

Biographical Dictionary

The page number after each entry refers to the place where the person is first mentioned. For more complete references to people, see the Index.

Jefferson, Thomas

A

- Adams, Abigail** 1744–1818, Patriot during the American Revolution (p. 266).
Adams, John 1735–1826, 2nd President of the United States, 1797–1801 (p. 241).
Adams, Samuel 1722–1803, helped inspire the American Revolution (p. 235).
Albright, Madeleine K. 1937–, first female Secretary of State for the United States (p. 513).
Anthony, Susan B. 1820–1906, reformer who fought for women's rights (p. 391).
Arnold, Benedict 1741–1801, general in American Revolution; committed treason (p. 280).
Attucks, Crispus 1723–1770, former slave; killed in the Boston Massacre (p. 240).

B

- Balboa, Vasco Núñez de** 1475–1519, Spanish explorer (p. 100).
Banneker, Benjamin 1731–1806, helped survey Washington, D.C. (p. 324).
Barton, Clara 1821–1912, nurse in Civil War; began American Red Cross (p. 461).
Boone, Daniel 1734–1820, frontiersman who cut trail into Kentucky (p. 345).
Bradford, William 1590–1657, governor of Plymouth Colony (p. 138).
Brant, Joseph 1742–1807, Mohawk chief who fought for the British (p. 271).
Brown, John 1800–1859, abolitionist who led rebellion at Harpers Ferry (p. 435).
Bruce, Blanche K. 1841–1898, African American planter and politician (p. 476).

C

- Cabot, John** 1450–1499, English explorer; reached Newfoundland (p. 123).
Calhoun, John C. 1782–1850, politician who supported slavery and states' rights (p. 419).

- Calvert, Cecilius** 1605–1675, Catholic leader of the Maryland colony; also called Lord Baltimore (p. 203).
Carter, Jimmy 1924–, 39th President of the United States, 1977–1981 (p. 506).
Cartier, Jacques 1491–1557, French explorer; sailed up St. Lawrence River (p. 123).
Chavez, Cesar 1927–1993, labor leader; founded the United Farm Workers (p. 534).
Chavez, Dennis 1888–1962, first Hispanic American elected to the U.S. Senate.
Clark, George Rogers 1752–1818, captured three British forts during Revolutionary War (p. 287).
Clark, William 1770–1838, explored Louisiana Purchase with Lewis (p. 355).
Clinton, William J. 1946–, 42nd President of the United States, 1993–2001; impeached, then acquitted (p. 513).
Columbus, Christopher 1451–1506, Italian navigator; reached the Americas (p. 96).
Cooper, James Fenimore 1789–1851, novelist and historian; wrote stories about the American frontier (p. 365).
Cornwallis, Charles 1738–1805, English general in Revolutionary War; surrendered to Americans in 1781 (p. 287).
Coronado, Francisco Vázquez de 1510–1554, Spanish conquistador (p. 106).
Cortés, Hernán 1485–1547, Spanish conquistador (p. 104).
Crockett, Davy 1786–1836, pioneer and member of Congress; died at the Alamo (p. 398).

D

- Dawes, William** 1745–1799, patriot who rode with Paul Revere (p. 251).
de las Casas, Bartolomé 1474–1566, Spanish missionary opposed to slavery (p. 112).

- de Soto, Hernando** 1500?–1542, Spanish explorer (p. 106).
Dias, Bartholomeu 1450?–1500, Portuguese navigator (p. 93).
Dix, Dorothea 1802–1887, reformer who worked to improve care for the mentally ill (p. 393).
Douglass, Frederick 1817–1895, abolitionist and writer; escaped from slavery (p. 392).
Du Bois, W.E.B. 1868–1963, educator who helped create the NAACP (p. 526).

E

- Edwards, Jonathan** 1703–1758, preached American Puritanism (p. 178).
Elizabeth I 1533–1603, queen of England, 1558–1603; supported Walter Raleigh's colonization of Virginia (p. 124).
Equiano, Olaudah 1745–1797, West African taken into slavery; was freed and became abolitionist in England (p. 176).

