NCFE 2019 Vocab

1. Columbian Exchange: European explorers took plants and animals to the Americas, then they brought back new plants and animals to Europe, Asia and Africa.
2. Jamestown: The first permanent English settlement in North America
3. Indentured Servants: These servants signed a contract to work for four to seven years for those who paid for their journey to America.
4. Slave Codes: Laws passed by the southern colonies to control the slaves.
5. Puritans: Religious group that wanted to purify or reform the Anglican (English) church.
6. Pilgrims: Separatist group that left England in the 1600s to escape religious persecution.
7. Mayflower Compact: Legal contract that established self-government in the colonies.
8. Quakers: Largest religious groups in New Jersey, believed in equality and non-violence.
9. English Bill of Rights: An act passed by Parliament to limit the powers of the English monarch(king).
10. Triangular trade: A system in which goods and slaves were traded among the Americas, Britain and Africa.
11. Enlightenment: Movement that took place in the 1700s the spread the idea that reason and logic could improve society.
12. Stamp Act: Required colonists to pay for an official stamp or seal when they bought paper items.
13. Boston Massacre: British soldiers firing into a crowd of colonists killing five men.
14. Tea Act: allowed the British East India Company to sell tea directly to the colonists, leading to less smuggling from the colonists, which would create more tax money.
15. Boston Tea Party: Sons of Liberty, disguised as Native Americans, snuck onto tea ships in the Boston Harbor and dumped over 340 tea chests into the harbor.
16. Intolerable Acts: Boston Harbor is closed, and British troops are required to be quartered in colonists’ homes.
17. First Continental Congress: Gathering of colonial leaders who had issues with the relationship between colonies and Britain. Agreed to boycott British goods.
18. Patriots: colonists that chose to fight for independence from Great Britain. Also 6x superbowl champs.
19. Loyalists: Colonists who chose to side with the British.
20. Minutemen: Local militia who were ready to fight at a moments notice.
21. Redcoats: Nickname the colonists gave the British soldiers because their uniforms were red.
22. Second Continental Congress: Group of colonists that came together to start the first attempt at a republican government.
23. Continental Army: Massachusetts militia, authorized by the Second Continental Congress, to become the official Army.
24. Common Sense: 47 page pamphlet that was distributed in Philadelphia.
25. Declaration of Independence: Formal announcement that the colonies will be breaking away from Britain.
26. Mercenaries: foreign soldiers who fought for pay not loyalty.
27. Battle of Trenton: Important patriot victory, American soldiers took more than 900 prisoners.
28. Battle of Saratoga: Turning point of the Revolutionary War.
29. Battle of Yorktown: Last major battle of the Revolutionary War.
30. Treaty of Paris: Great Britain recognized the independence of the US. Set America’s borders.
31. Magna Carta: Made the King of England subject to the law
32. Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom: Document declared no person would be forced to attend a particular church.
33. Articles of Confederation: First attempt at government for the US, Congress was the single branch of government, and states had more power than the federal government.
34. Ratification: Official approval.
35. Land Ordinance of 1785: Passed by congress, system that set up a plan for surveying and dividing up western land.
36. Northwest Ordinance of 1787: Formed a political region for the area above.
37. Tariffs: Taxes on imports or exports.
38. Shay’s Rebellion: Uprising of farmers to protest high taxes and heavy debt.
39. Virginia Plan: Representation in the legislature. Larger states would have more votes in government.
40. New Jersey Plan: Each state would have equal representation in legislature.
41. Great Compromise: House of Reps will be based on population, Senate will have equal representation.
42. Three-Fifths Compromise: Three fifths of the slave population would be included in the population for representation.
