treaty of Paris (1898) *n.* the treaty ending the Spanish-American War, in which Spain freed Cuba, turned over the islands of Guam and Puerto Rico to the United States, and sold the Philippines to the United States for \$20 million. (p. 350)

Treaty of Tordesillas [tŏr'dĕ-sĕ'əs] *n.* the 1494 treaty in which Spain and Portugal agreed to divide the lands of the Western Hemisphere between them. (p. 15)

Treaty of Versailles [vĕr'sī'] *n.* the 1919 peace treaty at the end of World War I which established new nations, borders, and war reparations. (p. 400)

trench warfare *n.* military operations in which the opposing forces attack and counterattack from systems of fortified ditches rather than on an open battlefield. (p. 376)

triangular [trĭ-ǎng'gyĕ-lĕr] **trade** *n.* the transatlantic system of trade in which goods and people, including slaves, were exchanged between Africa, England, Europe, the West Indies, and the colonies in North America. (p. 32)

Truman Doctrine [trŏŏ'mĕn dŏk'trĭn] *n.* a U.S. policy, announced by President Harry S. Truman in 1947, of providing economic and military aid to free nations threatened by internal or external opponents. (p. 606)

Tuskegee [tŭs-kĕ'gĕ] **Normal and Industrial Institute** *n.* founded in 1881, and led by Booker T. Washington, to equip African Americans with teaching diplomas and useful skills in the trades and agriculture. (p. 285)

two-party system *n.* a political system dominated by two major parties. (p. 76)

Underground Railroad *n.* a system of routes along which runaway slaves were helped to escape to Canada or to safe areas in the free states. (p. 158)

Unitarian [yŏŏ'nĭ-tĕr'ĕ-ən] *n.* member of a religious group that emphasizes reason and faith in the individual. (p. 145)

United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) *n.* a labor union formed in 1966 to seek higher wages and better working conditions for Mexican-American farm workers in California. (p. 770)

United Nations (UN) *n.* an international peacekeeping organization to which most nations in the world belong, founded in 1945 to promote world peace, security, and economic development. (p. 603)

urban [ŭr'bən] **flight** *n.* a migration of people from cities to the surrounding suburbs. (p. 882)

urbanization [ŭr'bĕ-nĭ-zĕ'shən] *n.* the growth of cities. (p. 262)

urban renewal [ŭr-nŏŏ'əl] *n.* the tearing down and replacing of buildings in rundown inner-city neighborhoods. (p. 661)

urban sprawl [sprŏl'] *n.* the unplanned and uncontrolled spreading of cities into surrounding regions. (p. 424)

USS Maine *n.* a U.S. warship that mysteriously exploded and sank in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on February 15, 1898. (p. 348)

U-2 incident *n.* the downing of a U.S. spy plane and capture of its pilot by the Soviet Union in 1960. (p. 627)

V-E Day *n.* a name given to May 8, 1945, "Victory in Europe Day" on which General Eisenhower's acceptance of the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany marked the end of World War II in Europe. (p. 577)

vertical integration [vŭr'tĭ-kəl ĭn'tĭ-grĕ'shən] *n.* a company's taking over its suppliers and distributors and transportation systems to gain total control over the quality and cost of its product. (p. 242)

Vietcong [vĕ-ĕt'kŏng'] *n.* the South Vietnamese Communists who, with North Vietnamese support, fought against the government of South Vietnam in the Vietnam War. (p. 732)

Vietminh [vĕ-ĕt'mĭn'] *n.* an organization of Vietnamese Communists and other nationalist groups that between 1946 and 1954 fought for Vietnamese independence from the French. (p. 731)

Vietnamization [vĕ-ĕt'nĕ-mĭ-zĕ'shən] *n.* President Nixon's strategy for ending U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, involving the gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops and their replacement with South Vietnamese forces. (p. 755)

Voting Rights Act of 1965 *n.* a law that made it easier for African Americans to register to vote by eliminating discriminatory literacy tests and authorizing federal examiners to enroll voters denied at the local level. (p. 716)

Wagner [wǎg'nĕr] **Act** *n.* a law—also known as the National Labor Relations Act—enacted in 1935 to protect workers' rights after the Supreme Court declared the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional. (p. 499)

war-guilt [wŏr' gĭlt'] **clause** *n.* a provision in the Treaty of Versailles by which Germany acknowledged that it alone was responsible for World War I. (p. 400)

War Industries Board (WIB) *n.* an agency established during World War I to increase efficiency and discourage waste in war-related industries. (p. 389)

War Powers Act (WPA) *n.* a law enacted in 1973, limiting a president's right to send troops into battle without consulting Congress. (p. 761)

War Production Board (WPB) *n.* an agency established during World War II to coordinate the production of military supplies by U.S. industries. (p. 568)

Warren [wôr'ən] **Commission** *n.* a group, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, that investigated the assassination of President Kennedy and concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was alone responsible for it. (p. 683)

Warren Court *n.* the Supreme Court during the period when Earl Warren was chief justice, noted for its activism in the areas of civil rights and free speech. (p. 691)

Warsaw [wôr'sô'] **Pact** *n.* a military alliance formed in 1955 by the Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellites. (p. 624)

Watergate [wô'tər-gāt'] *n.* a scandal arising from the Nixon administration's attempt to cover up its involvement in the 1972 break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate apartment complex. (p. 802)

Women's Auxiliary [ôg-zīl'yə-rē] **Army Corps (WAAC)** *n.* U.S. army unit created during World War II to enable women to serve in noncombat positions. (p. 563)

Woodstock [wööd'stök'] *n.* a free music festival that attracted more than 400,000 young people to a farm in upstate New York in August 1969. (p. 783)

Works Progress Administration (WPA) *n.* an agency, established as part of the Second New Deal, that provided the unemployed with jobs in construction, garment making, teaching, the arts, and other fields. (p. 498)

X

XYZ Affair *n.* a 1797 incident in which French officials demanded a bribe from U.S. diplomats. (p. 78)

Y

yellow journalism [jûr'nə-līz'əm] *n.* the use of sensationalized and exaggerated reporting by newspapers or magazines to attract readers. (p. 347)

Z

Zimmermann [zīm'ər-mən] **note** *n.* a message sent in 1917 by the German foreign minister to the German ambassador in Mexico, proposing a German-Mexican alliance and promising to help Mexico regain Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona if the United States entered World War I. (p. 379)