F

- Franklin, Benjamin** 1706–1790, printer, writer, publisher, scientist, and inventor (p. 190).
Frémont, John 1813–1890, explorer of the West who helped make maps of the Oregon trail (p. 400).
Friedan, Betty 1921–, author of *The Feminine Mystique* and leader of women's rights movement (p. 529).
Fulton, Robert 1765–1815, civil engineer; built first profitable steamboat (p. 382).

G

- Gálvez, Bernardo de** 1746–1786, Spanish colonial administrator (p. 287).
Gama, Vasco da 1460–1524, Portuguese navigator (p. 93).
Garrison, William Lloyd 1805–1879, reformer and abolitionist (p. 425).
George III 1738–1820, king of England, 1760–1820; supported British policies that led to American Revolution (p. 204).
Goizueta, Roberto 1931–1998, immigrant from Cuba who became President of The Coca-Cola Company (p. 513).

- Grant, Ulysses S.** 1822–1885, 18th President of the United States, 1869–1877; Union general in Civil War (p. 454).
Greene, Nathanael 1742–1786, general in South during Revolutionary War (p. 287).
Grimké, Angelina 1805–1879, abolitionist and supporter of women's rights (p. 425).
Grimké, Sarah 1792–1873, abolitionist and supporter of women's rights (p. 425).

H

- Hale, Nathan** 1755–1776, patriot spy during Revolutionary War; hanged by British (p. 279).
Hamilton, Alexander 1755–1804, contributor to *The Federalist*; first Secretary of the Treasury (p. 306).
Hancock, John 1737–1793, first signer of Declaration of Independence (p. 265).
Henry, Patrick 1736–1799, Revolutionary leader and orator (p. 235).
Houston, Samuel 1793–1863, first president of Republic of Texas (p. 395).
Hudson, Henry ?–1611, English navigator; gave name to Hudson River (p. 124).
Huerta, Dolores 1930–, labor leader; founded United Farm Workers with Cesar Chavez (p. 534).

I

- Irving, Washington** 1783–1859, writer of humorous tales, history, and biography (p. 365).
Isabella 1451–1504 queen of Spain, 1474–1504; supported and financed Columbus (p. 96).

J

- Jackson, Andrew** 1767–1845, 7th President of the United States, 1829–1837; encouraged Western expansion (p. 364).
Jay, John 1745–1829, contributor to *The Federalist*; Chief Justice, U.S. Supreme Court (p. 306).
Jefferson, Thomas 1743–1826, 3rd President of the United States, 1801–1809; wrote Declaration of Independence (p. 264).

