Words to Survive History Class

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| 1. | 18th Century, 1701-1800 |
| 2. | 19th Century, 1801-1900 |
| 3. | 20th 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 the 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. | Civil Disobedience, refusal to obey laws to try to bring about a change in government policy |
| 13. | Civil Rights – protections and privileges given to all U.S. citizens by the Constitution and Bill of rights  |
| 14. | 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. |
| 15. | Compelling Interest, powerful or major concern usually related to the government’s power to intervene or act |
| 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. | Condemn, to strongly disapprove |
| 18. | Constitutional Monarchy, a constitution creates a democracy and the king or queen is a figurehead with no powers of government |
| 19. | Credible, reliable; believable |
| 20. | Cultural, shared way of living in a society or among a group of people; a way of life |
| 21. | Condemn, to strongly disapprove |
| 22. | Currency, money, usually paper money |
| 23. | Density, refers to the number of people living in a certain area |
| 24. | Devastating, 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 18th century 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 is 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 ethnic group; such as the Holocaust |
| 42. | Heritage, Things passed down from one generation to the next |
| 43. | Immigration, Movement by a person or persons to settle in a new country in which they are not native |
| 44. | Imperialism, extension of one country’s power and influence into other areas of the world |
| 45. | Import, Good shipped into a country from another country |
| 46. | Indigenous, Native to a region or country |
| 47. | Industrial Revolution, Time period during the 19th 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 government 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, riles 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 19th century dominated attempts to reform and correct the problems society and government |
| 72. | Propaganda – the 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. |