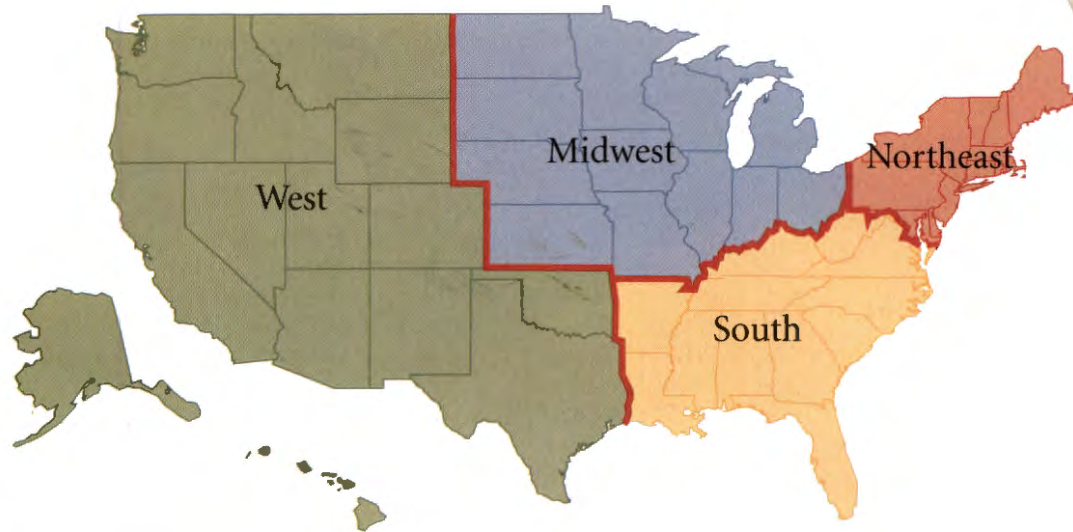


# The Fifty United States



## Alabama

**Capital:** Montgomery

**Organized as a territory:** March 3, 1817

**Entered Union:** December 14, 1819

**Order of entry:** 22nd state

**Motto:** We dare defend our rights.

**Geographic region:** South

**Nicknames:** Yellowhammer State, The Heart of Dixie

**Origin of name Alabama:**

May come from a Choctaw word,

meaning "thicket clearers" or "vegetation gatherers"

**State flower:** Camellia

**State bird:** Yellowhammer

**Largest city:** Birmingham

**Land area:** 50,750 square miles

**Land area rank:** 28th largest state

**Population:** 4,040,587

**Population rank:** 22nd largest state

**Postal abbreviation:** AL



## Alaska

**Capital:** Juneau

**Organized as a territory:** 1912

**Entered Union:** January 3, 1959

**Order of entry:** 49th state

**Motto:** North to the Future.

**Geographic region:** West

**Nicknames:** The Last Frontier, Land of the Midnight Sun

**Origin of name Alaska:**

Misinterpreted Aleut word, meaning

"great land" or "that which the sea breaks against"

**State flower:** Forget-me-not

**State bird:** Willow ptarmigan

**Largest city:** Anchorage

**Land area:** 570,374 square miles

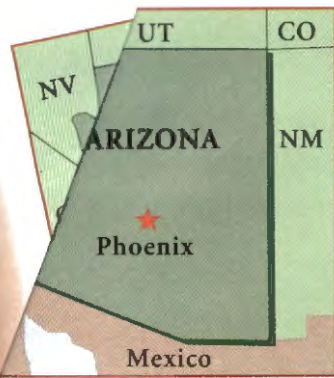
**Land area rank:** Largest state

**Population:** 550,043

**Population rank:** 49th largest state

**Postal abbreviation:** AK





### Arizona

**Capital:** Phoenix  
**Organized as a territory:** February 24, 1863  
**Entered Union:** February 14, 1912  
**Order of entry:** 48th state  
**Motto:** God enriches.  
**Geographic region:** West  
**Nickname:** Grand Canyon State  
**Origin of name Arizona:** From the Indian word Arizonac, meaning "little spring" or "young spring"

**State flower:** Saguaro cactus flower  
**State bird:** Cactus wren  
**Largest city:** Phoenix  
**Land area:** 114,000 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 6th largest state  
**Population:** 3,665,228  
**Population rank:** 24th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** AZ



