

Words to Survive History Class

1.	18 th Century - 1701-1800
2.	19 th Century - 1801-1900
3.	20 th Century - 1901-2000
4.	Absolute Monarchy - king or queen has complete control of the government with no regard for the will of the people
5.	Acquisition - something gained or taken over
6.	Advocate - to argue in favor of something
7.	Apartheid – policy of separation of races enforced by law
8.	Assertion - a positive statement or declaration, often without support or reason
9.	Authority - power to govern
10.	Biased - to make judgments based on very few or no facts; taking sides
11.	Bloc - Group (of people, countries, lawmakers, etc) who are united for a common purpose
12.	Capitalism – economic system characterized by the following: private party ownership exists; individuals and companies are allowed to compete for their own economic gain; and free market forces determine the prices of goods and services.
13.	Civil Disobedience - refusal to obey laws to try to bring about a change in government policy
14.	Civil Rights – protections and privileges given to all U.S. citizens by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.
15.	Colony – a group of emigrants or their descendants who settle in a distant territory but remain subject to or closely associated with the parent country or a region that is controlled by a parent country.
16.	Communism – the final state of social evolution according to Marx, in which the state has withered away and economic goods are distributed according to need.
17.	Compelling Interest - powerful or major concern usually related to the government's power to intervene or act
18.	Condemn - to strongly disapprove
19.	Constitutional (Parliamentary) Monarchy - a constitution creates a democracy and the king or queen is a figurehead with no powers of government
20.	Credible - reliable; believable
21.	Culture - shared way of living in a society or among a group of people; a way of life
22.	Currency - money, usually paper money
23.	Density - refers to the number of people living in a certain area
24.	Devastate - to overwhelm with problems; destroy

25.	Discount Rate - interest rate charged by the Federal Reserve Bank on loans to member (commercial) banks
26.	Discrimination - actions based on prejudice usually based on race, religion, class or sex
27.	Disenfranchise - to take away the right to vote
28.	Economic - relates to the production and use of resources, goods and services
29.	Economic Union - 2 or more nations agree to work together to solve economic problems
30.	Emigration - the leaving of one country to settle in another
31.	Engage, - to become involved with; as in 2 countries entering into discussions with each other; to enter into battle
32.	Enlightenment - an movement that emphasized the use of reason to examine issues
33.	Espionage - the act of spying
34.	Ethnic - relating to people who share a common language, customs and religion
35.	Excise Tax - tax on goods and services produced and sold within a country
36.	Export - Good shipped out of a country to another country
37.	Favorable Balance of Trade - a nation exports more than it imports, making more money than it spends on goods from other countries
38.	Federalism – power shared between two sets of governmental institutions, those of the states and those of the central or federal authorities, as stipulated by the Constitution.
39.	Forum - a public meeting
40.	Free Market - economic system with little or no government regulation, associated with supply and demand influencing economic decisions
41.	Genocide - Planned effort to destroy an entire group of people who share a common characteristic; such as the Jews in the Holocaust
42.	Globalization – refers to the way in which people are drawn together by their own movements, flow of goods and services, ideas and information. It also refers to the effect that this has on the natural environment
43.	Heritage - Things passed down from one generation to the next
44.	Immigration - Movement by a person or persons to settle in a new country in which they are not native
45.	Imperialism - extension of one country's power and influence into other areas of the world
46.	Import - Good shipped into a country from another country
47.	Industrial Revolution - Time period during the 19 th century dominated by new technologies, inventions, urbanization and the rise of industrial factories
48.	Inflation - rising prices
49.	Infringement – contrary to or violate; go beyond the proper or usual limits

50.	Interdependence - 2 or more nations or groups rely on each other for the their needs
51.	International - Concerning 2 or more nations; between nations
52.	Internment Camp - camp for prisoners, usually political prisoners or war time prisoners
53.	Iron Curtain - barrier created by the Soviet Union to prevent communication and trade between Communist eastern Europe and democratic western Europe during the Cold War
54.	Jurisdiction - control or authority over something
55.	Laissez Faire – belief that the government should allow business to work free from governmental interference.
56.	Libel - use of false printed material to harm another person’s reputation
57.	Liberate - to set free
58.	Logical - clear and consistent reasoning or thinking
59.	Migration - Movement of people from one area to another
60.	Monarchy - rule by a royal family; a king or queen who inherits their position by birth
61.	Native - One who lives where he was born
62.	Natural Law - rules from nature that affect all humans and are more important than the rules of man, an important idea of the Enlightenment
63.	Objectives - Goals
64.	Obligation - something which a person believes he must do out of a sense of duty or because it is required by law
65.	Occupation - invasion and control of a nation or territory by a foreign power
66.	Persecute - to harass, annoy or pick on a person because of the beliefs, religion or race
67.	Perspective - a view or outlook on something
68.	Physical - refers to land features, such as mountains and hills
69.	Political - dealing with the affairs of government; refers to boundaries of nations and states
70.	Primary source - a document, speech, or other sort of evidence written, created or otherwise produced during the time under study
71.	Progressive Era - Time period during the 19 th century dominated attempts to reform and correct the problems society and government
72.	Propaganda – systematic spreading of ideas or beliefs reflecting the views and interests of those advocating a doctrine or cause
73.	Provisions - terms of an agreement, treaty, document, contract, etc.
74.	Ratification - formal approval
75.	Reason - using logical thinking to reach decision and judgments
76.	Refute - to prove something false; to deny the accuracy or truth of something
77.	Regulations - government rules designed to control behavior and actions of

	groups, businesses, etc.
78.	Reliable - dependable; trustworthy
79.	Reparations - Payments made from one country to another for war damages and war costs
80.	Residence - refers to areas where people's homes are located
81.	Resolve - to find a solution
82.	Reunification - to come together again after being divided
83.	Rural - relating to farming regions; "the country"
84.	Sectionalism - strong regard for or concern for the interests of a particular locality or region rather than a nation as a whole
85.	Segregation – The policy or practice of separating people of different races, classes or ethnic groups, as in schools, housing and public or commercial facilities, especially as a form of discrimination.
86.	Separation of Powers – the distribution of political power among the branches of government, giving each branch a particular set of responsibilities
87.	Single Market - 2 or more areas unite for economic purposes, usually trade
88.	Slander - use of false spoken statements to harm another's reputation
89.	Socialism – any one of various systems in which the means of producing goods are owned by the community or the government rather than by private individuals with all people sharing in the work and the goods produced
90.	Statistical - information presented by using numbers
91.	Suburban - refers to residential communities surrounding a large city
92.	Suffrage - the right to vote
93.	Suppress - to end or stop actions in order to prevent information from becoming public knowledge; to end or put down a rebellion
94.	Tariffs - Taxes on imports or exports
95.	Tenant Farming - a farmer pays rent to work land owned by someone else
96.	Theocracy- type of government based on religious rules and authority; religious leaders are also the political leaders
97.	Thesis - an idea or thought supported with facts
98.	Unbiased - impartial; unprejudiced; not taking sides
99.	Urban - Relating to cities
100.	Versailles Treaty - treaty that attempted to resolve World War I by punishing Germany, creating the League of Nations, etc.