

# Glossary

## A

- abolish** (uh BOL ish) to do away with something, especially in reference to slavery
- abolitionist** (ab uh LISH un ist) a person who believes in ending slavery
- absolute** (ab soh LOOT) complete, unconditional, and unrestricted
- absolute monarchy** (ab suh LOOT MAHN ar kee) a form of government in which the king or queen has all the power
- accountability** (uh KOWNT uh BIL uh tee) responsibility
- accountable** (uh KOWNT uh buhl) responsible for
- account balance** (uh KOWNT BAL uns) the amount of money available in an account
- adapt** (uh DAPT) to adjust
- adequate** (AD uh kwit) satisfactory or sufficient
- adjust** (uh JUST) to change
- administer** (ad MIN uh stur) to manage
- administration** (ad MIN uh STRAY shun) in US government, the group of people in the executive branch during a president's term
- alike** (uh LIKE) the same, or close to being the same
- alliance** (uh LYE unss) a formal agreement establishing an association among nations for a particular reason
- amendment** (uh MEND munt) a change to a document, such as a change to a constitution
- analyze** (AN uh LIZE) to break information into parts
- annex** (AN eks) to add
- anointed** (uh NOYN ted) picked by divine choosing
- antitrust** (ANT ih TRUST) antimonopoly, or opposed to a company's having exclusive ownership of a type of product or industry
- appropriations** (uh PROH pree AY shunz) money set aside for a particular purpose
- armistice** (AR muh stus) a temporary peace agreement
- arsenal** (ARS uhn uhl) a place where weapons are stored
- Articles of Confederation** (AR tih kuhls uv kun FED uh RAY shun) the original agreement between the first 13 states, establishing a weak national government with no executive branch or court system
- assemble** (uh SEM buhl) to gather
- assembly** (uh SEM blee) a group
- assumption** (uh SUMP shun) an idea that is believed to be true but does not have proof
- authorization** (AW thuh ruh ZAY shun) approval

## B

- baby boom** (BAY bee BOOM) a rapid growth in the birthrate
- ballot** (BAL ut) a paper, card, or other device that is used to record a voter's selection
- barrier to entry** (BAIR ee ur too EN tree) a condition that prevents competition
- barter** (BAR tur) the direct exchange of one product for another product
- bias** (BYE uss) a belief, preference, or prejudice
- bicameral** (BYE KAM uh ruhl) a lawmaking body with two parts, or two chambers
- Black Codes** (BLAK KOHDZ) a set of laws that severely restricted the rights of former slaves
- blitzkrieg** (BLITS KREEG) "lightning war," or fighting that has great speed and force
- bloc** (blok) a group of nations that join together, as in the satellite countries of the former Soviet Union
- blockade** (blah KAYD) an attempt to cut off all communications and supplies to an area
- border** (BORD ur) a political boundary or separation between two separately governed states or nations
- boundary** (BOWN duh ree) a border
- boycott** (BOY kot) the refusal to use a service or product
- brinkmanship** (BRINK mun SHIP) a political strategy in which two opposing sides push each other to the brink, or edge, of war
- business cycle** (BIZ nuss SYE kuhl) a repeating pattern of economic activity consisting of an expansion phase and a contraction phase

## C

- Capital** (KAP uh tuhl) the money and supplies needed to run a business
- capitalism** (KAP ut uhl IZ um) an economic system that relies heavily on the private sector (individuals and businesses) to make the majority of economic decisions
- carrying capacity** (KAIR ree ing kuh PASS ut ee) the number of people that Earth can support
- casualties** (KAZH uhl teeZ) deaths and injuries
- category** (KAT uh GOR ee) a group
- cause** (kawz) a reason for an action or condition
- chart** (chart) a visual that organizes information by horizontal rows and vertical columns
- charter** (CHAR tur) a written code of rules or laws

**checking account** (CHEK ing uh KOWNT) a bank account that lets the account holder write checks to pay for purchases

**checks and balances** (cheks and BAL un sez) a system that allows each branch of government to change or override acts of another branch, thus preventing any one branch from gaining too much power

**circulation** (SUR kyuh LAY shun) passage from one person to another, especially the interchange of money

**civil liberty** (SIV uhl LIB ur tee) an individual's freedom to act without interference from the government

**civil right** (SIV uhl RITE) a person's right to full citizenship and equality

**civil rights movement** (SIV uhl RITES MOOV munt) the movement for equality, especially to guarantee fair treatment of African Americans