### Arkansas

**Capital:** Little Rock  
**Organized as a territory:** March 2, 1819  
**Entered Union:** June 15, 1836  
**Order of entry:** 25th state  
**Motto:** The people rule.  
**Geographic region:** West  
**Nickname:** Land of Opportunity  
**Origin of name Arkansas:** From the Quapaw Indians

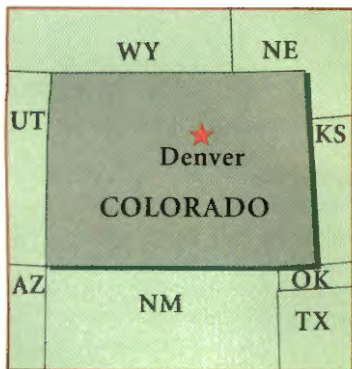
**State flower:** Apple blossom  
**State bird:** Mockingbird  
**Largest city:** Little Rock  
**Land area:** 52,075 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 27th largest state  
**Population:** 2,350,725  
**Population rank:** 33rd largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** AR



### California

**Capital:** Sacramento  
**Organized as a territory:** 1847  
**Entered Union:** September 9, 1850  
**Order of entry:** 31st state  
**Motto:** I have found it.  
**Geographic region:** West  
**Nickname:** Golden State  
**Origin of name California:** From a book, Las Sergas de Esplandián, by García Ordóñez de Montalvo, written about 1500

**State flower:** Golden poppy  
**State bird:** California valley quail  
**Largest city:** Los Angeles  
**Land area:** 155,973 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 3rd largest state  
**Population:** 29,760,021  
**Population rank:** Largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** CA



### Colorado

**Capital:** Denver  
**Organized as a territory:** February 28, 1861  
**Entered Union:** August 1, 1876  
**Order of entry:** 38th state  
**Motto:** Nothing without Providence.  
**Geographic region:** West  
**Nickname:** Centennial State  
**Origin of name Colorado:** From Spanish, meaning "ruddy" or "red"

**State flower:** Rocky Mountain columbine  
**State bird:** Lark bunting  
**Largest city:** Denver  
**Land area:** 103,730 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 8th largest state  
**Population:** 3,294,394  
**Population rank:** 26th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** CO

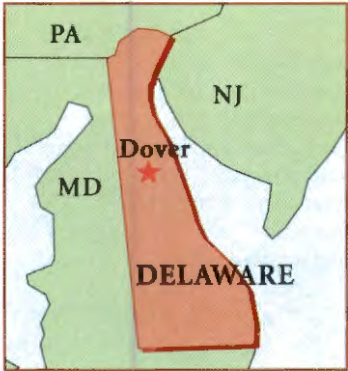




### Connecticut

**Capital:** Hartford  
**Became a colony:** 1662  
**Entered Union:** January 9, 1788  
**Order of entry:** 5th state  
**Motto:** He who transplanted still sustains.  
**Geographic region:** Northeast  
**Nicknames:** Nutmeg State, Constitution State

**Origin of name Connecticut:** From the Indian word *Quinnehtukqut*, meaning "beside the long tidal river"  
**State flower:** Mountain laurel  
**State bird:** American robin  
**Largest city:** Bridgeport  
**Land area:** 4,845 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 48th largest state  
**Population:** 3,287,116  
**Population rank:** 27th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** CT



### Delaware

**Capital:** Dover  
**Became a colony:** 1682  
**Entered Union:** December 7, 1787  
**Order of entry:** First state  
**Motto:** Liberty and independence.  
**Geographic region:** Northeast  
**Nicknames:** Diamond State, First State, Small Wonder  
**Origin of name Delaware:** From Delaware River and Bay, which were

named for Sir Thomas West, Lord De La Warr  
**State flower:** Peach blossom  
**State bird:** Blue hen chicken  
**Largest city:** Wilmington  
**Land area:** 1,982 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 49th largest state  
**Population:** 666,168  
**Population rank:** 46th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** DE



### Florida

**Capital:** Tallahassee  
**Organized as a territory:** March 20, 1822  
**Entered Union:** March 3, 1845  
**Order of entry:** 27th state  
**Motto:** In God we trust.  
**Geographic region:** South  
**Nickname:** Sunshine State  
**Origin of name Florida:** From the Spanish, meaning "feast of flowers"

