



Level 8

Social Studies

2nd Edition

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Glossary

abolitionist	someone who spoke out against slavery or worked to end slavery
Abraham	a key figure and spiritual father of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam
Abrahamic religions	religions based on the worship of the God of Abraham: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam
absolute monarchy	a monarchy in which the king or queen has unlimited power; similar to a dictatorship
agrarian	a society in which agriculture is the dominant form of production
amendment	a change to the Constitution
American System	a plan proposed by Henry Clay to build the nation's economy through tariffs and transportation infrastructure
annex	incorporate a new territory into a country
antebellum	"pre-war"; in the United States, used to describe the era before the Civil War
Anti-Federalists	the group of people who felt the Constitution created too strong a central government; preferred states rights; pushed for a Bill of Rights
Appalachian Mountains	a major mountain range in the eastern United States
appeal	to disagree with a court's decision on a case and request that it be tried in a higher court
archaeology	the study of human societies through the study of artifacts
arid	a dry climate
Articles of Confederation	the first constitution of the United States, which created a confederacy with a weak central government and state sovereignty; in use from 1781–1789
artifacts	human-made objects which tell us about the lives and habits of past cultures
assassination	the planned murder of an important public figure
Attorney General	defends the United States government in court in lawsuits brought against it
Battle of Antietam	the single deadliest day of the Civil War
Battle of Gettysburg	the deadliest battle of the Civil War, lasted three days; the turning point of the war
Battle of Shiloh	a violent battle in the Civil War's Western Theater, won by Grant
BCE	Before the Common Era; a label for dates
bill of rights (general)	a document which lists the rights to which all citizens are entitled
Bill of Rights (U.S.)	found in the U.S. Constitution, comprised of its first ten amendments; list of rights to which all citizens are entitled (1789)
Black Codes	laws which institutionalized racism in the South
border states	pro-slavery states that did not secede during the Civil War; some definitions include Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Virginia, which did not secede before April of 1861; in 1863 West Virginia became a border state.
Boston Massacre	an event during which British soldiers shot into a crowd of agitated colonists; called the Boston Riot by the British
Boston Tea Party	an event during which colonists threw tea into Boston Harbor to protest the Tea Act
Buddha	the name given by Buddhists to Siddhartha Gautama, meaning "enlightened one"
Buddhism	a religion founded in India by Siddhartha Gautama, who is also called the Buddha
cabinet	a group of advisors selected by the president
canal	a human-made waterway
capital resources	the manufactured or purchased resources necessary to produce, store, or transport something
capitalism	an economic system in which companies are owned by individuals, the goal of those businesses is to make a profit, businesses compete for a share of the market

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CE	Common Era; a label for dates
checks and balances	each branch of government has some powers over the other two, so that no branch can become too powerful
Christianity	a religion based on following Jesus and his teachings
chronology	an arrangement of events in the order in which they occurred; also called a timeline
civil disobedience	a practice of breaking laws that one considers immoral or unjust
climate	the long-term weather patterns of an area
Common Sense	a pamphlet written by Thomas Paine in order to promote the American Revolution
competition	occurs when different sellers try to get consumers to buy the same product or service
Concord	site of the second battle of the Revolutionary War
confederacy	a union of formally united but independently sovereign states
Confederate States of America	the name used by the Southern states which seceded from the Union; also called the Confederacy
Constitutional Convention	a meeting called in 1787 in order to create a new constitution to revise the Articles of Confederation
constitutional monarchy	a government in which the monarch's power is limited by a constitution or other code of law; also called a limited monarchy
constitution	a document which establishes and defines the powers of a government
continental	a climate with a fair amount of precipitation; summers range from warm to cool
cotton gin	a device that made it much easier to remove the seeds from cotton
culture	the values, practices, languages, spiritual beliefs, and attitudes of groups of people
Daughters of Liberty	a revolutionary political group formed by colonial women to protest imports and taxes from England
Declaration of Independence	the document which officially declared the break of the colonies from Great Britain; written by Thomas Jefferson in 1776
democracy	government by the people; in a pure democracy, every citizen gets to vote on every issue
Democratic-Republicans	political party based largely on the beliefs of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison; favored agriculture, state power, and a strict interpretation of the Constitution; supported the French Revolution
Democratic Party	older of two main contemporary political parties; evolved from Democratic-Republican party around the time of Andrew Jackson
depression	a time during which the economy suffers
dictatorship	government ruled by force or intimidation
diplomacy	a way for countries to solve their conflicts through peaceful means
discrimination	treating people differently based on the group to which they belong; it can include the denial of certain legal rights
disenfranchisement	to deprive a person of the right to vote or other rights of citizenship
Dred Scott v. Sandford	Supreme Court Case in which the citizenship of all black Americans was brought into question and denied; it deprived Congress the power to deny any state the right to slavery
economics	the study of how people allocate limited resources and use them to satisfy wants and needs
Emancipation Proclamation	the 1863 document issued by Abraham Lincoln which legally freed all the slaves in the Confederacy
empire	a large area of land comprised of many countries which have been conquered by a single ruling government
Enlightenment	an intellectual movement that focused on knowledge and reason and scorned superstition

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federalism	a government system in which power is split between a central government and state governments
Federalist Papers	essays written in defense of the government established by the U.S. Constitution
Federalists (general)	the group who supported the strong central government established by the U.S. Constitution
Federalists (political party)	political party based largely on the beliefs of Alexander Hamilton; favored industry, federal power, and a loose interpretation of the Constitution; opposed the French Revolution
Fifteenth Amendment	granted voting rights to all men regardless of color (1870)
financial resources	money
First Continental Congress	a meeting of colonists called in order to respond to the Intolerable Acts; placed a boycott of British goods and established colonial militias
Fort Alamo	site of a famous battle of the Texas Revolution
Fort Sumter	site of the first violent conflict of the Civil War (1861)
Fourteenth Amendment	grants citizenship rights to any person born in the U.S.; asserts the right to “due process of law” (1866)
free enterprise	a form of capitalism in which government involvement and regulation is limited; also called free market
free market	a form of capitalism in which government involvement and regulation is limited; also called free enterprise; producers produce what they want and consumers consume what they want
French and Indian War	a territorial war in which France and its Indian allies fought Great Britain, its Indian allies, and the Thirteen Colonies; the North American theater of the Seven Years’ War
Fugitive Slave Act	a law which stated that all runaway slaves should be returned to their masters (1850)
Gettysburg Address	a speech by Abraham Lincoln to honor those lost at the Battle of Gettysburg and to dedicate a cemetery to them
Gilded Age	an age of economic prosperity and growth following Reconstruction
Great Awakening	a major Protestant religious movement of the 18th century which influenced the colonies profoundly; characterized by lively, emotional preaching
Great Compromise	created a two-part legislature with two senators per state and representatives based on population
guerilla warfare	a type of fighting characterized by small groups of mobile soldiers and the element of surprise
highland (climate)	a climate with generally cool temperatures in which the temperature decreases the higher you go
Hinduism	an ancient Indian religion; oldest religion in existence
history	the study of the past and the people of the past; the study of human existence on Earth; rooted in evidence
Homestead Act of 1862	legislation which encouraged citizens to settle the West
human resources	the people involved in the production of goods and services
indentured servitude	a system in which laborers agreed to work without pay in exchange for something, often passage to the New World; a type of unpaid labor
Indian Removal Act	legislation passed during Jackson’s presidency which forced Native Americans to move to new lands in order to make way for white settlers (1830)
individualism	the belief that each person is unique, is born with certain traits or qualities, and should be true to those qualities; individualists often believe in being independent instead of relying on others