**Civil War** (SIV uhl wor) American war between the North (Union) and the South (Confederacy)

**clause** (klawz) a section in a legal document

**climate** (KLYE mut) general weather conditions

**climate change** (KLYE mut chaynj) the long-term alteration to weather patterns

**coalition** (koh uh LISH un) a team made up of several groups joined together for a common purpose

**Cold War** (KOHL D WOR) a political conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union that did not have armed fighting

**collective bargaining** (kuh LEK tiv BAR gun ing) the process of workers negotiating with their employer

**collectively** (kuh LEK tiv lee) as a whole

**commercial bank** (kuh MUR shuhl BANK) a for-profit business that provides financial services to people

**communism** (KOM yuh NIZ urn) an economic system that relies heavily on government ownership and control over businesses

**compact** (KOM pakt) an agreement

**compare** (kum PAIR) to find how two or more things are alike

**competition** (KOM puh TISH un) the effort to attract business by offering the best products, services, or prices; the opposite of a monopoly

**conclusion** (kun KLOO zhun) a judgment or an interpretation based on reasoning or logic

**confederacy** (kon FED er uh see) a union, or a group of people joined together for a common purpose; also, another term for the southern states during the American Civil War

**conflict** (KON flikt) a disagreement or a battle

**Congress** (KON gruss) the legislative branch of the US government, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives

**consent** (kun SENT) agreement

**conservative** (kun SURV uh tiv) related to a political group that thinks the government should have a limited role in regulating the economy and solving social problems

**conserve** (kun SURV) to keep things the same or to prevent waste or overuse

**constitution** (KON stuh TYOO shun) a document defining the basic laws and principles of government for a state or nation

**constitutional democracy** (kon stuh TYOO shun uhl dih MOK ruh see) a form of government in which the citizens elect representatives whose powers and responsibilities are defined by a constitution

**constitutional monarchy** (kon stuh TYOO shun uhl MAHN ar kee) a form of government that has both a legislative body elected by the people and a king or queen

**containment** (kun TAYN munt) a foreign policy that tried to keep communism from spreading

**contemporary** (kun TEM puh RAIR ee) current; also, happening in the same time period

**context** (KON tekst) the historical situation in which an event is set; also, the text surrounding a word or phrase

**continent** (KON tuh nunt) one of the seven large landmasses on Earth

**Contraction** (kun TRAK shun) a shrinking of the economy

**contradict** (KON truh DIKT) to oppose or conflict with

**contrast** (kun TRAST) to examine differences between things

**convey** (kun VAY) to communicate

**cooperation** (KOH OP uh RAY shun) working together

**corollary** (KOR uh LAIR ee) a conclusion, or a follow-up

**cottage industry** (KAH tij IN DUS tree) an industry in which people work to produce goods at home

**coup d'etat** (KOO day TAH) an overthrow of a government by a small group rather than by a general uprising

**credit** (KRED ut) the right to take ownership of something with an arrangement to pay for it later

**credit score** (KRED ut skor) a report of how well an individual pays debts

**credit union** (KRED ut YOON yun) a non-profit business that makes loans and offers other personal banking services to its members

**cultural diffusion** (KUHL chur uhl dif YOO zhun) the spread of cultural traits from one part of the world to another

**Cultural pattern** (KUHL chur uhl PAT urn) a collection of cultural traits

**cultural region** (KUHL chur uhl REE jun) an area of land defined by the kind of people who live there

**Cultural trait** (KUHL chur uhl TRAYT) an aspect of a culture, such as language, religion, customs, behaviors, or art

**culture** (KUHL chur) the way of life of a society or a human group

**currency** (KUR un see) money; bills and coins that are used in trade

## D

**data** (DAY tuh) statistics or other information, often organized in a map, chart, or graph

**debt** (det) money owed

**decimate** (DESS uh MAYT) to destroy a large percentage of a population

**declaration** (DEK luh RAY shun) a statement

**Declaration of Independence** (DEK luh RAY shuhn uv IN duh PEN dunss) the US document establishing the principle that government is based on the agreement of the people who are governed

**deficit** (DEF uh sut) a shortage

**definition** (DEF uh NISH un) the exact meaning of a word

**deflation** (dih FLAY shun) a decrease in the overall price level for goods and services over time

**delegate** (DEL uh gut) a representative; also, (DEL uh GAYT) to give authority to

**demand** (dih MAND) the amount of a product people are willing and able to buy at a certain price at a specific time

**demand curve** (dih MAND KURV) a graph that plots the numbers from a demand schedule, showing how price changes affect the demand for a product