**State flower:** Orange blossom  
**State bird:** Mockingbird  
**Largest city:** Jacksonville  
**Land area:** 53,997 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 26th largest state  
**Population:** 12,937,926  
**Population rank:** 4th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** FL



### Georgia

**Capital:** Atlanta  
**Became a colony:** 1733  
**Entered Union:** January 2, 1788  
**Order of entry:** 4th state  
**Motto:** Wisdom, justice, and moderation.  
**Geographic region:** South  
**Nicknames:** Peach State, Empire State of the South

**Origin of name Georgia:** In honor of George II of England  
**State flower:** Cherokee rose  
**State bird:** Brown thrasher  
**Largest city:** Atlanta  
**Land area:** 57,919 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 21st largest state  
**Population:** 6,478,216  
**Population rank:** 11th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** GA





## Hawaii

**Capital:** Honolulu  
**Organized as a territory:** 1900  
**Entered Union:** August 21, 1959  
**Order of entry:** 50th state  
**Motto:** The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness.  
**Geographic region:** West  
**Nickname:** Aloha State  
**Origin of name Hawaii:** Islands may have been named by Hawaii Loa, their traditional discoverer; may have been

named after Hawaii or Hawaiki, the traditional home of the Polynesians  
**State flower:** Yellow hibiscus  
**State bird:** Nene (hawaiian goose)  
**Largest city:** Honolulu  
**Land area:** 6,423.4 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 47th largest state  
**Population:** 1,108,229  
**Population rank:** 40th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** HI



## Idaho

**Capital:** Boise  
**Organized as a territory:** March 3, 1863  
**Entered Union:** July 3, 1890  
**Order of entry:** 43rd state  
**Motto:** It is forever.  
**Geographic region:** West  
**Nicknames:** Gem State, Spud State, Panhandle State  
**Origin of name Idaho:** An invented name of unknown meaning

**State flower:** Syringa  
**State bird:** Mountain bluebird  
**Largest city:** Boise  
**Land area:** 82,751 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 11th largest state  
**Population:** 1,006,749  
**Population rank:** 42nd largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** ID



## Illinois

**Capital:** Springfield  
**Organized as a territory:** February 3, 1809  
**Entered Union:** December 3, 1818  
**Order of entry:** 21st state  
**Motto:** State sovereignty, national union.  
**Geographic region:** Midwest  
**Nickname:** Prairie State

**Origin of name Illinois:** From an Indian word and French suffix, meaning "tribe of superior men"  
**State flower:** Violet  
**State bird:** Cardinal  
**Largest city:** Chicago  
**Land area:** 55,593 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 24th largest state  
**Population:** 11,430,602  
**Population rank:** 6th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** IL



## Indiana

**Capital:** Indianapolis  
**Organized as a territory:** May 7, 1800  
**Entered Union:** December 11, 1816  
**Order of entry:** 19th state  
**Motto:** The crossroads of America.  
**Geographic region:** Midwest  
**Nickname:** Hoosier State  
**Origin of name Indiana:** Meaning "land of Indians"

**State flower:** Peony  
**State bird:** Cardinal  
**Largest city:** Indianapolis  
**Land area:** 35,870 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 38th largest state  
**Population:** 5,544,159  
**Population rank:** 14th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** IN





### Iowa

**Capital:** Des Moines  
**Organized as a territory:** June 12, 1838  
**Entered Union:** December 28, 1846  
**Order of entry:** 29th state  
**Motto:** Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.  
**Geographic region:** Midwest  
**Nickname:** Hawkeye State  
**Origin of name Iowa:** Probably from an Indian word meaning "I-o-w-a,"

this is the place," or "the beautiful land"  
**State flower:** Wild rose  
**State bird:** Eastern goldfinch  
**Largest city:** Des Moines  
**Land area:** 55,875 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 23rd largest state  
**Population:** 2,776,755  
**Population rank:** 30th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** IA



### Kansas

**Capital:** Topeka  
**Organized as a territory:** May 30, 1854  
**Entered Union:** January 29, 1861  
**Order of entry:** 34th state  
**Motto:** To the stars through difficulties.  
**Geographic region:** Midwest  
**Nicknames:** Sunflower State, Jayhawk State

**Origin of name Kansas:** From a Sioux word, meaning "people of the south wind"  
**State flower:** Sunflower  
**State bird:** Western meadowlark  
**Largest city:** Wichita  
**Land area:** 81,823 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 13th largest state  
**Population:** 2,477,574  
**Population rank:** 32nd state  
**Postal abbreviation:** KS



