<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Act</td>
<td>law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>process of growing food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alien</td>
<td>person not born in the country they are living in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>agreement between nations to aid and protect one another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artifact</td>
<td>material object of culture such as a tool, article of clothing, or prepared food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background Cause</td>
<td>a cause that helps build up the occurrence of a future event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barter</td>
<td>To trade without using money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicameral Legislature</td>
<td>Two house law-making body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blockade</td>
<td>the shutting of a port to keep people or supplies from moving in or out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boycott</td>
<td>to refuse to buy or use certain goods or services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charter</td>
<td>Document given by a monarch to create a colony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilization</td>
<td>Highly developed level of cultural and technological development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colony</td>
<td>group of people who settle in a distant land but are still ruled by the government of their native land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbian Exchange</td>
<td>the global exchange of goods and ideas resulting from the encounter between the peoples of the eastern and western hemispheres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compromise</td>
<td>two opposing sides coming to an agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress</td>
<td>House of Representatives and Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>entire way of life developed by a people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtor</td>
<td>person who cannot pay money he or she owes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democracy</td>
<td>a government that is run by the people, who rule either directly or indirectly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>the study of how people manage limited resources to satisfy their wants and needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electoral college</td>
<td>group of electors that vote for the president</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnocentrism</td>
<td>the practice of comparing other cultures (unfavorably) to one’s own</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion</td>
<td>to make a country larger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expedition</td>
<td>Journey for a particular purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>products made in one country and going to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended Family</td>
<td>Several generations of family members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>Central government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federalism</td>
<td>a principle of the United States Constitution that establishes the division of power between the federal and state governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haudenosaunee</td>
<td>Native American word to describe the Iroquois people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>the study of people their environments and their resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>group of elected officials, based on state population, that make laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate Cause</td>
<td>a cause that leads directly to the occurrence of an event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import</td>
<td>trade product brought into a country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial Review</td>
<td>Power of the Supreme Court to overturn a law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative</td>
<td>Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levy</td>
<td>to impose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limitation of Powers</td>
<td>Principle of the constitution that states that the government only has the power that the constitution gives it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>Corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matriarchal</td>
<td>Eldest woman is responsible for making the decisions for the tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matrilineage</td>
<td>Family line is traced through the mother’s side</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mercantilism- theory that a nation’s economic strength came from keeping control over its colonial trade
Migration – Movement of many Asians to the continent of North America
Monarchy- Rule by a King or Queen
Monopoly- a company or group having control of all or nearly all of the business of an industry
Northwest Passage- all water route through North America to Asia
Nuclear Family- Mother, father, and children
Nullification- the idea that a state has the right to cancel a federal law the state considers unconstitutional
Preamble- introduction to the constitution that states its goals
Precedent- something that has not been done before
Primary source- firsthand information about people or events
Ratification- the act of officially consenting to or approving something
Republic- system of government in which citizens choose representatives to govern them
Rural- country or farmland
Secondary Source- account provided after the fact by people who did not directly witness or participate in the event
Sectionalism- loyalty to a state or section, rather than a country as a whole
Senate- group of elected officials that make laws (each state has two)
Separation of Powers- principle by which the powers of the government are shared
Suffrage- vote
Supreme Court- Highest court in the United States
Tariff- tax
Treaty- an agreement between two nations

Urban- city
Viceroy- The governor of a country or province who rules as a representative of his King
Woodland Natives – Native Americans that depend on the use of wood for survival
Yucatan Peninsula – location where many Meso-American tribes developed
Abolition - the ending of slavery
Affirmative Action: program in areas such as employment and education to provide more opportunities for members of groups that faced discrimination in the past
Aggression- any warlike act by one country against another without just cause.
Amnesty- a general pardon by an authority such as government
Analyze- to break an idea into concepts or parts
Annex: to add on, to absorb into a larger body. Example – one nation taking over another and making it part of their own country
Apartheid: the former policy of the South African government of separation of the races enforced by law
Appeasement- the practice of giving in to an aggressor nation’s demands in order to keep the peace (avoid war)
Arsenal- a place where weapons are kept
Assembly Line-manufacturing process, developed by Henry Ford in the 1920’s, whereby factory workers engage in specific and repetitive tasks.
Assess- to determine the importance significance size or value
Assimilation-The process of becoming part of another culture
Baby Boom- increased birth rate in the U.S. after WWII (1940s & 50s)
Balanced Budget- condition that exists when the government spends only as much as it takes in from taxes
Boycott- to refuse to buy certain goods or use certain services as a form of protest
Categorize- to place into groups or classify

Civil Disobedience- nonviolent opposition to a government policy or law by refusing to comply with it
Communism- an economic system in which all property and resources are owned and controlled by the “community” (in practice, controlled by the government)
Compare- to state the similarities between two or more examples
Compromise- settling disagreements by having each side give up some of its demands
Concentration Camp- a prison camp for persons who are considered enemies of the state. In WWII, death camps that were run by the German SS at the orders of Adolf Hitler
Conductors- persons who led slaves to freedom on the Underground Railroad
Containment: In the Cold War, the policy of trying to prevent the spread of Soviet or communist influence beyond where it already existed.
Contrast- to state the difference between two or more examples
Corporation-a business owned by stockholders.
Counterculture- rejection of traditional American values and culture associated with the youth movement of the 1960s
Deficit- condition of spending more money than the amount received in income.
Define- to explain what something is or what it means
Détente- easing of tensions between nations
Dictator- a ruler who has complete power over government affairs.
Discuss- to make observations using facts, reasoning or details
SOCIAL STUDIES 8 VOCABULARY TERMS

**Domino Theory** - in the Cold War, belief that if South Vietnam became communist, other countries in Southeast Asia would become communist, too.