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Industrial Revolution	a period in which technological innovations made human labor much easier
infrastructure	the major structural features of a system; the important features which connect and serve a country, such as roads, canals, railroads, communications systems, and power systems
input	cost required to produce something
Intolerable Acts	a series of acts passed by Parliament in 1774 which, in essence, punished colonists for the Boston Tea Party
Islam	a religion based on the teachings of Muhammad
Jesus	central figure of Christianity; a Jewish teacher and healer
Jim Crow Laws	laws which institutionalized racism in the South by mandating segregation; in effect until the 1950s
Judaism	a religion based on the Hebrew scriptures, especially the Torah
Judicial Review	the power of the Supreme Court to decide whether laws are Constitutional or not
Judiciary Act of 1789	statute in which Congress defined the judicial branch of the government; it created a Supreme Court
Kansas–Nebraska Act	legislature opening the Kansas and Nebraska territories up to slavery, if agreed upon by the citizens of those territories (1854)
karma	concept that actions have an effect on the spirit; affects one's reincarnation
King Cotton	refers to the importance of cotton to the South and its demand in foreign countries; the South thought it could use its control over cotton supplies to force European countries to side with them against the North
Ku Klux Klan	a racist, terrorist organization which aimed to suppress blacks and reinstate the power of the Democratic Party in the South during Reconstruction; also known as the KKK
labor unions	groups made up of workers with the goal of protecting worker's rights
Lewis and Clark Expedition	an exploratory expedition through the Louisiana Territory
Lexington	site of the first battle of the Revolutionary War
limited government	the government only has the powers granted to it by the Constitution
limited monarchy	a monarchy in which the monarch's power is limited by a constitution or other code of law; also called a constitutional monarchy
Louisiana Purchase	a purchase in the form of a treaty in which the United States acquired the Louisiana Territory from France (1803); this more than doubled the size of the country
Loyalists	Americans who maintained their loyalty to Great Britain during the American Revolution
lynch	the illegal execution of a person for a supposed crime; often the KKK would lynch blacks
Magna Carta	an early thirteenth century British document which limited the power of the king and increased the power of nobles
manifest destiny	the belief that it was the God-given right of the United States to expand its territory to the Pacific
Marbury v. Madison	the case in which the precedent of Supreme Court judicial review was established
marine	a climate with moist conditions, cool winters, and warm summers
Mediterranean (climate)	a climate with wet, mild winters and hot, dry summers
mercantilism	a capitalist system with considerable government involvement and regulation, especially governing trade; the economic system of the thirteen colonies
midnight ride	journey Paul Revere and others on horseback took through New England to warn of the approach of the British

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militia	an army made up of citizens rather than professional soldiers
minutemen	militia men said to be ready to fight “at a minute’s notice”
Mississippi River	the largest river system in North America
Missouri River	the longest river in North America
monarchy	a country in which political power is inherited and continues within a single family
monopoly	a single company that controls most of an important industry without competition
Muhammad	the main prophet of Islam; the last prophet
natural resources	resources found in nature; some are renewable, some are not
neutrality	not choosing sides during conflicts; a policy promoted by George Washington during his presidency
New Jersey Plan	a proposed model for the U.S. Constitution; some aspects of it were included in the final U.S. Constitution; suggested three branches of government, one legislative house; weaker central government
New Testament	the central text of Christianity
nonrenewable resources	resources which are consumed much more quickly than they can be replenished
opportunity cost	the cost of a choice; to choose one thing means you cannot have another thing
oral tradition	passing stories down from generation to generation by word of mouth rather than writing
output	that which is produced by inputs; a product or service
Patriots	those who supported colonial revolution
philanthropy	charitable giving
physical map	map that shows the landforms of an area
physical region	an area of land with similar physical characteristics
political map	shows the borders and boundaries of countries and governments
preamble	introduction to a document which explains its purpose
precedent	an example that people follow
prejudice	a negative feeling toward someone or something without a factual basis
price	how much a good or service costs to consumers
primary source	a firsthand account of an event
proclamation	a royal order or formal announcement
Proclamation of 1763	British law banning colonists from settling west of the Appalachians, won from the French in the French and Indian war
propaganda	a type of biased communications designed to make people believe in a certain cause
Quartering Act	a law passed by Parliament in 1765 forcing colonists to house and feed British soldiers at their own expense
Qur’an (Koran)	the central text of Islam, recited to Muhammad and believed by Muslims to be the word of Allah (God)
ratify	approve
Reconstruction	the rebuilding of the country, especially the South, after the Civil War
reincarnation	the belief that when a living thing dies, its soul or spirit moves on to a different life
renewable resources	resources that can be replenished as they are being consumed
republic	government system in which people elect representatives to make their laws and govern them
Representative Government	system in which elected officials make and enforce the rules

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republicanism	citizens elect representatives to govern them
Republican Party	one of two main contemporary political parties; created largely to prevent the spread of slavery
resources	anything used in the production of a good or service
Rocky Mountains	the largest mountain range in North America
scarcity	the fact that humans have more wants and needs than can be satisfied by the limited resources available to them; insufficient supply
secede	to break away from one's sovereign nation to form a new one
Second Continental Congress	a meeting of colonists called in order to form a Continental Army and organize the Revolutionary War
secondary source	an account of an event by someone who did not witness the event
sectionalism	being more concerned with the best interests of a region than in the interests of the country at large
separation of powers	spreading out the powers of government across different branches so that no one branch or person can become too powerful; a sharing of authority
Seven Years' War	a global war between European imperial powers
Shays' Rebellion	a series of events during which disgruntled farmers attacked the courts who had their farms repossessed; showed the need for a strong central government which could be effective in a crisis; led by Daniel Shays
Siddhartha Gautama	the founder of Buddhism; the Buddha
slave codes	laws that defined the rights of slave owners
slavery	involuntary unpaid labor; an institution for 250+ years in the United States
social hierarchy	the way in which social classes fit together
social studies	several different areas of study, including geography, economics, civics, history, sociology, anthropology, and psychology
Sons of Liberty	a revolutionary political group that aimed to defend the rights of colonists against the British
sovereignty	having power over your own land
spoils system	a system of rewarding people who support politicians by giving them positions in government regardless of whether or not they are qualified; popularized by Andrew Jackson
Stamp Act	a tax on several type of documents; passed by Parliament in 1765
Star-Spangled Banner	a poem by Francis Scott Key written during the War of 1812; the national anthem of the U.S.
strike	labor unions' refusal to work in order that their demands be met or compromise reached
Sugar Act	a tariff on imported sugar; passed by Parliament in 1764
supply and demand	economic concept: both the supply of a product and the demand for it affect its price
tariff	a tax on imports or exports
Tea Act	a law passed by Parliament in 1773 which forced the colonists to buy all their tea from the British East India Tea Company
temperate	a climate in which temperatures are neither extremely high nor extremely low
terrorism	the use of fear and violence to promote an agenda or suppress a group of people
Texas Revolution	the uprising which led to Texas's independence from Mexico
thematic map	map that has a particular theme or purpose; can be political, physical, or combination of both
Thirteenth Amendment	amendment to the Constitution banning slavery in the United States

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Three-Fifths Compromise	established a way to count slaves for both the purposes of state representation in Congress and for taxation; said each slave was three-fifths of a person
timeline	an arrangement of events in the order in which they occurred; also called a chronology
total war	a policy used by Grant and Sherman against the Confederacy which involved destroying useful supplies and infrastructure
town meeting	a democratic system used by the Puritans of New England; in which issues were discussed and voted on by male citizens
Townshend Acts	a set of tariffs on several common imports passed by Parliament in 1767; example of taxation without representation
Trail of Tears	the journey taken on the forced march of several Indian tribes from their homes to new lands; an effect of the Indian Removal Act; thousands died
transcendentalism	a philosophy which places nature and spiritualism above reason, industry, and materialism; exemplified in the writings of Emerson, Thoreau, and Fuller
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo	ended the Mexican-American War; the U.S. gained new territories, including California and New Mexico (1848)
Treaty of Paris of 1763	put an end to the French and Indian War
Treaty of Paris of 1783	ended the Revolutionary War and established the United States as an independent nation
tributary	a river that flows into another river
tyranny	abuse of power by governments with absolute rule
Underground Railroad	a network of routes, people, and safe havens that enslaved blacks used to get to freedom
urbanization	the growth of urban areas
Vedas	the holiest scriptures of Hinduism
Virginia Plan	a proposed model for the U.S. Constitution, a modified version of which was chosen for that purpose; three branches of government with two legislative houses, one of which is determined by population; strong central government
War of 1812	a war in which the United States fought the British and their Indian allies; 1812–1815
Whigs	political party with similar sympathies to the former Federalist Party; those who opposed the Democrats
writs of assistance	allowed British officials to check the cargo of any colonial ship at any time for any reason

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Economics

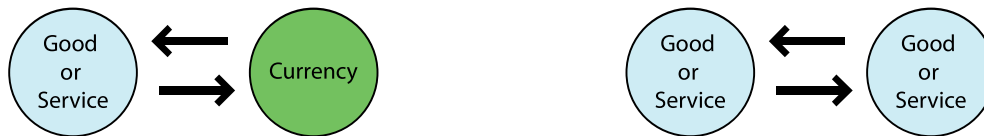
Price and Competition

Several things affect the price of a good. Below is a chart that shows the factors that generally make a price go up and the factors that generally make a price go down.

Raises Price	Lowers Price
low supply	high supply
high demand	low demand
low competition	high competition
high price of inputs	low price of inputs

Money System vs. Barter System

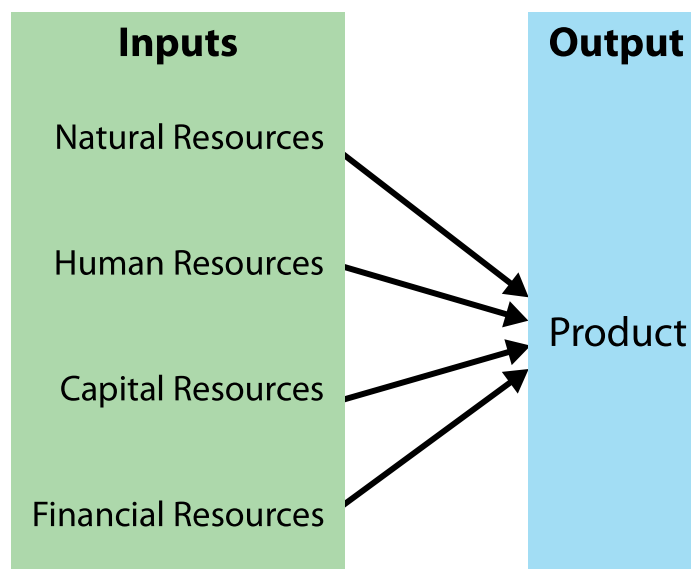
Most societies exchange currency (money) for a good or service. Before the creation of money, people bartered. This means they traded one good or service for another.



Inputs and Outputs

Inputs are what is needed to make a good, or product. They include the costs of natural, human, capital, and financial resources.

Outputs are the products themselves. One person's output might be another person's input later.