FACTS TO KNOW

The 50 United States

ALABAMA



22nd
Heart of Dixie

Population: 4,500,752
Area: 52,423 square miles
Admitted: December 14, 1819

ALASKA



49th
The Last Frontier

Population: 648,818
Area: 656,424 square miles
Admitted: January 3, 1959

ARIZONA



48th
Grand Canyon State

Population: 5,580,811
Area: 114,006 square miles
Admitted: February 14, 1912

ARKANSAS



25th
The Natural State

Population: 2,725,714
Area: 53,182 square miles
Admitted: June 15, 1836

CALIFORNIA



31st
Golden State

Population: 35,484,453
Area: 163,707 square miles
Admitted: September 9, 1850

COLORADO



8th
Centennial State

Population: 4,550,688
Area: 104,100 square miles
Admitted: August 1, 1876

CONNECTICUT



5th
Constitution State

Population: 3,483,372
Area: 5,544 square miles
Admitted: January 9, 1788

DELAWARE



1st
First State

Population: 817,491
Area: 2,489 square miles
Admitted: December 7, 1787

FLORIDA



27th
Sunshine State

Population: 17,019,068
Area: 65,758 square miles
Admitted: March 3, 1845

GEORGIA



4th
Peach State

Population: 8,684,715
Area: 59,441 square miles
Admitted: January 2, 1788

HAWAII



50th
The Aloha State

Population: 1,257,608
Area: 10,932 square miles
Admitted: August 21, 1959

IDAHOO



43rd
Gem State

Population: 1,366,332
Area: 83,574 square miles
Admitted: July 3, 1890

ILLINOIS



21st
The Prairie State

Population: 12,653,544
Area: 57,918 square miles
Admitted: December 3, 1818

INDIANA



19th
Hoosier State

Population: 6,195,643
Area: 36,420 square miles
Admitted: December 11, 1816

IOWA



29th
Hawkeye State

Population: 2,944,062
Area: 56,276 square miles
Admitted: December 28, 1846

KANSAS



34th
Sunflower State

Population: 2,723,507
Area: 82,282 square miles
Admitted: January 29, 1861

KENTUCKY



15th
Bluegrass State

Population: 4,117,827
Area: 40,411 square miles
Admitted: June 1, 1792

LOUISIANA



18th
Pelican State

Population: 4,496,334
Area: 51,843 square miles
Admitted: April 30, 1812

MAINE



23rd
Pine Tree State

Population: 1,305,728
Area: 35,387 square miles
Admitted: March 15, 1820

MARYLAND



7th
Old Line State

Population: 5,508,909
Area: 12,407 square miles
Admitted: April 28, 1788

MASSACHUSETTS



6th
Bay State

Population: 6,433,422
Area: 10,555 square miles
Admitted: February 6, 1788

MICHIGAN



26th
Great Lakes State

Population: 10,079,985
Area: 96,810 square miles
Admitted: January 26, 1837

MINNESOTA



32nd
North Star State

Population: 5,059,375
Area: 86,943 square miles
Admitted: May 11, 1858

MISSISSIPPI



20th
Magnolia State

Population: 2,881,281
Area: 48,434 square miles
Admitted: December 10, 1817

MISSOURI



24th
Show Me State

Population: 5,704,484
Area: 69,709 square miles
Admitted: August 10, 1821

MONTANA



41st
Treasure State

Population: 917,621
Area: 147,046 square miles
Admitted: November 8, 1889

NEBRASKA



37th
Peace Garden State

Population: 1,739,291
Area: 77,358 square miles
Admitted: March 1, 1867

NEVADA



36th
Sagebrush State

Population: 2,241,154
Area: 110,567 square miles
Admitted: October 31, 1864

NEW HAMPSHIRE



9th
Granite State

Population: 1,287,687
Area: 9,351 square miles
Admitted: June 21, 1788

NEW JERSEY



3rd
Garden State

Population: 8,638,396
Area: 8,722 square miles
Admitted: December 18, 1787

NEW MEXICO



47th
Land of Enchantment

Population: 1,874,614
Area: 121,598 square miles
Admitted: January 6, 1912

NEW YORK



11th
Empire State

Population: 19,190,115
Area: 54,475 square miles
Admitted: July 26, 1788

NORTH CAROLINA



12th
Tarheel State

Population: 8,407,248
Area: 53,821 square miles
Admitted: November 21, 1789

NORTH DAKOTA



39th
Peace Garden State

Population: 633,837
Area: 70,704 square miles
Admitted: November 2, 1889

OHIO



17th
Buckeye State

Population: 11,435,798
Area: 44,828 square miles
Admitted: March 1, 1803

OKLAHOMA



46th
Sooner State

Population: 3,511,532
Area: 69,903 square miles
Admitted: November 16, 1907

OREGON



33rd
Beaver State

Population: 3,559,596
Area: 98,386 square miles
Admitted: February 14, 1859

PENNSYLVANIA



2nd
Keystone State

Population: 12,365,455
Area: 46,058 square miles
Admitted: December 12, 1787

RHODE ISLAND



13th
Ocean State

Population: 1,076,164
Area: 1,545 square miles
Admitted: May 29, 1790

SOUTH CAROLINA



8th
Palmetto State

Population: 4,147,152
Area: 32,007 square miles
Admitted: May 23, 1788

SOUTH DAKOTA



40th
Coyote State

Population: 764,309
Area: 77,121 square miles
Admitted: November 2, 1889

TENNESSEE



16th
Volunteer State

Population: 5,841,748
Area: 42,146 square miles
Admitted: June 1, 1796

TEXAS



28th
Lone Star State

Population: 22,118,509
Area: 261,914 square miles
Admitted: December 29, 1845

UTAH



45th
Beehive State

Population: 2,351,467
Area: 84,904 square miles
Admitted: January 4, 1896

VERMONT



14th
Green Mountain State

Population: 619,107
Area: 9,615 square miles
Admitted: March 4, 1791

VIRGINIA



10th
Old Dominion

Population: 7,386,330
Area: 42,769 square miles
Admitted: June 25, 1788

WASHINGTON



42nd
Evergreen State

Population: 6,131,445
Area: 71,303 square miles
Admitted: November 11, 1889

WEST VIRGINIA



35th
Mountain State

Population: 1,810,354
Area: 24,231 square miles
Admitted: June 20, 1863

WISCONSIN



30th
Badger State

Population: 5,472,299
Area: 65,503 square miles
Admitted: May 29, 1848

WYOMING



44th
Equality State

Population: 501,242
Area: 97,818 square miles
Admitted: July 10, 1890

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



No
nickname

Population: 563,384
Area: 68 square miles
Incorporated: 1802

Geographic Terms

basin

a round area of land surrounded by higher land

bay

part of a lake or ocean extending into the land

coast

the land next to an ocean

coastal plain

a flat, level area of land near an ocean

delta

a triangular area of land formed by deposits at the mouth of a river

desert

a dry area where few plants grow



glacier

a large ice mass that moves slowly down a mountain or over land

gulf

a large body of sea water partly surrounded by land

harbor

a sheltered body of water where ships can safely dock

hill

a raised area of land, smaller than a mountain

island

a body of land surrounded by water

isthmus

a narrow strip of land connecting two larger bodies of land

lake

a body of water surrounded by land

mesa

a wide flat-topped mountain with steep sides, found mostly in dry areas

mountain

a steeply raised mass of land, much higher than the surrounding country

mountain range

a row of mountains

ocean or sea

a salty body of water covering a large area of the earth

plain

a large area of flat or nearly flat land

plateau

a large area of flat land higher than the surrounding land

prairie

a large, level area of grassland with few or no trees

river

a large stream that runs into a lake, ocean, or another river

sea level

the level of the surface of the ocean

strait

a narrow channel of water connecting two larger bodies of water

tree line

the area on a mountain above which no trees grow

tributary

a river or stream that flows into a larger river

valley

low land between hills or mountains

volcano

an opening in the earth, through which lava and gases from the earth's interior escape

wetland

a low area saturated with water



Glossary

A

- abolitionist** (ab uh LIH shuhn ist) someone who joined the movement to abolish, or end, slavery. (p. 424)
- absolute location** (AB suh loot loh KAY shuhn) the exact latitude and longitude of a place on the globe. (p. 116)
- activist** (AK tuh vihst) a person who takes action to change social conditions or unfair laws. (p. 526)
- agriculture** (AG rih kuhl chur) farming, or growing plants. (p. 40)
- ally** (AL ly) a person or group that joins with another to work toward a goal. (p. 229)
- amendment** (uh MEND muhnt) a change to the Constitution. (p. 316)
- annexation** (an ihk SAY shuhn) the act of joining two countries or pieces of land together. (p. 395)
- Antifederalist** (an tee FEHD ur uh lihst) someone who opposed the new Constitution. (p. 306)
- apprentice** (uh PREHN tihs) someone who studies with a master to learn a skill or business. (p. 199)
- armada** (ahr MAH duh) the Spanish word for a large fleet of ships. (p. 125)
- artisan** (AR tih zuhn) someone who is skilled at making something by hand, such as silver spoons or wooden chairs. (p. 198)
- assassination** (uh SAS uh nay shuhn) the murder of an important leader. (p. 473)
- astrolabe** (AS truh layb) a tool that measures the height of the sun or a star above the horizon. (p. 91)

B

- backcountry** (BAK kuhn tree) the mountainous area west of where most colonists settled. (p. 163)
- banish** (BAN ihsh) to force someone to leave a place. (p. 167)
- bar graph** (bahr graf) a graph that compares amounts of things. (p. 422)
- barter** (BAHR tur) to exchange goods without using money. (p. 70)
- battle map** (BAT uhl map) a diagram detailing movements of both sides that took part in a particular battle. (p. 284)
- benefit** (BEHN uh fiht) a gain or an advantage. (p. 194)
- Black Codes** (blak kohdz) laws that limited the rights of former enslaved people to travel, vote, and work in certain jobs. (p. 474)
- boomtown** (BOOM town) a town whose population booms, or grows very quickly. (p. 402)
- border state** (BOHR dur stayt) a slave state that stayed in the Union. (p. 452)
- boycott** (BOI kaht) the refusal to buy, sell, or use certain goods. (p. 236)
- braceros** (brah SHE rohs) Mexicans invited to work in the United States as temporary workers. (p. 505)