43. Popular Sovereignty: “People Rule”
44. Legislative Branch: Proposing and Passes laws (Senate and House of Reps).
45. Executive Branch: Enforces Laws (President).
46. Judicial Branch: Interprets laws (Supreme Court)
47. Checks and Balances: Keeps any branch from becoming too powerful.
48. Federalism: Divides power between the federal government and the state government.
49. Anti Federalist: People who opposed the constitution.
50. Federalists: Supported the constitution.
51. Amendments: Official changes
52. Bill of Rights: 10 proposed amendments intended to protect citizen’s rights.
53. Electoral College: Body of electors who represent the people’s vote in choosing the president.
54. Judiciary Act of 1789: Created three levels of federal courts.
55. Whiskey Rebellion: Farmers lashed out against the tax on whiskey.
56. Louisiana Purchase: US bought land from the French that doubled the size of the US.
57. Treaty of Ghent: Ended the War of 1812.
58. Nationalism: feeling of pride and loyalty to a nation.
59. Era of Good Feelings: From 1817-1825 the economy grew rapidly and a spirit of nationalism and optimism prevailed.
60. Monroe Doctrine: stated the US would view any European attempts to further colonize America as “dangerous to our peace and safety.”
61. Missouri Compromise: Missouri would be a slave state, Maine would be a free state and slavery would stop at Missouri’s southern border. Settled issue of the expansion of slavery.
62. Indian Removal Act: Authorized the Removal of Native Americans who lived east of the Mississippi River to the west.
63. Trail of Tears: 800 mile forced march of Native Americans who endured disease, hunger, and harsh weather.
64. Chisolm Trail: Earliest and most popular route for cattle drivers.
65. Homestead Act: Gave government owned land to small farmers.
66. Forty-Niners: Nickname for gold seeking migrants to California.
67. Industrial Revolution: Period of rapid growth using machines for manufacturing and production at hat began in the mid 1700s.
68. Trade Unions: Groups that tried to improve pay and working conditions.
69. Middle Passage: Voyage across the Atlantic Ocean that enslaved African Americans had to endure. Slaves were packed like cargo at the bottom of the ships and experienced disease, starvation, and torture.
70. Nat Turner’s Rebellion: Led a group of slaves in a plan to kill all slave owners and their families in the county.
71. Abolition: Complete end to slavery.
72. Underground Railroad: Network of people who arranged transportation and hiding places for escaped slaves.
73. Compromise of 1850: Senate finally passed five laws based on Clay’s resolution. Together these law became the compromise of 1850
74. Fugitive Slave Act: made it a crime to help runaway slaves and allowed official to arrest slaves in free areas.
75. Nativists: Americans and other who opposed immigration were called nativists.
76. Know-Nothing party: In 1849 nativists founded political organization known as Know-Nothing party.
77. Tenements: poorly designed apartment building that house large numbers of people.
78. Utopian communities: group of people who tried to form a perfect society
79. Second Great Awakening: Christian renewal movement during the 1790s-1800s.
80. Temperance Movement: Reform effort that urged people to use self-discipline and stop drinking alcohol.
81. Abolition Movement: Campaign to abolish, or end, slavery.
82. Seneca Falls Convention: First public meeting about women’s rights.
83. Compromise of 1850: Allowed California to enter the union (non-slave state)
84. Kansas-Nebraska Act: Plan that would divide the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase into two territories and allow the people of those territories to decide if they have slavery or not.
85. Fort Sumter: First battle of the Civil War.
86. Border States: Slave states that did not join the Confederacy.
87. Cotton Diplomacy: The idea that Great Britain would support the Confederacy because it needed the south’s cotton to support their exonomy.
88. First Battle of Bull Run: First MAJOR battle of the Civil War.
89. Battle of Antietam: Bloodiest single day battle of the Civil War.
90. Battle of Shiloh: Union army gained control of the Mississippi River.
91. Emancipation Proclamation: Abraham Lincoln’s order to free the slaves/
92. Habeas Corpus: Constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment.
93. Total War: Destroying civilian and economic resources.
94. Reconstruction: Process of Readmitting the former Confederate states to the Union.
95. 13th Amendment: Made slavery illegal.