**demand schedule** (dih MAND SKE juhl) a table showing how price changes affect the demand for a product

**demilitarized zone** (DEE MIL uh tuh rized ZOHN) an area where no military force can enter

**democracy** (dih MOK ruh see) a type of government in which the power to rule comes from the people

**demography** (dih MAHG ruh fee) the study of the size, growth, movement, and distribution of people

**demonstration** (DEM un STRAY shun) a public protest

**denounce** (dee NOWNSS) to speak out against something or someone

**deplete** (dee PLEET) to use up

**deposit** (dee PAH zit) to put money into an account

**depression** (dee PRESN un) a severe low point in the economy that lasts a long time

**describe** (dih SKRIBE) to provide details about a person, place, thing, or event

**détente** (day TAHNT) an ease in tensions between nations

**developed countries** (dih VEHL upt KUN trees) nations that are relatively rich and industrialized

**developing countries** (dih VEHL up ing KUN trees) countries with a relatively low standard of living and little industrial activity

**dialogue** (DYE uh lawg) a discussion, or a conversation

**dictator** (DIK TAYT ur) a ruler who has absolute power

**dictatorship** (dik TAYT ur SHIP) a form of government in which one ruler has complete control over a country

**different** (DIF urnt) unlike or not similar

**Digital Revolution** (DIJ it uhl rev uh LOO shun) the period beginning about 1980 when digital computer technology has been growing very quickly, changing the way businesses and the economy are run

**diplomacy** (duh PLOH muh see) the act of conducting negotiations between nations

**diplomatic** (DIP luh MAT ik) involved with managing relations between countries

**diplomatic recognition** (DIP luh MAT ik rek ug NISH un) the formal acceptance of the legal existence of a country

**direct democracy** (duh REKT de MOK ruh see) a form of government in which citizens vote on policies and laws

**direct initiative** (duh REKT in ISH ut iv) the right of citizens to draft proposed laws

**discrimination** (dis KRIM uh NAY shun) unfair treatment

**disenfranchise** (DIS un FRAN chize) to deprive someone of the right to vote

**displace** (dis PLAYSS) to move by force

**distribute** (dis TRIB yut) to spread out

**diversity** (duh VUR sut ee) variety or differences

**diverted** (duh VURT ed) directed away from something

**divine right** (duh VINE RITE) the belief that a monarch's right to rule comes from God

**division of labor** (duh VIZH un uv LAY bor) the way work is divided among workers

**domestic** (duh MES tik) within a country

**double jeopardy** (DUB uhl JEP urd ee) the procedure of putting someone on trial twice for the same offense

**downsize** (DOWN SIZE) to cut back

**draff** (draft) the requirement that young men serve in the armed services involuntarily

**drought** (drowt) a long period without rain

## E

**economic growth** (EK uh NAHM ik GROHTH) an increase in the gross domestic product (GDP) over a significant period of time

**economic stimulus** (EK uh NAHM ik STIM yoo luss) government spending intended to boost the economy or encourage it to grow

**economists** (ih KON uh musts) people who study the economy

**economy** (ih KON uh mee) the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services

**ecosystem** (EE koh SISS turn) a community of living things and their environment

**effect** (uh FEKT) something caused by an action or a condition

**efficiently** (ih FISH unt lee) done with the least cost and effort

**Emancipation Proclamation** (IH mant suh PAY shun PROK luh MAY shun) the official declaration by President Abraham Lincoln that freed enslaved persons living in Confederate states

**emissions** (ee MISH unz) pollution released into the air

**environment** (in VYE run munt) the surroundings in a particular area

**era** (AIR uh) a period of time

**escalate** (ESS kuh layt) to increase

**establish** (ess TAB lish) to set up

**ethnic cleansing** (ETH nik KLENZ ing) the killing of groups of people based on their nationality, religion, language, or cultural background

**European Union** (YUR uh PEE un YOON yun) a group of European nations joined together to reduce trade barriers, promote economic growth, and encourage environmental and human rights awareness

**executive agreement** (ig ZEK yuh tiv uh GREE munt) a formal agreement between two or more nations, arranged by the president but not requiring the US Senate's approval

**executive branch** (ig ZEK yuh tiv BRANCH) the branch of US government that oversees the day-to-day activities of the government