C

- Cabinet** (KAB uh niht) a group chosen by the President to help run the executive branch and give advice. (p. 321)
- camp** (kamp) a place where people live for a time in tents, cabins, or other rough shelters. (p. 460)
- campaign** (kam PAYN) a series of actions taken toward a goal, such as winning a presidential election. (p. 369)
- canal** (kuh NAL) a waterway built for boat travel and shipping. (p. 346)
- cape** (kayp) a strip of land that stretches into a body of water. (p. 137)
- capital** (KAP ih tuhl) a city where a government meets. (p. 322)
- capital resource** (KAP ih tuhl REE sawrs) a tool, machine, or building that people use to produce goods and services. (p. 17)
- caravan** (KAR uh van) a group of people and animals who travel together. (p. 86)

cardinal directions

cardinal directions (KAR dñ uhl dih REHK shuhn) the main directions: north, south, east, and west. (p. 13)

cash crop (kash krahph) a crop that people grow and sell to earn money. (p. 132)

casualties (KAHZ oo uhl tee) soldiers who are killed or wounded. (p. 454)

cause (kawz) an event or action that makes something else happen. (p. 248)

century (SEHN chuh ree) a period of 100 years. (p. 128)

ceremony (SEHR uh moh nee) a formal event at which people gather to express important beliefs. (p. 56)

cession (SEHSH uhn) something that is given up. (p. 397)

charter (CHAHHR ter) a document giving permission to a person or group to do something. (p. 131)

checks and balances (chehks uhnd BAHL uhns eh) a system that lets each branch of government limit the power of the other two. (p. 314)

circle graph (SUR kuhl graf) a graph that illustrates how a part compares with the whole. (p. 422)

circumnavigate (sur kuhm NAV ih gayt) to sail completely around something. (p. 101)

citizen (SIHT ih zuhn) an official member of a city, state, or nation. (p. 296)

civil rights (SIHV uhl ryts) the rights that countries guarantee their citizens. (p. 530)

civil war (SIHV uhl wawr) a war between two groups or regions within a nation. (p. 445)

civilian (sih VIHL yuhn) a person who is not in the military. (p. 462)

civilization (sihv uh lih ZAY shuhn) a group of people living together who have systems of government, religion, and culture. (p. 40)

claim (klaym) something declared as one's own, especially a piece of land. (p. 124)

clan (klan) a group of related families. (p. 48)

climate (KLY miht) the type of weather a place has over a long time. (p. 9)

colony (KAHL uh nee) an area of land ruled by another country. (p. 110)

commander (kuh MAN dur) the officer in charge of an army. (p. 254)

compact (KAHM pakt) an agreement. (p. 137)

compass rose (KUHM puhs roh) a part of a map that shows the cardinal and intermediate directions. (p. 13)

compromise (KAHM pruh myz) a settlement in which both sides give up something they want. (p. 304)

Confederacy (kuhn FEHD ur uh see) the name chosen by the states that left the Union at the time of the Civil War. (p. 444)

confederation (kuhn fehd ur AY shuhn) a type of government in which separate groups of people join together, but local leaders still make many decisions for their group. (p. 70)

conflict (KAHN fliht) a disagreement. (p. 539)

congress (KAHNG grihs) a group of representatives who meet to discuss a subject. (p. 229)

conquistador (kahn KEES tuh dawr) the Spanish word for conqueror. (p. 104)

conservation (kahn sur VAY shuhn) the protection and wise use of natural resources. (p. 18)

constitution (kahn stih TOO shuhn) a written plan for government. (p. 296)

consumer (kuhn SOO mur) someone who buys goods and services. (p. 25)

convert (kuhn VURT) to convince someone to change his or her religion or beliefs. (p. 112)

corps (kawr) a team of people who work together. (p. 356)

correspondence (kawr ih SPAHN duhns) written communication. (p. 241)

cost (kawst) a loss or sacrifice. (p. 194)

creed (kreed) a system of beliefs. (p. 543)