**Downsizing** - practice of trying to cut costs by using fewer people to do the same work.

**Draft** - selection of people who would be forced to serve in the military.

**Environmentalist** - person who works to reduce pollution and protect the natural environment.

**Evaluate** - to examine and judge the significance, worth or condition of or value of.

**Explain** - to make plain or understandable; to give reasons for.

**Fascism** - A system of government marked by centralization of authority under a dictator, stringent socioeconomic controls, suppression of political opposition through terror and censorship, and typically a policy of belligerent nationalism and racism. b. A political philosophy or movement based on or advocating such a system of government.

**Escalate** - to build up, increase, or expand activity.

**Ethnocentrism** - A belief that one’s own ethnic group is superior to others.

**Ethnic Group** - A group of people that share a similar culture.

**Freedmen** - person who had been slaves but were freed by the Emancipation Proclamation.

**Free Enterprise System** - economic system in which businesses are owned by private citizens.

**Free Market** - an economic system in which individuals decide for themselves what to produce and sell.

**Fugitive** - Runaway.

**Generalize** - to reach a broad conclusion avoiding specifics.

**Global Warming** - theory that Earth’s atmosphere is warming up as a result of air pollution, causing ecological problems.

**Greenbacks** - paper money issued by the federal government during the Civil War.

**Guerrilla War** - use of hit-and-run tactics to fight a war.

**Hypothesize** - to present an explanation or assumption that remains to be proved.

**Identify** - to establish the essential character of.

**Illegal Alien** - someone who enters a country without legal permission.

**Illustrate** - to make clear or obvious by using the examples or comparisons.

**Imply** - to mean or suggest openly without saying.

**Industrialization** - The economic transformation of a country marked by the development of new industries, mass production of goods and reduction in its agricultural workforce.

**Infer** - to conclude or judge from evidence.

**Inflation** - sharp rise in prices and decrease in the value of money.

**Integration** - bringing together people of different races or ethnic groups.

**Laissez Faire** - literally means “hands off”; business principle advocating an economy free of governmental business regulations.

**Martial Law** - rule by the army instead of elected government characterized by the reduction of civil liberties.

**Mass production** - process of making large quantities of a product quickly and cheaply.

**Migrant Worker** - agricultural worker who moves with the seasons, planting or harvesting crops.
**Monopoly**- exclusive control or ownership of an industry by a single business with the purpose of reducing competition

**Muckraker**- American journalists who wrote investigative reports during the Progressive Era, exposing the ills of society and calling for government reform of political, social and economic institutions.

**Nationalism**- pride in one’s nation; the idea that the goals of one’s nation are more important those of the rest of the world

**Naturalization**- The process by which an immigrant becomes a citizen

**Organize**- to arrange in a systematic way

**Popular Sovereignty**- an idea that supreme governing power belongs to the voters

**Populism**- political movement of the late 1800’s favoring greater government regulation of business, graduated income tax and greater political involvement by the people

**Pull factors**- The factors that attract people to a new area (e.x. jobs, freedom, family)

**Push factors**- The factors that cause people to leave an area. (e.x. famine, war, political upheaval)

**Ration**- limiting the amount of certain types of goods that people can buy

**Recession**- a short term mild depression in which business slows and some workers lose their jobs

**Restate**- to say again in a slightly different way

**Refugee**- a person who flees his or her homeland to seek safety elsewhere

**Renewable Resource**- a natural resource that can be quickly replaced by nature

**Sanctions**- actions taken against a country in an effort to force a change in its policy

**Satellite Nation**- a country that is dominated politically and economically by a more powerful nation.

**Scrutinize**- to investigate closely; to examine critically

**Secede**- to withdraw

**Sectionalism**- loyalty to your area or a nation rather then the nation as a whole

**Segregation**- separation of people based on racial, ethnic, or other differences

**Sit-In**- protests in which people sit in a particular place or business and refuse to leave

**Slave Codes**- laws controlling the lives of blacks in the south prior to the Civil War

**Socialism**- system of social organization (government) in which the most important industries are controlled by the government that often plans and controls the economy. Similar to communism, but some capitalism is allowed.

**Standard of Living**- an index based on the amount of goods, services, education, and leisure time that a people have

**Steerage**- On a ship, the cramped quarters for passengers paying the lowest fares

**Solar Energy**- power source derived from the sun

**Stock**- a share in a business

**Suburb**- a community located within commuting distance of a city

**Summit Meeting**- conference between the highest-ranking officials of different nations
Superpower: nation with enough military and economic strength to influence events in many areas around the world.

Sweatshop: workplace where people labor long hours for very low pay.

Totalitarian State: a country where a single party controls the government and every aspect of the lives of people.

Trade Deficit: when a nation buys more goods and services from foreign countries than it sells to them.

Trust: combination of businesses joining together to limit competition within an industry.

Urbanization: The movement of population from farms to city.