96. Freedmen’s Bureau: Agency providing relief for freed slaves in the South
97. Civil Rights Act of 1866: This act provided African Americans with the same rights as whites.
98. 14th Amendment: Gave African Americans citizenship.
99. Reconstruction Acts: Divided the south into five military districts.
100. 15th Amendment: Gave African Americans the right to vote.
101. Ku Klux Klan: Secret society opposed rights for African Americans.
102. Poll Tax: Tax people had to pay in order to vote.
103. Segregation: Forced separation of blacks and whites in public places
104. Jim Crow Laws: Enforced segregation.
105. Sharecropping: Landowners provided land, tools and hosing in return for most of the harvest.
106. Patents: Exclusive rights to make or sell an invention.
107. Vertical Integration: Ownership of all businesses involved in each step of a manufacturing process.
108. Horizontal Integration: Owning all businesses in a particular field.
109. Trust: Legal arrangement grouping together companies under a single board.
110. Monopoly: Total ownership of a product or service.
111. Progressives: Tried to solve problems caused by rapid growth and urbanization.
112. Muckrackers: Journalists that exposed the filth of society.
113. Capitalism: Private businesses run most industries and competition determines the price of goods.
114. 18th Amendment: Prohibited the sale, production and transit of alcohol.
115. 19th Amendment: Women’s right to vote.
116. Imperialism: Building an empire by founding colonies or conquering other nations.
117. Isolationism: Avoiding involvement in the affairs of other countries.
118. Yellow Journalism: Exaggerated news stories.
119. Dollar Diplomacy: Influencing governments through economic not military intervention.
120. Zimmerman Note: Brought the US into WWI.
121. Treaty of Versailles: Peace settlement of WWI.
122. Reparations: Payments for war damages.
123. Flappers: Women that openly challenged the idea of how women were supposed to behave.
124. Red Scare: Time of fear of Communists.
125. 21st Amendment: Ended prohibition (18th amendment).
126. Talkie: Motion picture with sound.
127. Harlem Renaissance: Period of African American artistic accomplishment.
128. Black Tuesday: Day the stock market crashed.
129. New Deal: Roosevelt created programs to help battle the Great Depression.
130. Fireside Chats: Radio addresses where Roosevelt spoke directly with the American People.
131. Totalitarianism: Political system where the government controls every aspect of its citizen’s lives.
132. Facism: Political system where the state is more important than the people.
133. Internment: Forced relocation and imprisonment of Japanese Americans.
134. Manhattan Project: Secret program to develop the atomic bomb.
135. Truman Doctrine: Providing aid to help foreign countries fight communism.
136. Marshall Plan: Western Europe received aid from the US for economic recovery after WWII
137. North Atlantic Treaty Organization: NATO
138. Arms Race: US and the Soviet Union Rushed to build more and more weapons.
139. Sputnik: World’s first artificial satellite in space (Soviet Union)
140. Berlin Wall: Concrete barrier between East and West Berlin.
141. Cuban Missile Crisis: US Navy blockaded Cuba. Blockade designed to prevent Soviet ships from bringing more weapons.
142. Vietcong: Communist guerilla forces, North Vietnamese.
143. 26th Amendment: Lowered voting age from 21 to 18.
144. Brown v. Board of Education: Segregation in schools and other public schools is illegal.
145. Little Rock Nine: First African American students to integrate Central High School in Little Rock. Were not allowed into the building.
146. Montgomery Bus Boycott: Thousands of African Americans stopped riding the busses after the arrest of Rosa Parks.
147. Civil Rights Act 1964: Banned segregation in public places.
148. Voting Rights Act of 1965: Protected African American’s voting rights.
149. Watergate: Scandal in which President Nixon resigned over accusations of illegal activity.
150. Affirmative Action: Practice of giving special consideration to nonwhites or women to make up for past discrimination.
151. Apartheid: A system of laws requiring racial segregation.
152. NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement