analyze

to examine carefully and in detail so as to identify causes, key factors, possible results
cite

to mention in support, proof, or confirmation; refer to as an example
describe

to tell or depict in written or spoken words; give an account of
distinguish

to divide into classes; classify
evaluate

to judge or determine the significance, worth, or quality of; assess
explain

to make known in detail
illustrate

to make clear, as by examples or analogies
argument

a statement, reason, or fact for or against a point
defend

to maintain by argument, evidence, etc.; uphold
evidence

that which tends to prove or disprove something; ground for belief; proof
perspective

a specific point of view in understanding or judging things or events
primary source

first hand account about historical events
secondary source

interpretation of events by people who were not present at the events they discuss
colonized

to takeover another territory and establish a colony in; settle
Europeans explored North America in pursuit of new trade routes to Asia, resources such as gold and silver and goods that had a market in Europe.
inhabit

to live or dwell in a place
religious reasons

reasons for Europeans coming to North America: escaping religious persecution, creating a religious utopia and converting American Indians to Christianity
colonizing powers

British, French, Spanish, Swedes, and Dutch who competed to control settlement and colonization of North America
rivalry

competition between two groups competing for the same goal
cash crops

farm crop raised to be sold for money
cultural contributions

folklore and music that American slaves contributed to the U.S.
economic development

changes, improvement and growth in the economy
forced migration

involuntary movement of people from one place to another, such as the enslavement and relocation of Africans
race-based slavery

the enslavement of Africans by Europeans
consent of the governed

authority of a government should depend on the approval of the people, as expressed by votes in elections
the Second Continental Congress, on July 4, 1776, declared the colonies free from Britain; emphasis on natural rights, social contract and consent of the governed
dissatisfaction

attitude of not being satisfied or content with circumstances
Enlightenment

movement of ideas in the 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing the rights of the citizen, natural law, reason, and popular government
French and Indian War

war between Britain and France over land claims in the Ohio country, beginning in 1754; left Britain with a large amount of debt
Proclamation of 1763

British declaration that colonists could not settle in lands west of the Appalachian Mountains
social contract

theory that individuals have agreed to give up some freedoms to government, in exchange for protection of their remaining rights
Articles of Confederation

the first constitution of the 13 American states, adopted in 1781 and replaced in 1789 by the Constitution of the United States
economic

relating to the production, distribution, and use of income, wealth, and goods for trade
Northwest Ordinance

act of Congress in 1787 providing for the government of the Northwest Territory and establishing the steps by which areas might become states
outcome

end result; consequence
**politicall**

relating to government (the relationship between people and government)
social

relating to the organization of society, especially relating to classes according to status
sovereign

group or body of persons or a state having supreme authority
Anti-Federalists

opponents of the Constitution because it would create a federal government that was too powerful and did not contain a Bill of Rights to protect individual rights
Federalists

supporters of the U.S. Constitution who argued for the need for a strong national government
national security

defense and foreign relations of a country; protection of the interests of a country
U.S. Constitution

created in 1787, the supreme law of the United States that outlines the frame of government
federal government

union of states under a central (national) government
Monroe Doctrine

policy stating that U.S. opposed further European colonization of and interference with independent nations in the Western Hemisphere
repel

to drive or force back
War of 1812

war between U.S. and Great Britain from 1812-1815
neutrality

policy that a nation that does not participate in a war between other nations
Louisiana Purchase

acquisition by the U.S. in 1803 of 828,000 square miles in the West from France
negotiate

to deal or bargain with another or others, as in the preparation of a treaty
**treaty**

formal agreement between two or more states in reference to peace, alliance or land
displacement

removal of American Indians from their home lands
Indian Removal Act

required all American Indians to move west of the Mississippi River
industrial

relating to the growth of factories and industry
Manifest Destiny

idea popular in the U.S. during the 1800s that the country must expand its boundaries to the Pacific
Mexican War

1846-1848 war between U.S. and Mexico following U.S. annexation of Texas; U.S. acquired California and New Mexico (in addition to Texas)
sectional issues

different positions on key political issues (tariffs, internal improvements, expansion of slavery) in the 1800s taken by Northerners, Southerners, and Westerners
Westward expansion

the growth of the U.S. as new territory was acquired through treaties and purchases during the 1800s
federalism

sharing of power between national and state government
internal improvements

public works projects such as transportation systems (roads, turnpikes, canals) created throughout the U.S. in the 1800s
affirmation

assertion that something exists or is true; confirmation of the truth or validity of a prior judgment, decision
black codes

laws passed in the South during Reconstruction aimed at limiting freedom and allowing plantation owners to exploit African American workers
carpetbagger

northerner who moved to the South after the Civil War and became active in Republican politics during Reconstruction
emancipation

the freeing of slaves in the United States
Ku Klux Klan

secret organization created in the southern U.S. after the Civil War to deny rights to African Americans
Reconstruction

period from 1865-1877 in which the states that had seceded during the Civil War were reorganized as part of the United States.
secessionist

southern states that left the Union during the Civil War
geographic tools

maps, globes, and other visuals that show the features of the Earth's surface and the processes that shape it
natural resources

material found in nature, such as minerals, soil and oil
unintended consequences

effects, results, or outcomes of something that are not ones produced by a purposeful action
transportation networks

roads, canals and railroads developed throughout the U.S. in the 1800s
cultural bias

interpreting and judging people and events by standards based on one's own culture
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>prejudice</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>an unfavorable opinion formed beforehand without knowledge, thought, or reason</td>
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stereotype

form of prejudice that sees members of other groups of people as all the same
democratic ideals

freedom, equality, rights and justice
national identity

the depiction of a country as a whole, including its culture, traditions, language, and politics
attain

to reach, achieve, or accomplish; gain; obtain
public goals

goal or aim for the benefit of all people in society (common good)
social and civic groups

groups formed to attain public goals, such as reducing alcohol consumption, improving working conditions, emancipation of slaves
communication technology

Government 19

improvements in printing and distribution of newspapers and the invention of the telegraph that increased public awareness and provided information
public opinion

collective opinion of many people on some issue, problem, especially as a guide to action
checks and balances

limits imposed on all branches of a government by giving each branch the right to amend or void some acts of the other branches
representative democracy

democratic system of government in which the people exercise political control through elected representatives
separation of powers

dividing power in government among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches
13th Amendment

an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1865, abolishing slavery
14th Amendment

an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1868, defining national citizenship and forbidding the states to restrict the basic rights of citizens or other persons.
15th Amendment

an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1870, prohibiting the restriction of voting rights “on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude"
Bill of Rights

the first 10 amendments to the Constitution; protect the basic liberties of the people of the United States
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>due process</th>
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<td>right of every citizen to be protected against arbitrary action by the government</td>
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ex post facto laws

law that makes illegal an act that was legal when committed; these are prohibited by the Constitution
freedom of assembly

right to hold peaceful meetings in public
freedom of religion

right to practice any religion without fear of persecution by the government
freedom of speech

right to express ideas and beliefs without interference from the government
freedom to petition

right to write government leaders to ask for changes in policies
freedom of the press

right to publish ideas and beliefs in print or other through other media without government interference
writ of habeas corpus

court order that requires an imprisoned individual to be delivered to the court; literally to "produce the body"
consequence

the effect, result, or outcome of an earlier action or decision
Interchangeable parts

Uniform pieces that can be made in large quantities to replace other identical pieces
tariff

a tax on imports
trade barrier

tariffs or embargoes used by
governments to impact markets and
prevent certain exchanges between
nations
credit

loans extended by banks or credit cards that are used to pay for goods and services instead of currency