### Kentucky

**Capital:** Frankfort  
**Became a colony:** 1607, as part of Virginia  
**Entered Union:** June 1, 1792  
**Order of entry:** 15th state  
**Motto:** United we stand, divided we fall.  
**Geographic region:** South  
**Nickname:** Bluegrass State

**Origin of name Kentucky:** From the Iroquoian word Ken-tah-ten, meaning "land of tomorrow"  
**State flower:** Goldenrod  
**State bird:** Kentucky cardinal  
**Largest city:** Louisville  
**Land area:** 39,732 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 36th largest state  
**Population:** 3,685,296  
**Population rank:** 23rd largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** KY



### Louisiana

**Capital:** Baton Rouge  
**Organized as a territory:** March 26, 1804  
**Entered Union:** April 30, 1812  
**Order of entry:** 18th state  
**Motto:** Union, justice, and confidence.  
**Geographic region:** South  
**Nicknames:** Pelican State, Sportsman's Paradise, Creole State, Sugar State

**Origin of name Louisiana:** In honor of Louis XIV of France  
**State flower:** Magnolia  
**State bird:** Pelican  
**Largest city:** New Orleans  
**Land area:** 43,566 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 33rd largest state  
**Population:** 4,219,973  
**Population rank:** 21st largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** LA





### Maine

**Capital:** Augusta  
**Became a colony:** 1620, as part of Massachusetts  
**Entered Union:** March 15, 1820  
**Order of entry:** 23rd state  
**Motto:** I lead.  
**Geographic region:** Northeast  
**Nickname:** Pine Tree State  
**Origin of name Maine:** It has been considered a compliment to Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I of England,

who was said to have owned the province of Mayne in France.  
**State flower:** White pine cone and tassel  
**State bird:** Chickadee  
**Largest city:** Portland  
**Land area:** 30,865 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 39th largest state  
**Population:** 1,227,928  
**Population rank:** 38th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** ME



### Maryland

**Capital:** Annapolis  
**Became a colony:** 1632  
**Entered Union:** April 28, 1788  
**Order of entry:** 7th state  
**Motto:** Manly deeds, womanly words.  
**Geographic region:** Northeast  
**Nicknames:** Free State, Old Line State  
**Origin of name Maryland:** In honor of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I of England

**State flower:** Black-eyed susan  
**State bird:** Baltimore oriole  
**Largest city:** Baltimore  
**Land area:** 9,775 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 42nd largest state  
**Population:** 4,781,468  
**Population rank:** 19th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** MD



### Massachusetts

**Capital:** Boston  
**Became a colony:** 1620  
**Entered Union:** February 6, 1788  
**Order of entry:** 6th state  
**Motto:** By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty.  
**Geographic region:** Northeast  
**Nicknames:** Bay State, Old Colony State

**Origin of name Massachusetts:** From two Indian words, meaning "great mountain place"  
**State flower:** Mayflower  
**State bird:** Chickadee  
**Largest city:** Boston  
**Land area:** 7,838 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 45th largest state  
**Population:** 6,016,425  
**Population rank:** 13th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** MA



### Michigan

**Capital:** Lansing  
**Organized as a territory:** January 11, 1805  
**Entered Union:** January 26, 1837  
**Order of entry:** 26th state  
**Motto:** If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you.  
**Geographic region:** Midwest  
**Nickname:** Wolverine State

**Origin of name Michigan:** From Indian word Michigana, meaning "great or large lake"  
**State flower:** Apple blossom  
**State bird:** Robin  
**Largest city:** Detroit  
**Land area:** 56,809.2 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 22nd largest state  
**Population:** 9,295,297  
**Population rank:** 8th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** MI





### Minnesota

**Capital:** St. Paul  
**Organized as a territory:** March 3, 1849  
**Entered Union:** May 11, 1858  
**Order of entry:** 32nd state  
**Motto:** The North Star.  
**Geographic region:** Midwest  
**Nicknames:** North Star State, Gopher State, Land of 10,000 Lakes

**Origin of name Minnesota:** From a Dakota Indian word, meaning "sky-tinted water"  
**State flower:** Showy lady slipper  
**State bird:** Common loon  
**Largest city:** Minneapolis  
**Land area:** 79,617 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 14th largest state  
**Population:** 4,375,099  
**Population rank:** 20th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** MN



### Mississippi

**Capital:** Jackson  
**Organized as a territory:** April 7, 1798  
**Entered Union:** December 10, 1817  
**Order of entry:** 20th state  
**Motto:** By valor and arms.  
**Geographic region:** South  
**Nickname:** Magnolia State  
**Origin of name Mississippi:** From an Indian word, meaning "Father of Waters"

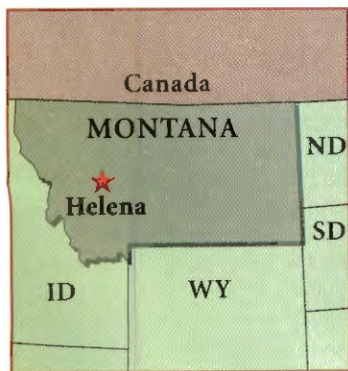
**State flower:** Flower of the magnolia or evergreen magnolia  
**State bird:** Mockingbird  
**Largest city:** Jackson  
**Land area:** 46,914 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 31st largest state  
**Population:** 2,573,216  
**Population rank:** 31st largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** MS



### Missouri

**Capital:** Jefferson City  
**Organized as a territory:** June 4, 1812  
**Entered Union:** August 10, 1821  
**Order of entry:** 24th state  
**Motto:** The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law.  
**Geographic region:** Midwest  
**Nickname:** Show-Me State

**Origin of name Missouri:** Named after Missouri Indians; Missouri means "town of the large canoes"  
**State flower:** Hawthorn  
**State bird:** Bluebird  
**Largest city:** Kansas City  
**Land area:** 68,945 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 18th largest state  
**Population:** 5,117,073  
**Population rank:** 15th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** MO



### Montana

**Capital:** Helena  
**Organized as a territory:** May 26, 1864  
**Entered Union:** November 8, 1889  
**Order of entry:** 41st state  
**Motto:** Gold and silver.  
**Geographic region:** West  
**Nickname:** Treasure State  
**Origin of name Montana:** Latinized Spanish word, meaning "mountainous"

**State flower:** Bitterroot  
**State bird:** Western meadowlark  
**Largest city:** Billings  
**Land area:** 145,556 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 4th largest state  
**Population:** 799,065  
**Population rank:** 44th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** MT

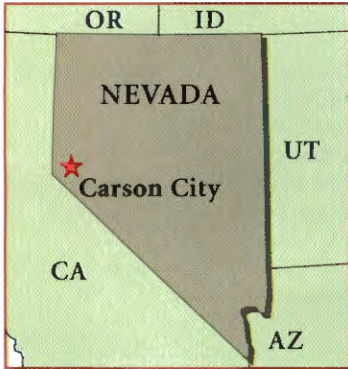




## Nebraska

**Capital:** Lincoln  
**Organized as a territory:** May 30, 1854  
**Entered Union:** March 1, 1867  
**Order of entry:** 37th state  
**Motto:** Equality before the law.  
**Geographic region:** Midwest  
**Nicknames:** Cornhusker State, Beef State, Tree Planter State

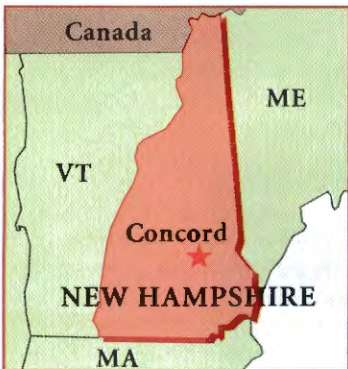
**Origin of name Nebraska:** From an Oto Indian word, meaning "flat water"  
**State flower:** Goldenrod  
**State bird:** Western meadowlark  
**Largest city:** Omaha  
**Land area:** 76,878 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 15th largest state  
**Population:** 1,578,385  
**Population rank:** 36th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** NE



## Nevada

**Capital:** Carson City  
**Organized as a territory:** March 2, 1861  
**Entered Union:** October 31, 1864  
**Order of entry:** 36th state  
**Motto:** All for our country.  
**Geographic region:** West  
**Nicknames:** Sagebrush State, Silver State, Battle Born State  
**Origin of name Nevada:** Spanish word, meaning "snowcapped"