D

data (DAY tuh) information such as facts or numbers. (p. 182)

debtor (DEHT ur) a person who owes money. (p. 204)

decade (DEHK ayd) a period of 10 years. (p. 128)

declaration (dehk luh RAY shuhn) a statement that declares, or announces, an idea. (p. 264)

delegate (DEHL ih giht) someone chosen to speak and act for others. (p. 243)

democracy (dih MAHK ruh see) a government in which the people have the power to make political decisions. (p. 312)

desert (dih ZURT) to leave the army without permission. (p. 468)

discrimination (dih skrihm uh NAY shuhn) the unfair treatment of particular groups. (p. 425)

dissenter (dih SEHN tur) a person who does not agree with the beliefs of his or her leaders. (p. 167)

diversity (dih VUR sih tee) the variety of people in a group. (p. 145)

draft (draft) a system in which the government chooses people to serve in the military. (p. 455)

E

economy (ih KAHN uh mee) the system people use to produce goods and services. (p. 24)

ecosystem (EE koh sihs tuhm) a community of plants and animals, along with the surrounding soil, air, and water. (p. 31)

effect (ih FEHKT) an event or action that is a result of a cause. (p. 248)

Electoral College (ih LEHK tur uhl KAH luhdj) representatives from each state who vote for the President. (p. 320)

emancipation (ih man suh PAY shuhn) the freeing of enslaved people. (p. 456)

Emancipation Proclamation (ih man suh PAY shuhn prahk luh MAY shuhn) a statement issued by Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1836, which freed the slaves in areas of the Confederacy still at war with the United States. (p. 456)

empire (EHM pyr) many nations or territories ruled by a single group or leader. (p. 104)

entrepreneur (ahn truh pruh NUR) a person who takes risks to start a business. (p. 380)

environment (ehn VY ruh muht) the surroundings in which people, plants, and animals live. (p. 29)

epidemic (ehp ih DEHM ihk) an outbreak of disease that spreads quickly and affects many people. (p. 98)

equator (ih KWAY tur) the imaginary line around the middle of the Earth. (p. 9)

erosion (ih ROH zhuhn) the process by which water and wind wear away the land. (p. 30)

ethnic group (EHTH nihk groop) a group of people who share a language or culture. (p. 500)

executive branch (ihg ZEHK yuh tivh branch) the branch of government that suggests laws and carries out the laws made by Congress. (p. 313)

expedition (ehk spih DIHSH uhn) a journey to achieve a goal. (p. 104)

export (ehk SPAWRT) a product sent to another country and sold. (p. 175)

F

fall line (fawl lyn) the line where rivers from higher land flow to lower land and often form waterfalls. (p. 162)

famine (FAM ih) a widespread shortage of food. (p. 389)

federal (FEHD ur uhl) a system in which the states share power with the central government. (p. 303)

Federalist (FEHD ur uh lihst) a supporter of the Constitution. (p. 306)

flatboat (FLAT boht) a large, rectangular boat partly covered by a roof. (p. 346)

flow lines (floh lynz) lines that show where people or objects come from and where they go. The thickness of the lines shows how many have moved. (p. 510)

foreign policy (FAWR ihn PAWL ih see) a government's actions toward other nations. (p. 364)

forty-niner (FAWR tee NY nur) a miner who went to California in 1849. (p. 402)

free enterprise (free EHN tur pryz) the system in which people may start any business that they believe will succeed. (p. 198)

free market economy

free market economy (free MAHR kiht ih KAHN uh mee) an economic system in which the people, not the government, decide what will be produced. (p. 198)

free state (free steyt) a state that did not have slavery. (p. 432)

Freedmen's Bureau (FREED mehnz BYOOR oh) an organization that provided food, clothing, medical care, and legal advice to poor blacks and whites. (p. 474)

front (fruhnt) where the fighting takes place in a war. (p. 396)

frontier (FRUHN teer) the edge of a country or settled region. (p. 345)

fugitive (FYOO jih tihv) a person who is running away. (p. 434)

G

geography (jee AHG ruh fee) the study of the world and the people and things that live there. (p. 6)

glacier (GLAY shur) a huge, thick sheet of slowly moving ice. (p. 39)

gold rush (gohld ruhsh) a movement of many people hurrying to the same area to look for gold. (p. 402)

Great Compromise (grayt KAHM pruh myz) Roger Sherman's suggestion that the states with the largest populations send the most representatives to the House of Representatives but each state have the same number of representatives in the Senate. (p. 304)

growing season (GROH ihng SEE zuhn) the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow. (p. 161)

H

hacienda (hah see EHN duh) a large farm or ranch, often with its own village and church. (p. 112)

heritage (HEHR ih tihj) something that is passed down from one generation to the next. (p. 514)

home front (hohm fruhnt) all the people in a country who are not in the military during wartime. (p. 462)

human resources (HYOO muhn REE sohrr uhzh) people and the skills and knowledge they bring to their work. (p. 17)

I

immigrant (IHM ih gruhnt) a person who moves to another country to live. (p. 388)

impeach (ihm PEECH) to charge a government official with a crime. (p. 475)

import (IHM pawrt) a good brought into one country from another. (p. 175)

inauguration (ihn AW gyuh ray shuhn) the official ceremony to make someone President. (p. 321)

indentured servant (ihn DEHN churd SUR vuhnt) someone who agreed to work for a number of years in exchange for the cost of a voyage to North America. (p. 132)

independence (ihn duh PEHN duhns) freedom from being ruled by someone else. (p. 262)

indigo (IHN duh goh) a plant that can be made into a dark blue dye. (p. 211)

Industrial Revolution (ihn DUHS tree uhl rehvh uh LOO shuhn) a period of time marked by changes in manufacturing and transportation. (p. 378)

industry (IHN duh stree) all the businesses that make one kind of product or provide one kind of service. (p. 174)

inflation (ihn FLAY shuhn) a rise in the prices of goods. (p. 273)

injustice (ihn JUHS tihs) unfair treatment that abuses a person's rights. (p. 390)

inset map (IHN seht map) a small map within a larger one that may show a close-up of an area or provide other information about it. (p. 13)

interchangeable parts (ihn tur CHAYN juh buhl pahrtz) parts made by a machine to be exactly the same in size and shape. (p. 379)

interest (IHN trihst) what people pay to borrow money. (p. 322)

intermediate directions (ihn tur MEE dee iht dih REHK shuhnzh) the in-between directions of northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest. (p. 13)

interpreter (ihn TUR prih tur) someone who helps speakers of different languages understand each other. (p. 356)

invasion (ihn VAY zhuhn) an attack by an armed force to conquer another country. (p. 125)

invest (ihn VEHS) to put money into something to try to earn more money. (p. 131)

irrigation (ihh ih GAY shuhn) a way of supplying water to crops with streams, ditches, or pipes. (p. 55)

J

Jim Crow (jihm kroh) laws that segregated African Americans from other Americans. (p. 484)

judicial branch (joo DISH uhl branch) the branch of government that decides the meaning of laws and whether the laws have been followed. (p. 313)

K

kingdom (KIHNNG duhm) a place ruled by a king or queen. (p. 86)

L

laborer (LAY buhr ur) a person who does hard physical work. (p. 198)

landform (LAND fohrm) a feature on the surface of the land. (p. 8)

legislative branch (LEHJ ih slay tihv branch) the branch of government that makes laws for the country. (p. 313)

legislature (LEHJ ih slay chur) a group of people with the power to make and change laws. (p. 203)

liberty (LIHB uhr tee) freedom from being controlled by another government. (p. 235)

line graph (lyn graf) a graph that shows change over time. (pp. 182, 422)

lodge (lawj) a type of home that Plains Indians made using bark, earth, and grass. (p. 61)

longhouse (LAWNG hows) a large house made out of wood poles and covered with bark. (p. 69)

Loyalist (LOI uh lihst) someone who was still loyal to the king. (p. 270)

motto

M

manifest destiny (MAN uh fehst DEHS tuh nee) the belief that the United States should spread across the entire North American continent, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. (p. 395)

manufacturer (man yuh FAK chuhr ur) someone who uses machines to make goods. (p. 354)

map legend (map LEHJ uhnd) a part of a map that explains any symbols or colors on a map. (p. 13)

map scale (map skayl) a part of a map that compares distance on a map to distance in the real world. (p. 13)

mass production (mas pruh DUHK shuhn) making many identical products at once. (p. 379)

massacre (MAS uh kur) the killing of many people. (p. 240)

mercenary (MUR suh nehr ee) a soldier who is paid to fight for a foreign country. (p. 279)

merchant (MUR chunt) someone who buys and sells goods to earn money. (p. 84)

meridian (muh RIHD ee uhn) a line of longitude. (p. 116)

Middle Passage (MIHD uhl PAHS ihj) the voyage of enslaved Africans from Africa to the West Indies. (p. 176)

migrant worker (MY gruhnt WUR kuhr) a person who moves from place to place to find work, mostly on farms. (p. 534)

migration (my GRAY shuhn) a movement from one region to another. (p. 39)

militia (muh LIHSH uh) a group of ordinary people who train for battle. (p. 250)

minutemen (MIHN iht mehn) militia with special training. They had to be ready for battle at a minute's notice. (p. 251)

mission (MIHSH uhn) a religious community where priests taught Christianity. (p. 110)

missionary (MIHSH uh nehr ee) a person who teaches his or her religion to others who have different beliefs. (p. 146)

motto (MAHT oh) a short statement that explains an ideal or a goal. (p. 515)

smuggling

smuggling (SMUHG lihng) to import goods illegally. (p. 235)

source (sawrs) the place where a river begins. (p. 357)

specialization (spehsh uh lih ZAY shuhn) the result of people making the goods they are best able to produce with the resources they have. (p. 24)

spiritual (SPIHR ih choo uhl) an African American religious folk song. (p. 214)

staple (STAY puhl) a main crop that is used for food. (p. 56)

stock (stahk) a share of ownership in a company. (p. 131)

strategy (STRAT uh jee) a plan of action. (p. 286)

suffrage (SUHF rihj) the right to vote. (p. 368)

suffragist (SUHF ruh jihst) a woman who worked to gain the right to vote. (p. 325)

summary (SUHM uh ree) a short description of the main points in a piece of writing. (p. 66)

surplus (SUHR pluhs) extra. (p. 47)

surrender (suh REHN dur) to give up. (p. 288)

T

tariff (TAR ihf) a tax on imported goods. (p. 418)

tax (taks) money that people pay to their government in return for services. (p. 234)

technology (teh NAHL uh jee) the use of scientific knowledge and tools to do things better and more rapidly. (p. 90)

telegraph (TEHL ih graf) a machine that sends electric signals over wires. (p. 467)

temperance (TEHM pur uhns) controlling or cutting back on the drinking of alcohol. (p. 390)

tenement (TEHN uh muhnt) a rundown, poorly maintained apartment building. (p. 500)

territory (TEHR ih tawr ee) land ruled by a national government but which has no representatives in the government. (p. 297)

textile (TEHKS tyl) cloth or fabric. (p. 378)

tidewater (TYD wah tur) the area where the water in rivers and streams rises and falls with the ocean's tides. (p. 162)

tolerance (TAHL ur uhns) respect for beliefs that are different from one's own. (p. 145)

total war (TOHT uhl wawr) the strategy of destroying an enemy's resources. (p. 467)

town meeting (town MEET ihng) a gathering where colonists held elections and voted on the laws for their towns. (p. 166)

trade (trayd) the buying and selling of goods. (p. 25)

traitor (TRAY tur) someone who is not loyal. (p. 286)

travois (truh VOY) equipment similar to a sled that was made from two long poles and usually pulled by a dog. (p. 61)

treason (TREE zuhn) the crime of fighting against one's own government. (p. 266)

treaty (TREE tee) an official agreement between nations or groups. (p. 190)

U

unconstitutional (uhn kahn stih TOO shuh nuhl) not in agreement with the Constitution. (p. 314)

Underground Railroad (UHN dur ground RAYL rohnd) a series of escape routes and hiding places to bring slaves out of the South. (p. 426)

Union (YOON yuhn) another name for the United States. (p. 433)

V

veto (VEE toh) to reject. (p. 314)

victory (VIHK tuh ree) success in battle against an enemy. (p. 279)

volunteer (vahI uhn TEER) someone who helps other people without being paid. (p. 542)

W

wagon train (WAG uhn trayn) a line of covered wagons that moved together. (p. 401)

wampum (WAHM puhm) pieces of carefully shaped and cut seashell made into strings or belts. (p. 70)