**expand** (ik SPAND) to increase

**expansion** (ik SPAN shun) the process of making something larger

**expenditure** (ik SPEN dih chur) money that is paid out

**exports** (EK SPORTS) goods and services sold to other countries

## F

**fact** (fakt) a statement that can be verified or proven

**factor of production** (FAK tur uv pruh DUK shun) a key resource used to produce goods and services

**fair trade** (FAIR TRAYD) trade that meets certain standards, such as workers being paid a living wage and having safe working conditions

**faulty logic** (FAWL tee LOJ ik) an error in reasoning that often leads to an inaccurate or incomplete conclusion

**federal** (FED uh ruhl) national government; or governmental power that is divided between a central government and the states

**Federal Reserve System** (FED uh ruhl ree ZURV SISS turn) the central bank of the United States, which provides services to strengthen the nation's financial system and sets monetary policy to stabilize the economy

**fertility rate** (FER TIL ut ee RAYT) birthrate

**fiat money** (FEE ut MUN ee) money that has value because of government order

**financial planning** (fuh NAN chuhl PLAN ing) organized steps that guide the spending, saving, and investing of money

**fiscal policy** (FISS kuhl PAH luh see) the taxing and spending policies of a government

**fluctuations** (FLUK chuh WAY shunz) changes, such as an increase or decrease in supply or demand

**foreign aid** (FOR un AYD) the help that a wealthy country offers to developing countries

**foreign direct investment** (FOR un duh REKT in VEST munt) an investment that a company makes in a foreign country

**foreign policy** (FOR uhn PAH luh see) the plan a country has for interacting with other countries

**forum** (FOR urn) a public meeting to discuss an issue

**fossil fuels** (FOSS uhl FYOOLZ) natural resources such as oil, coal, and natural gas that are used for fuel

**free trade** (FREE TRAYD) trade between countries without trade barriers

**full employment** (FUUL em PLOY ment) the economic condition in which only about 5 percent of the labor force is without work

**function** (FUNK shun) the role or purpose of something

**fundamental** (FUN duh'MEN tuhl) basic, essential

**fundamentalist** (FUN duh MEN tuhl ist) a person who believes in strict traditional interpretation of religious beliefs or principles

## G

**geography** (jee OG ruh fee) the study of Earth and the places on it

**geometric borders** (JEE uh MEH trik BORD ers) straight-line borders between states or nations, not related to a physical feature of Earth

**global culture** (GLOH buhl KUL chur) the acceptance of common aspects of life—such as music, food, and fashion—throughout the world

**globalization** (GLOH buh luh ZAY shun) the process of creating an economy that connects countries on a worldwide scale

**global society** (GLOH buhl suh SYE uh tee) a way of life in which people of the world are interconnected through technology

**global warming** (GLOH buhl WORM ing) an increase in the average temperatures on Earth

**goods** (guudz) products

**government** (GUV urn munt) the institution that makes and manages society's laws

**governor** (GUV urn ur) the chief executive of a state

**gravity** (GRA vuh tee) the physical force drawing two heavenly bodies (such as Earth and the Moon) together

**Great Depression** (GRAYT dee PRESH un) the very severe trough in the business cycle that occurred in the 1930s

**greenhouse effect** (GREEN howss ih FEKT) the trapping of energy from the Sun by carbon dioxide and other gases in Earth's atmosphere, leading to increased temperatures

**gross domestic product** (GROHSS duh MES tik PRAH dukt) GDP; the total market value of goods and services produced by a country in a single year

**guarantee** (gair un TEE) a promise or an assurance

**guerilla** (guh RIL uh) a member of an independent armed force

## H

**HIV/ AIDS** (H-I-V ADZ) global disease known as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

**hemisphere** (HEM uh SFIR) a half of Earth, as divided by the equator or by a meridian

**home rule laws** (HOHM ROOL LAWZ) state laws that give local governments a great deal of freedom to set up their own systems of government

**House of Representatives** (HOWS uv REP ri ZENT ut ivz) one of the two bodies in the legislative branch of US government; representation is determined by the size of each state's population

## I

**identify** (eye DEN tuh fye) to figure out or to name

**imbalance** (im BAL unss) the state of being out of proportion or unequal

**impact** (IM pakt) an effect

**imperialism** (im PIR ee uh LIZ um) the policy of a nation's ruling over a foreign land

**implement** (IM pluh munt) to carry out

**imply** (im PLI) to read into

**implication** (im pluh KAY shun) something suggested rather than stated directly

**implied main idea** (im PLIDE MAYN eye DEE uh) an idea suggested by information or evidence but not directly stated

**imports** (IM ports) goods and services brought from other countries

**inadmissible** (IN ad MISS uh buhl) not allowed

**incentive** (in SENT iv) motivation

**independence** (in duh PEN dunss) freedom from outside control

**independent** (in duh PEN dunt) a person who is not part of one of the major political parties

**industrialization** (in DUS tree uh luh ZAY shun) the changing of a country's economy so it is based on industry

**Industrial Revolution** (in DUS tree uhl REV uh LOO shun) the period from the late 1700s through the early 1800s when technology for producing goods grew rapidly, resulting in the establishment of factories

**inference** (IN fur unss) a form of "educated guess" based on facts

**inflation** (in FLAY shun) an increase in the overall price level for goods and services over time

**inflation rate** (in FLAY shun RAYT) the percentage of increase in the price for goods and services

**influence** (IN FLOO unss) to have an effect on

**innovation** (IN uh VAY shun) the development of new products, technologies, or services or creative changes to existing ones

**input** (IN puut) everything that goes into making a product

**institution** (IN stuh TYOO shun) an organization

**insurgent** (in SUR jent) an armed rebel

**interdependence** (IN ter dih PEN dunss) the state of relying on one another

**interest group** (IN trist GROOP) a group that tries to influence political decisions

**interest rate** (IN trist RAYT) the money that a lender charges a borrower, usually stated as a percentage

**international trade** (INT ur NASH uh nuhl TRAYD) the buying and selling of goods and services across national borders

**internment** (in TURN munt) the state of being confined or locked up

**interpret** (in TUR pret) to explain or make sense of

**intrastate** (IN truh STAYT) within the state

**irony** (EYE run ee) the use of words to describe the opposite of reality

**irrigation system** (ir uh GAY shun SISS turn) a system of ditches or canals that brings water to dry areas

**isolationism** (EYE suh LAY shuh niz um) the policy of not participating in international relations

**isolationist** (EYE suh LAY shuh nust) someone who wants his or her country to remain neutral or to stay out of world affairs

**issue** (ISH 00) a topic that concerns the public

**isthmus** (ISS muss) a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas

## J

**judge** (juhj) to evaluate

**judicial** (joo DISH uhl) having to do with a judge or a court system that interprets the law

**judicial branch** (joo DISH uhl BRANCH) the branch of US government that interprets laws

**judicial review** (joo DISH uhl ree VYOO) the power of the judicial branch to rule on the constitutionality of laws passed by the legislative branch or on actions taken by the executive branch

## K

**key** (kee) the part of a map explaining the symbols used on the map

## L

**laissez-faire capitalism** (leh say FAIR KAP ut uhl IZ um) the idea that a government should not interfere with the economy

**landform** (LAND FORM) a natural feature, such as a mountain or river, on Earth's surface

**latitude** (LAT uh tyood) a line running parallel to the equator, measured in degrees north and south of the equator

**law of demand** (LAW uv di MAND) a principle stating that as the price of a product increases, the number of products consumers are willing to buy decreases

**League of Nations** (LEEG uv NAY shunz) an international organization that helped nations settle disputes from 1919 to 1945

**legislative branch** (LEJ uh SLAYT iv BRANCH) the branch of a government that writes laws

**legislature** (LEJ uh SLAY chur) a lawmaking body

**liberal** (LIB ur uhl) related to a political group that thinks the government should regulate industries and be involved in social issues to protect citizens

**limited government** (LIM uh tud GUV urn munt) a government that restricts its role in the economy

**lobbyist** (LOB ee ust) a person who works to influence legislation

**longitude** (LON juh tyood) lines that run from the North Pole to the South Pole, measured in degrees east and west of the prime meridian

## M

**Magna Carta** (MAG nuh KAR tuh) the document King John of England was forced to sign in 1215, limiting the power of the monarch and ensuring the rights and privileges of the people

**main idea** (MAYN eye DEE uh) the most important information in a paragraph or text

**Manifest Destiny** (MAN uh FEST DESS tuh nee) the belief that the United States should occupy all the land to the Pacific Ocean

**market** (MARKut) any situation in which a buyer and a seller freely exchange one thing for another

**market equilibrium** (MAR kut EE kwuh LIB ree um) the economic situation in which there is a balance between supply and demand

**market structure** (MAR kut STRUK chur) the way a market is organized, for example as a monopoly or with competition

**meaning** (MEE ning) the message that a word or phrase expresses

**mechanization** (MEK uh nuh ZAY shun) the use of machinery

**migration** (mye GRAY shun) the movement of people from one country or place to another

**monarchy** (MON urk ee) the form of government in which a king or queen is the head of state

**monetary policy** (MAHN uh TAIR ee PAH luh see) the government's control of the money supply and interest rates

**money** (MUN ee) anything people will accept as a method of payment

**money supply** (MUN ee suh PLYE) the amount of money available for use at any one time

**monopoly** (muh NOP uh lee) a control over a service or product by one business

**morale** (mor AL) the confidence and enthusiasm of a group

**mortality rate** (mor TAL uh tee RAYT) death rate

**muckraker** (MUK RAYK ur) a radical journalist who exposes corruption in business or politics

**multicultural** (MUHL tee KUHL chur uhl) a country, region, or group that includes many cultures

**multiple-meaning word** (MUL tuh puh MEEN ing WURD) a word with more than one definition; for example, *scale* (tool used for weighing objects; thin plate covering a fish)

## N

**national debt** (NASH uh null DET) money the federal government owes to lenders

**naturalized** (NACH uh ruh LIZED) made a citizen

**natural resources** (NACH ur uhl REE sorss uz) the land, water, and raw materials that occur naturally in the environment

**negotiate** (nih GOH shee AYT) to come to an agreement

**negotiation** (nih GOH shee AY shun) a discussion to end a dispute

**New Deal** (NYOO DEE uhl) President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's programs and federal actions designed to counter the hardships of the Great Depression

**nonpartisan** (NON PART uh zun) politically independent

**nonprofit** (NON PRAHF ut) not for the purpose of making money

**nonprofit organization** (NON PRAHF ut ORG uh nuh ZAY shun) a private group that puts the money it makes toward reaching its overall goals

## O

**obtain** (ob TAYN) to get or secure

**oligarchy** (OHL uh GAR kee) a type of government in which only a few people rule

**opportunity cost** (op ur TYOO nut ee KAWST) the cost of giving up one option to choose another

**outcome** (OWT kum) the result of something

**outlying** (OWT lye ing) surrounding, distant

**output** (OWT puut) the product or service provided by a business

## P

**paraphrase** (PAIR uh FRAYZ) to use one's own words to restate an idea

**pardoned** (PARD und) forgiven

**Parliament** (PAR luh munt) the highest law-making branch of the government in England, Canada, France, and some other countries

**parliamentary democracy** (PAR luh MENT uh ree dih MOK ruh see) a form of government where citizens elect representatives to their legislature and the executive branch of the government is accountable to the legislature

**peak** (peek) a high point

**peer** (pir) someone who is of equal standing to another

**peninsula** (puh NIN suh luh) a body of land surrounded by water on three sides

**per capita** (PUR KAP ut uh) for each person

**personal budget** (PER sun uhl BUJ ut) an outline showing how much money a person will be spent on various expenses

**persuade** (pur SWAYD) to convince

**petition** (puh TISH un) a statement saying that a person wants to run for office

**physical boundaries** (FIZ i kuhl BOWN duh reez) natural features of Earth, such as rivers, that separate two areas

**place** (playss) the physical and human characteristics of a location

**plain** (playn) a large area of level land

**plank** (plangk) an issue in the policy statement of a political party

**plateau** (pla TOH) a flat area of land raised above nearby land

**platform** (PLAT form) a statement of beliefs and issues that a political party supports

**point of view** (POYNT uv VYOO) a way of looking at issues; an opinion or attitude

**political boundaries** (puh LIT i kuhl BOWN duh reez) lines that separates states and countries

**political cartoon** (puh LIT i kuhl kar TYOON) a drawing that expresses the artist's opinion by showing the subject in a humorous or ironic way

**political science** (puh LIT i kuhl SYE enss) the study of governments and how they work

**poll tax** (POHL TAKS) a fee that must be paid before a person can vote

**popular vote** (POP yuh lur VOHT) the votes cast in an election

**population** (POP yuh LAY shun) the inhabitants of an area

**population density** (POP yuh LAY shun DEN sut ee) the average number of people per square mile

**population explosion** (POP yuh LAY shun ik SPLOH shun) rapid population growth

**precipitation** (pri SIP uh TAY shun) rain, hail, snow, or other forms of falling water in the atmosphere

**prediction** (pri D1K shun) a guess about something that will happen or come next

**preview** (PREE vyoo) to quickly review something before reading it to get an idea about the subject or content



**price CeiHng** (PRISE SEE ling) a maximum price for a good, service, or resource

**price controls** (PRISE kuhn TROHLZ) price-setting for goods or services by the government

**price floor** (PRISE FLOR) a minimum price for a good, service, or resource

**price instability** (PRISE IN stuh BIL ut ee) drastic changes in the prices of goods and services

**price stability** (PRISE stuh BIL uh tee) the absence of large upswings or downswings in the price of goods and services

**prime meridian** (PRIME muh RID ee un) the 0° line of longitude that circles the globe, passing through the North Pole and the South Pole and running through Greenwich, England

**prime minister** (PRIME MIN uh stur) the head of the legislature

**proclamation** (PROK luh MAY shun) a formal public statement

**production possibilities curve** (pruh DUK shun POS uh BIL ut eez KURV) a graph showing all possible combinations of the number of products a supplier might produce

**productivity** (PROH duk TIV ut ee) the pace at which work is completed

**profit** (PRAHF ut) income left after subtracting expenses

**profit margin** (PRAHF ut MAR jun) the measurement of how much money a business keeps out of every dollar of its sales

**progressive** (pruh GRESS iv) interested in new ideas

**provision** (pruh VIZH un) a legal condition or requirement

**public goods** (PUB lik GUUDZ) goods that the government provides for all people to use; for example, parks

**public policy** (PUB lik PAH luh see) actions or decisions that affect everyone

**purpose** (PUR puss) a reason

## Q

**quota** (KWOH tuh) a fixed amount

## R

**ratify** (RAT uh fye) to approve

**rationing** (RA shun ing) limiting the availability of products, sometimes including food

**real GDP** (REEL JEE DEE PEE) the size of the economy, as adjusted for price changes and inflation (real gross domestic product)

**realm** (relm) an area or kingdom

**real wages** (REEL WAYJ ez) wages adjusted for inflation

**recall** (RE KAWL) a special election that permits citizens to vote an official out of office before his or her term is over

**recession** (ri SESH un) an economic downturn in which business activity slows, unemployment rises, and investment decreases

**Reconstruction** (REE kun STRUK shun) the period of rebuilding the nation after the Civil War ended in 1865

**recruit** (ree KROOT) to enlist, to encourage to sign up

**referendum** (REF uh REN dum) the right of voters to overturn legislation that has already been passed by voting against it in a general election

**reform** (ri FORM) a change to improve society and remove abuses

**refugee** (REF yuu JEE) a person who flees a country to escape danger

**region** (REE jun) an area of land that has a number of common elements

**regulation** (REG yuh LAY shun) a rule

**relevant information** (REL uh vunt in fur MAY shun) knowledge that is related or connected to a topic

**repeal** (ri PEEL) to end or take back

**representation** (REP ri zen TAY shun) the act of having someone speak or act on behalf of another person; also, a visual that shows information

**representative democracy** (REP ri ZENT ut iv dih MOK ruh see) a form of government in which the people elect representatives to run the government and make decisions on their behalf

**representative government** (REP ri ZENT ut iv GUV urn munt) a form of government in which the people elect others to represent them in government

**repression** (ri PRESH un) control by force

**reserve** (ri ZURV) to set aside

**revenue** (REV uh NYOO) income from a certain source, such as from taxes

**revolution** (REV uh LOO shun) the removal of one government or ruler and replacement with another

## S

**savings account** (SAY vingz uh KOWNT) a bank account where money is stored

**savings institution** (SAY vingz IN stuh TYOO shun) a business that makes loans to individuals rather than to businesses

**Scarcity** (SKAIR sut ee) a shortage of resources required to meet the unlimited wants and needs of the people



**science** (SYE unts) a method of learning about the natural world

**Scientific Revolution** (SYE un TIF ik REV uh LOO shun) the period from the late 1500s to the early 1600s during which scientific knowledge grew rapidly

**secede** (si SEED) to withdraw or break off from

**sectional** (SEK shun uhl) regional

**segregation** (SEG rih GAY shun) the practice of separating people or groups on the basis of race or another factor

**seize** (seez) to arrest someone or take possession of something

**Senate** (SEN ut) one of the two bodies in the legislative branch of US government; each state has two senators

**separation of powers** (SEP uh RAY shun uv POW urz) the division of government into branches; each branch has its own duties and responsibilities