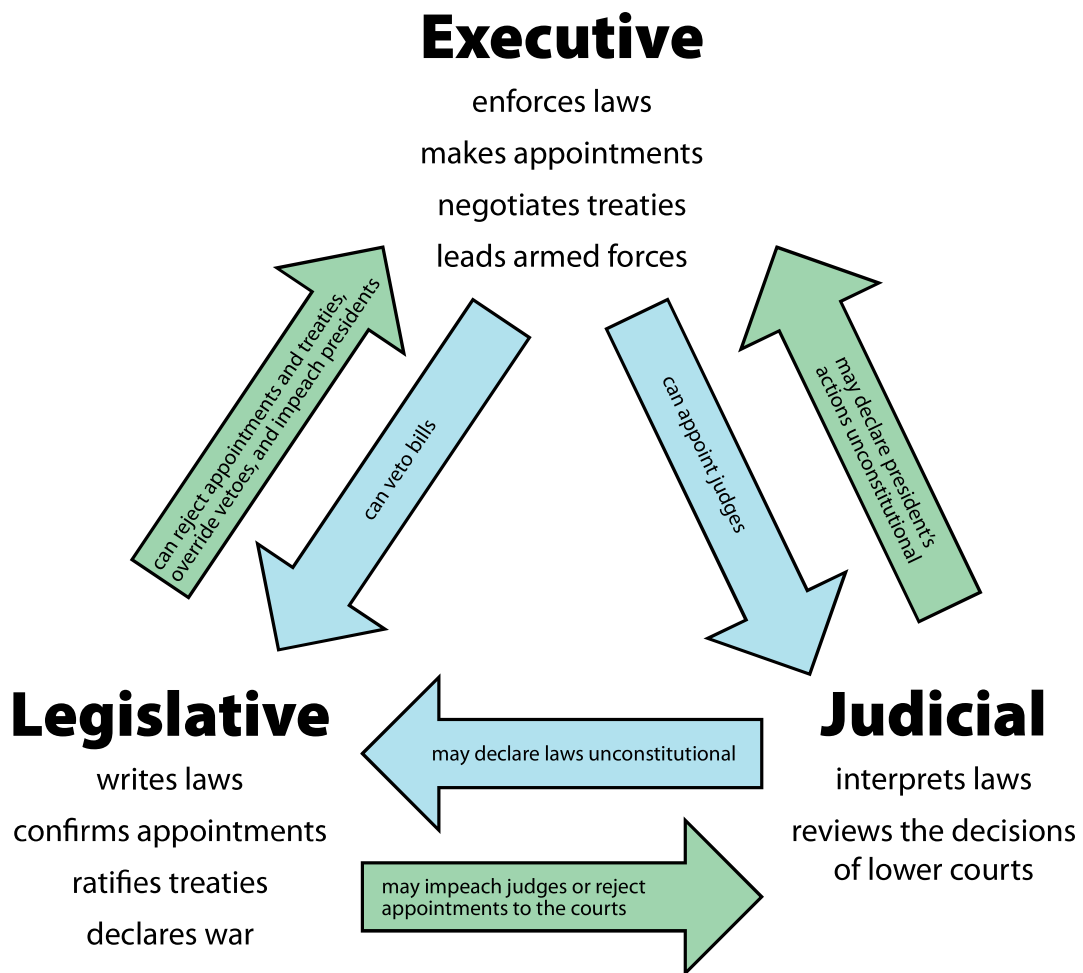


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Separation of Powers / Checks and balances

Federal Government

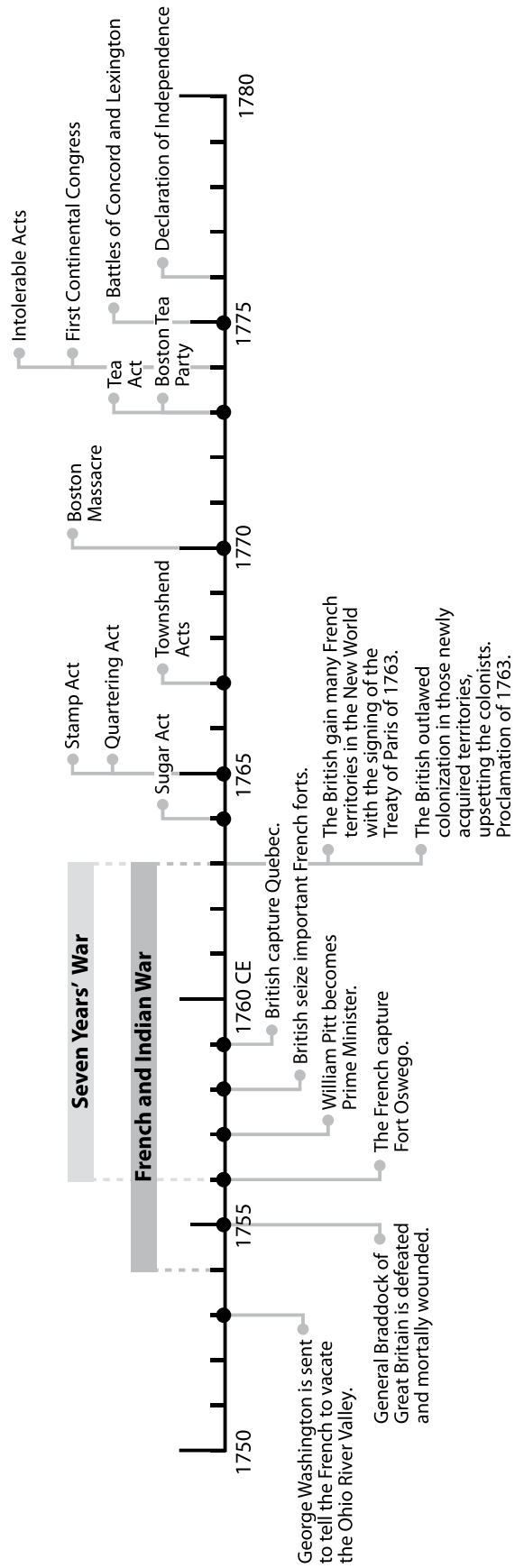
Branch	Main Function	Name of Body	Title	Number of Members
Legislative (elected)	writes laws	House of Representatives	Representative	435
		Senate	Senator	100
Executive (elected)	enforces laws	President	President	1
Judicial (appointed)	interprets laws	Supreme Court	Justice	9



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Timelines

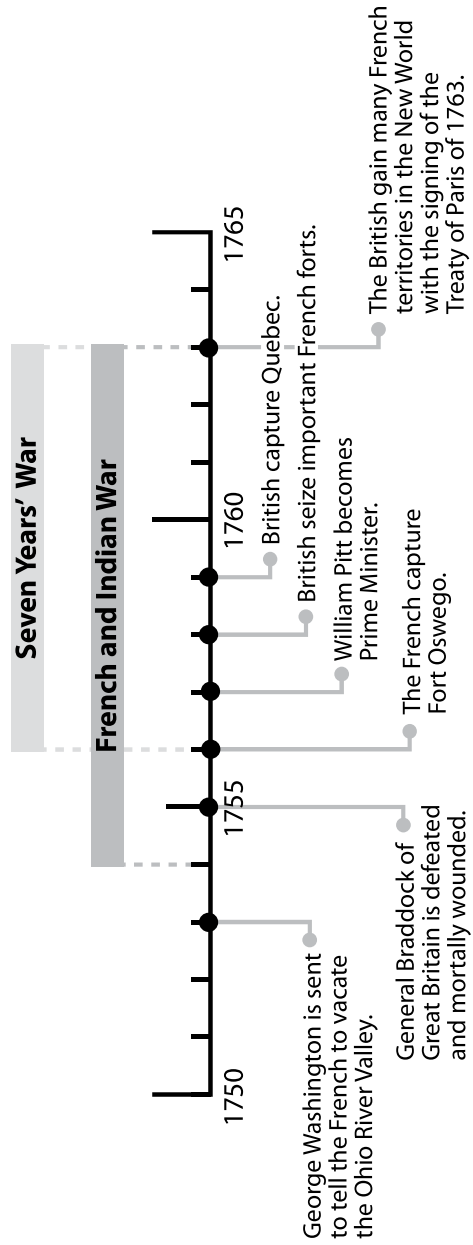
Road to the American Revolution



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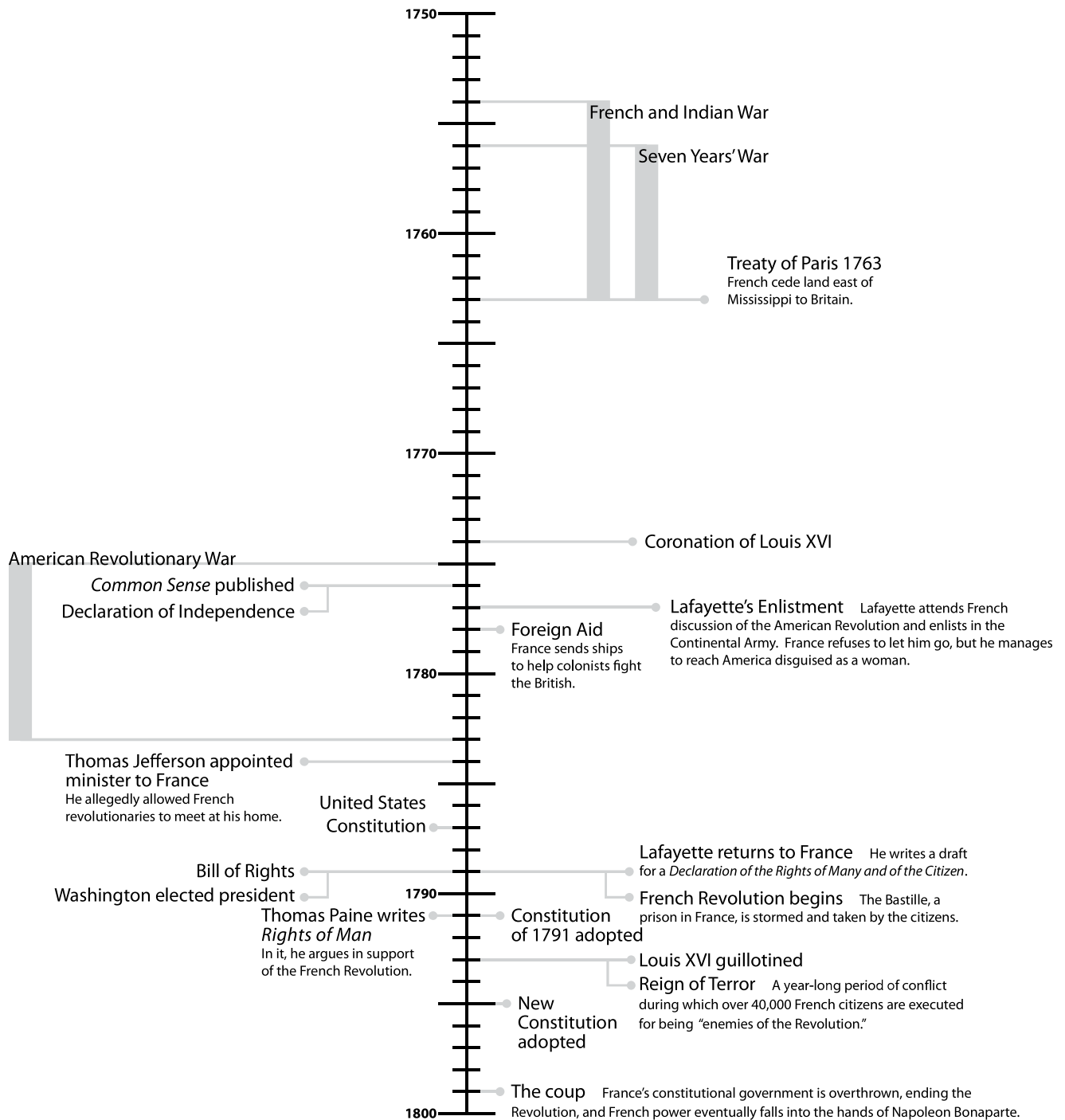
Timelines

French and Indian War



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American Revolution and French Revolution



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Political Parties

Political parties have been a part of United States history since the time of Washington. Washington himself warned against the dangers of political parties, and many of the politicians he worked with had major ideological disagreements. Eventually, these differences in opinion led to the creation of political parties. Because many of the political parties have overlapping names and ideological standpoints, it can be easy to get them confused. It helps to know that there have been three major party systems in the history of the United States. Each system is summarized below.

First Party System (approximately 1792–1824)

	Democratic-Republican Party	Federalist Party
Key Members	Thomas Jefferson, James Madison	Alexander Hamilton
Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • second political party • formed in opposition to Hamilton • Southern-minded • favored agriculture • favored farmers • favored state power • supported the French Revolution • opposed the national bank • favored a strict interpretation of the Constitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first political party • formed by Hamilton • Northern-minded • favored trade and manufacturing • favored merchants and cities • favored federal power • opposed the French Revolution • favored the national bank • favored a loose interpretation of the Constitution

Second Party System (approximately 1828–1854)

The First Party System declined during a period of time known as the Era of Good Feelings in the early nineteenth century. The Second Party System involved those who shared the political beliefs of President Andrew Jackson and those who opposed him. Besides the two parties listed below, there were the Anti-Masonic Party, Liberty Party, and the Free Soil Party.

	Democratic Party	Whig Party
Key Members	Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, James K. Polk	Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, William Henry Harrison, young Abraham Lincoln
Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • held similar beliefs to Jackson • pro-slavery • promoted sectional interests • pro-agriculture • opposed national banking • supported the Mexican-American War 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • formed in opposition to Jackson • anti-slavery • promoted national interests • pro-industry • supported national banking • opposed the Mexican-American War

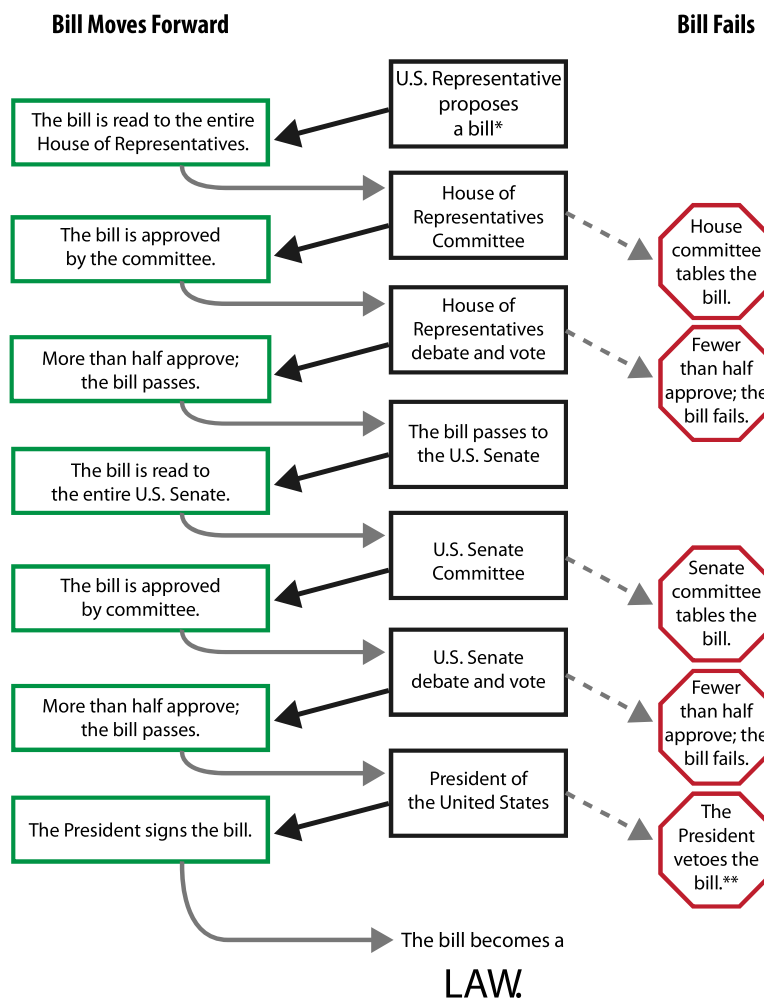
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Third Party System (approximately 1854–1896)

The Whig Party collapsed in 1852. For a couple years, many movements came and went, including the American Party, until the Republican Party was formed and emerged as the main opponent to the Democratic Party.

	Democratic Party	Republican Party
Key Members	Stephen A. Douglas, Grover Cleveland	Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant
Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • often pro-slavery • sectional interests • more conservative • agriculture-minded • often less interested in paying higher taxes for improved infrastructure • instated Black Codes in the South during Reconstruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anti-slavery • national interests • more progressive • industry-minded • generally promoted increased transportation infrastructure, banking • opposed Black Codes during Reconstruction

How a Bill Becomes a Law



* A bill can originate in either the House of Representatives or the Senate.



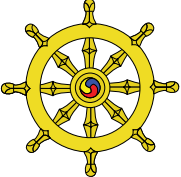


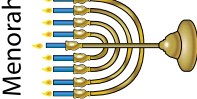

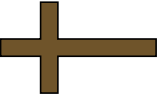


** The bill can be sent back to Congress. If two-thirds of Congress vote to approve the bill, it will become a law.

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Five Major Religions

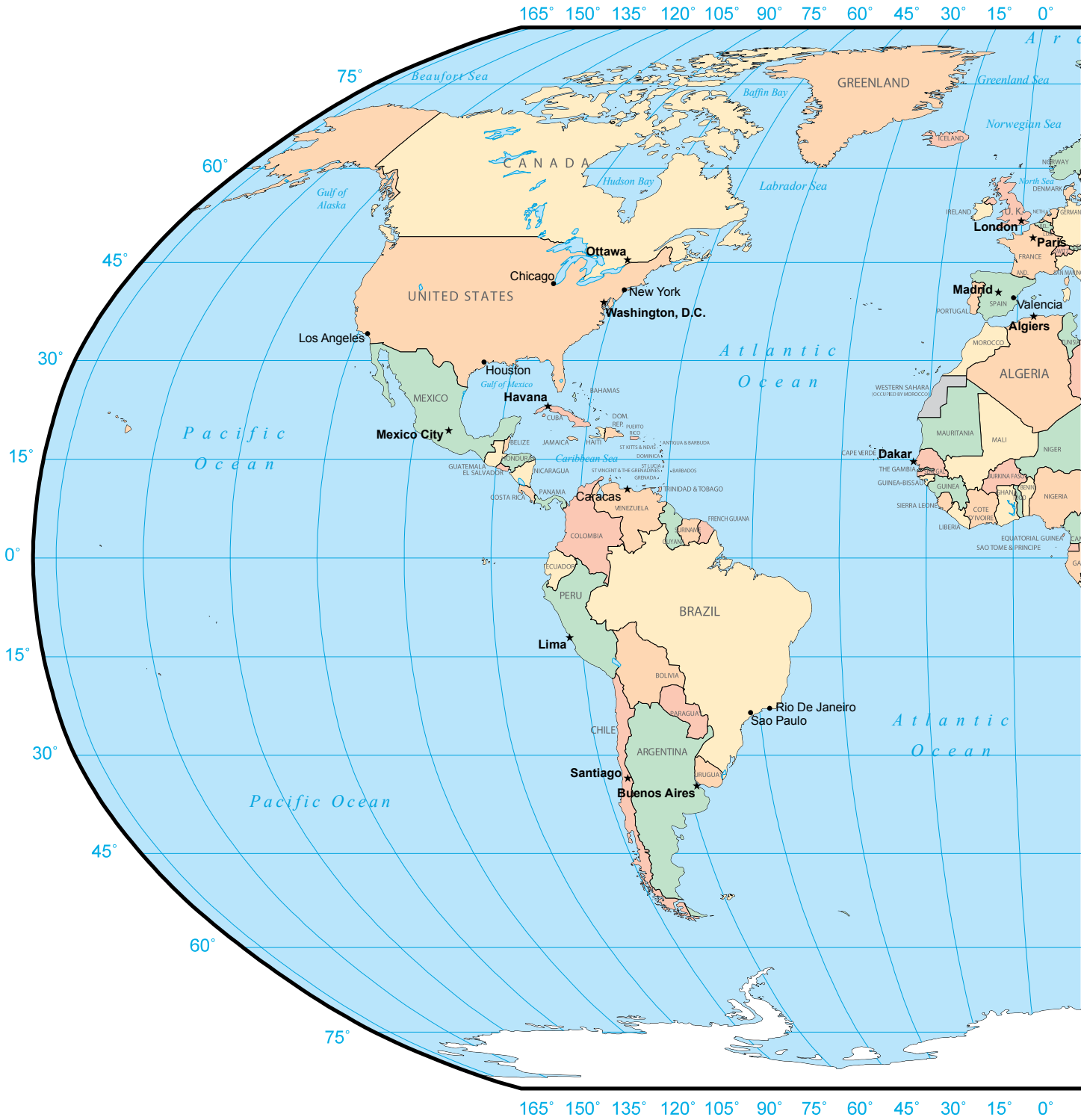
	Hinduism	Buddhism	Judaism	Christianity	Islam
Spiritual Ancestor, Inspirational Leader, Founder	Ancient Seers no specific founder oldest living religion known	Siddhartha Gautama b. 563 BCE	Abraham, Isaac, Jacob (Israel) Moses	Jesus early followers of Jesus	Muhammad b. 570 CE
Date of Origin	3000 BCE	528 BCE	1800 BCE	first century CE	622 CE
Place of Origin	India	India	Middle East	Middle East	Middle East
Focus of Belief Deity	Brahman (all gods are manifestations of Brahman) elements of monotheism and polytheism	no personal god; there are enlightened beings, or Buddhas (those who are awake)	Yahweh; oldest living monotheistic faith	one God in three persons (Creator, Son [Jesus], and Spirit) monotheistic	one God, Allah monotheistic
Holy Writings	Vedas: creation stories, prayers Upanishads: mystical texts, beliefs Bhagavad Gita: epic poem, ways to reach salvation	teachings of the Buddha: Tripitaka, Sutras, writings of Tibetan monks	Hebrew Scriptures (24 books; includes the Torah: first five books, called the Law) Talmud (commentary on the Torah)	Hebrew Scriptures and Christian Scriptures (27 books); referred to as the Bible (sometimes called the Old Testament and the New Testament)	Qur'an (Koran) (114 chapters, or surahs)
Beliefs	Humans have a Universal Self within, which is Brahman—duty is to recognize this, seek truth, open the mind; reincarnation of the immortal soul (cyclical nature of life, death, rebirth); one's actions affect one's future life (karma)	Four Noble Truths: • life is suffering; • desire causes suffering; • desire can be overcome; • follow 8-fold path to be free from desire Eightfold Path There's an end to reincarnation: nirvana impermanence of all things karma	one God: Creator, personified, transcends nature; in covenant relationship with people; respect your holy life by following God's laws	The teachings of Jesus, based on Jewish teachings; Jesus is Messiah Love God, self, and others; be of service	Only one God, Allah, and Muhammad is his prophet Follow the Five Pillars: • say the creed • do prayer and worship • be charitable • observe Ramadan • take pilgrimage to Mecca

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Five Major Religions

	Hinduism	Buddhism	Judaism	Christianity	Islam
Branches/Divisions	No clearly defined divisions; somewhat individualistic Swaminarayan faith Devotion to particular manifestations of Brahman, or gods	Theravada and Mahayana "yana"= raft; the small and great rafts—the way across the river to enlightenment)	Orthodox, Conservative, Reform (from most traditional to least)	Eastern Orthodox Roman Catholic Multiple divisions of Protestantism	Sunnis Shiites (Shia)
Practices/Rituals	Meditation Yoga Individual rituals at home shrine Doing one's duty responsibly	Meditation Cultivation of mindfulness, loving kindness, knowing oneself, compassion, doing no harm The individual finds own way to enlightenment	Weekly community ritual on the Sabbath (sundown Friday to sundown Saturday—God's day of rest after creating world); family rituals and meals; special dietary laws	Weekly community ritual on Sunday (day of Jesus' Resurrection) Individual prayer Service to others	Individual ritual prayer five times daily Weekly community ritual on Friday (to distinguish from Judaism and Christianity's days of worship)
Numbers Worldwide	900 million	360 million	14 million	2 billion	1 billion
Symbols	om  The eternal sound; a mantra for God's name	lotus blossom  eight-spoked wheel (Eightfold Path, cycle of life, always moving) 	Star of David  Scroll of Torah  Menorah 	Fish (early symbol of Christianity)  Cross (some branches show the body of Jesus on the cross)  Icons (religious art): Eastern Orthodox	Crescent moon and star (ancient symbol that predates Islam; some Muslims don't claim it)  Arabic word for "Allah" 

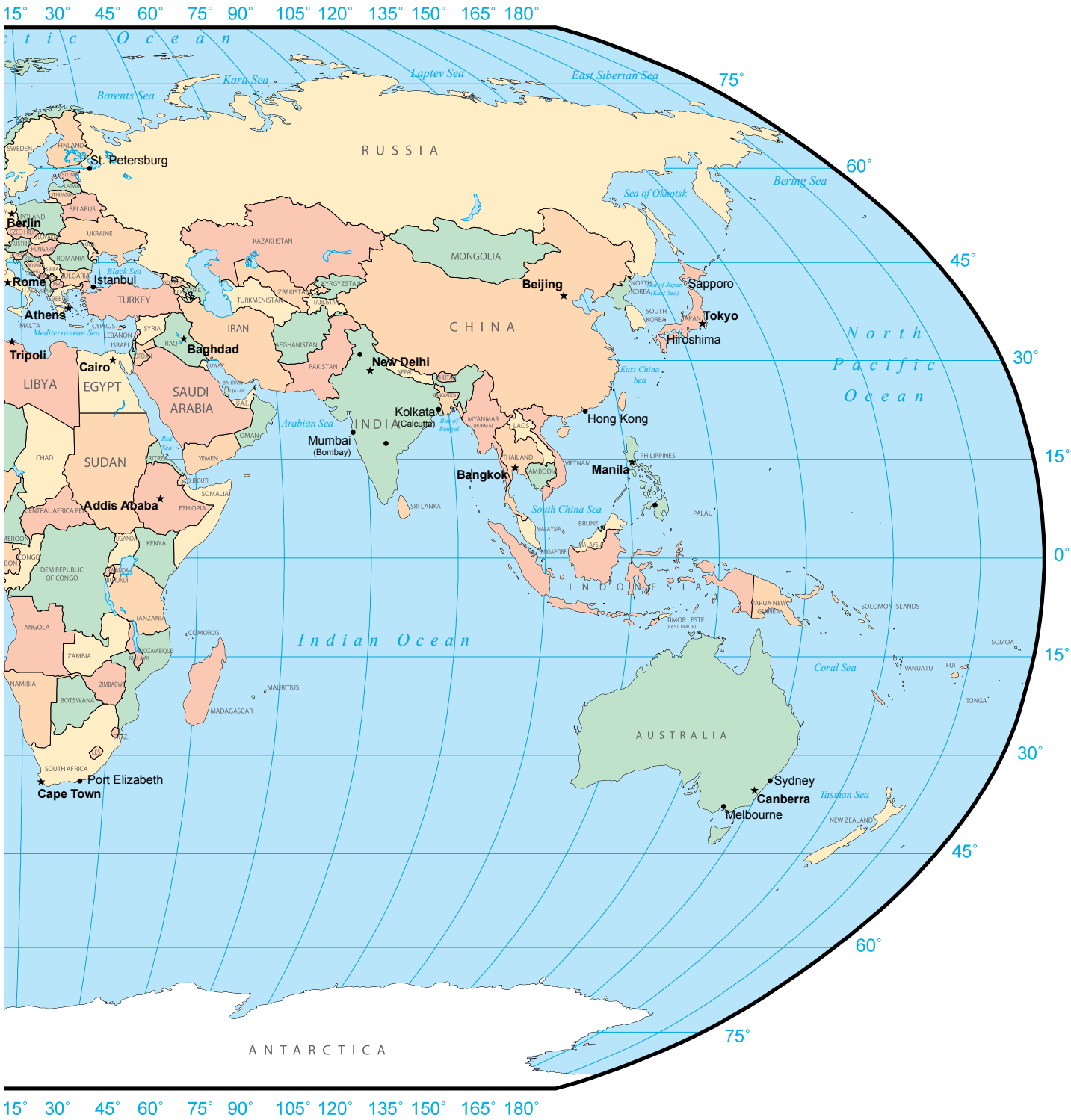
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Political World Map



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Political World Map



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Physical World Map



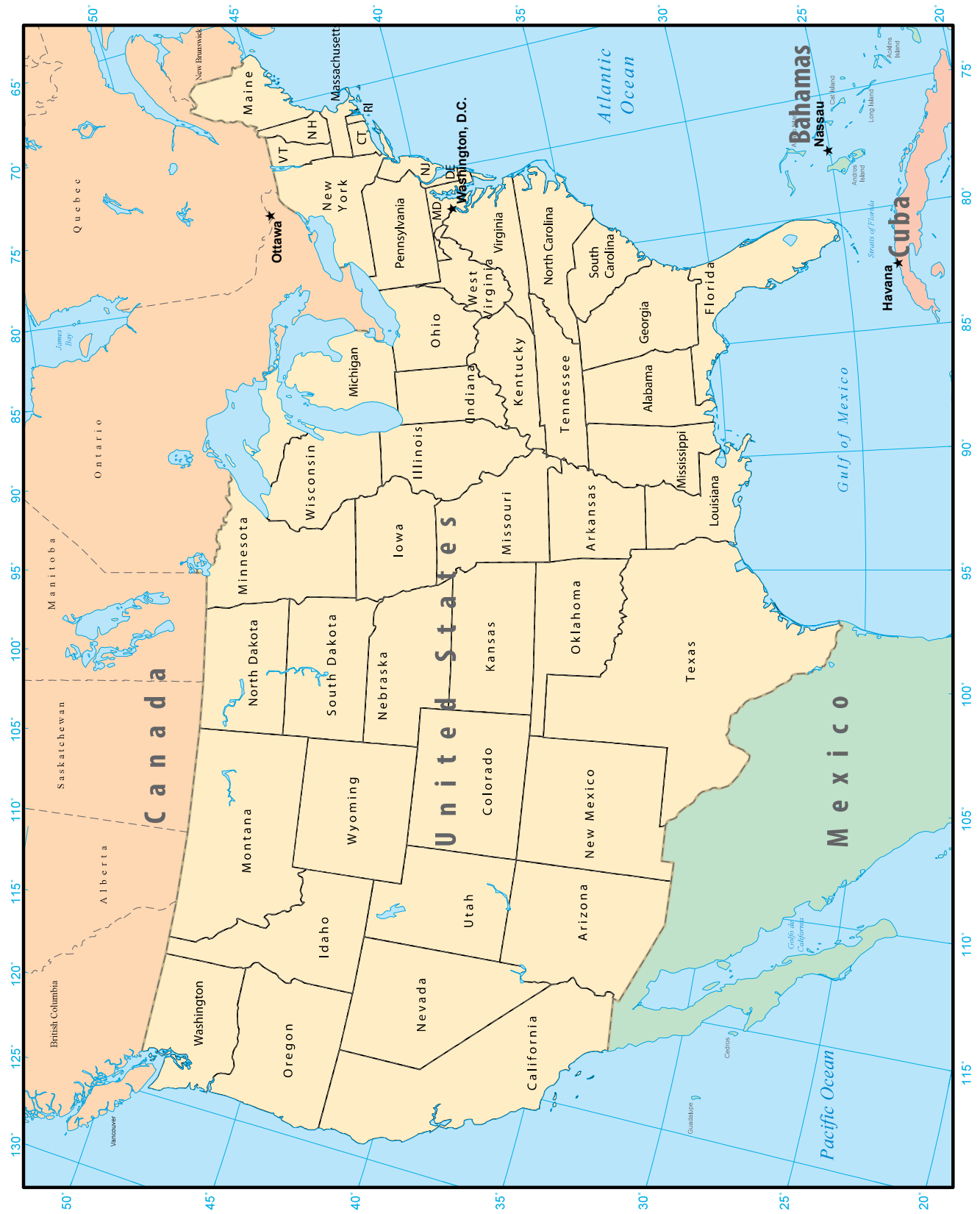
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Physical World Map



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Political Map of the United States



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Physical Map of the United States



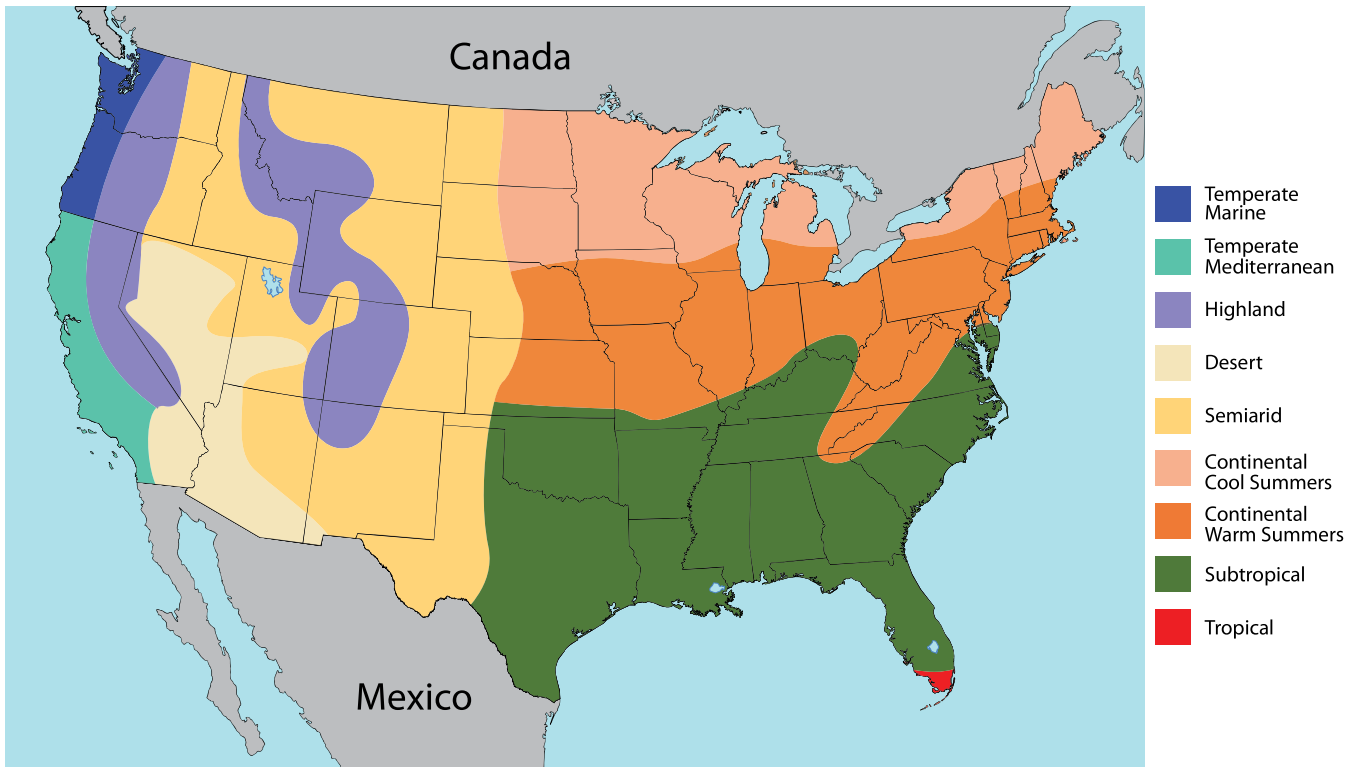
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Political Map of Europe



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Physical and Climatic Regions of the United States



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