**sequence** (SEE kwuns) a series; also, the order of events

**services** (SUR vus es) work done by a person to benefit another person

**shah** (shah) Persian word for "king"

**Social** (SOH shuhl) relating to human society

**social contract** (SOH shuhl KAHN trakt) the idea that government is a contract between leaders and the people

**Social Darwinism** (SOH shuhl DAR wuh NIZ um) the belief that society follows the biological principle of the survival of the fittest, where wealth and power go to those who are best suited or more fit

**specialization** (SPESH uh luh ZAY shun) the training, skill, and focus of working on one task

**spheres of influence** (SFIRZ uv IN FLOO unss) areas or regions controlled by a government or organization

**Stabilize** (STAY buh LIZE) to support and make steady

**Stipulate** (STIP yuh LAYT) to demand certain conditions

**subpoena** (suh PEE nuh) to issue a formal command requiring a person to testify in court

**suburbs** (SUB urbz) small communities outside urban areas

**succeed** (suk SEED) to follow or come after

**suffrage** (SUH frij) the right to vote

**summarize** (SUM uh RIZE) to restate the most important information from a text

**supply** (suh PLYE) the amount of a product businesses are willing and able to produce at a certain price at a specific time

**supply curve** (suh PLYE KURV) a graph that plots the numbers from a supply schedule, showing the impact of price changes on the quantity of a product supplied

**supply schedule** (suh PLYE SKEJ uhl) a table showing the impact of price changes on the quantity of a product supplied

**supporting details** (suh PORT ing DEE taylz) information that expands upon a main idea or makes it clearer

**Surge** (surj) a rapid rise

**surrender** (suh REN dur) to stop fighting by giving in to the opposing power

**sustainability** (suh STAY nuh BIL ut ee) living in a way that does not deplete resources or damage the environment

**sustainable development** (suh STAYN uh buhl dee VEL up munt) the process of meeting human needs while conserving resources so those resources will be available to future generations

**synthesize** (SIN thuh SIZE) to combine information from various sources

## T

**table** (TAYbuhl) a visual that organizes information by horizontal rows and vertical columns

**tariffs** (TAIR ufs) taxes on an imported product

**tax** (taks) a required payment by people to the government

**technology** (tek NOL uh jee) the machines and equipment developed from advances in scientific knowledge

**term** (turm) a period of time

**territory** (TAIR uh TOR ee) a government-controlled area that is not officially a state

**terrorism** (TAIR ur IZ um) the use of violence and fear to advance a cause

**terrorist** (TAIR ur ust) a person who uses fear and violence to advance a cause

**text structure** (TEKST STRUK chur) the organization of ideas in a text

**theory** (THIR ree) a general statement that explains facts observed by scientists

**third party** (THURD PAR tee) a political party other than the two major parties

**totalitarianism** (toh TAL uh TAIR ee uh NIZ um) a type of government in which people are completely subject to one ruler who has all the power

**trade agreement** (TRAYD uh GREE munt) a legal contract relating to trade between countries

**transact** (tranz AKT) to carry out or perform

**transfer payment** (TRANS fur PAY munt) money given to help people in need, funded by tax revenues

**Transportation Revolution** (TRANS pur TAY shuhn REV uh LOO shun) the period during the 1800s and early 1900s when steam engines were developed and new trade routes were established, enabling large quantities of goods to be moved around the world

**treaty** (TREE tee) a formal agreement between two or more nations that requires the US Senate's approval

**trend** (trend) the general direction of change

**trough** (trawf) the low point of the economy

## U

**unanimous** (yoo NAN uh muss) without dissent or disagreement

**unicameral** (yoo ni KAM uh ruhl) a lawmaking body with only one part, or one chamber

**urbanization** (UR buh nuh ZAY shun) the development and growth of cities as populations move away from rural areas

## V

**variety** (vuh RYE uh tee) a type; or diversity

**Venn diagram** (VENN DYE uh gram) a graphic organizer with two or more overlapping circles, used to compare and contrast information

**veto** (VEE toh) an action taken by a government leader, such as the president, to prevent a bill from becoming a law

## W

**weapons of mass destruction** (WEP unz uv mass dee STRUK shun) chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons designed to harm many people

**withdraw** (with DRAW) to take money out of an account

## Y

**yellow journalism** (YELL oh JURN uhl IZ um) reporting that is exaggerated and shows only one point of view