**State flower:** Sagebrush  
**State bird:** Mountain bluebird  
**Largest city:** Las Vegas  
**Land area:** 109,806 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 7th largest state  
**Population:** 1,201,833  
**Population rank:** 39th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** NV



## New Hampshire

**Capital:** Concord  
**Became a colony:** 1623  
**Entered Union:** June 21, 1788  
**Order of entry:** 9th state  
**Motto:** Live free or die.  
**Geographic region:** Northeast  
**Nickname:** Granite State  
**Origin of name New Hampshire:** From the English county of Hampshire

**State flower:** Purple lilac  
**State bird:** Purple finch  
**Largest city:** Manchester  
**Land area:** 8,969 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 44th largest state  
**Population:** 1,109,252  
**Population rank:** 41st largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** NH



## New Jersey

**Capital:** Trenton  
**Became a colony:** 1702  
**Entered Union:** December 18, 1787  
**Order of entry:** 3rd state  
**Motto:** Liberty and prosperity.  
**Geographic region:** Northeast  
**Nickname:** Garden State  
**Origin of name New Jersey:** From the Channel Isle of Jersey

**State flower:** Purple violet  
**State bird:** Eastern goldfinch  
**Largest city:** Newark  
**Land area:** 7,419 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 46th largest state  
**Population:** 7,730,188  
**Population rank:** 9th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** NJ





### New Mexico

**Capital:** Santa Fe  
**Organized as a territory:** September 9, 1850  
**Entered Union:** January 6, 1912  
**Order of entry:** 47th state  
**Motto:** It grows as it goes.  
**Geographic region:** West  
**Nicknames:** Land of Enchantment, Sunshine State

**Origin of name New Mexico:** From the country of Mexico  
**State flower:** Yucca  
**State bird:** Roadrunner  
**Largest city:** Albuquerque  
**Land area:** 121,635 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 5th largest state  
**Population:** 1,515,069  
**Population rank:** 37th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** NM



### New York

**Capital:** Albany  
**Became a colony:** 1609 as a Dutch colony, 1664 as an English colony  
**Entered Union:** July 26, 1788  
**Order of entry:** 11th state  
**Motto:** Ever upward.  
**Geographic region:** Northeast  
**Nickname:** Empire State  
**Origin of name New York:** In honor of the English Duke of York

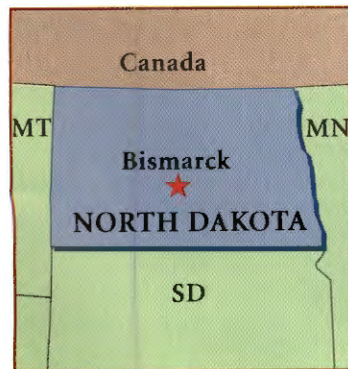
**State flower:** Rose  
**State bird:** Bluebird  
**Largest city:** New York City  
**Land area:** 47,224 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 30th largest state  
**Population:** 17,990,455  
**Population rank:** 2nd largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** NY



### North Carolina

**Capital:** Raleigh  
**Became a colony:** 1663  
**Entered Union:** November 21, 1789  
**Order of entry:** 12th state  
**Motto:** To be rather than to seem.  
**Geographic region:** South  
**Nickname:** Tar Heel State  
**Origin of name Carolina:** In honor of Charles I of England

**State flower:** Dogwood  
**State bird:** Cardinal  
**Largest city:** Charlotte  
**Land area:** 48,718 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 29th largest state  
**Population:** 6,628,637  
**Population rank:** 10th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** NC



### North Dakota

**Capital:** Bismarck  
**Organized as a territory:** March 2, 1861  
**Entered Union:** November 2, 1889  
**Order of entry:** 39th state  
**Motto:** Liberty and union, now and forever: one and inseparable.  
**Geographic region:** Midwest  
**Nicknames:** Sioux State, Flickertail State, Peace Garden State

**Origin of name Dakota:** From the Sioux tribe, meaning "allies"  
**State flower:** Wild prairie rose  
**State bird:** Western meadowlark  
**Largest city:** Fargo  
**Land area:** 68,994 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 17th largest state  
**Population:** 638,800  
**Population rank:** 47th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** ND





## Ohio

**Capital:** Columbus  
**Organized as a territory:** 1783  
**Entered Union:** March 1, 1803  
**Order of entry:** 17th state  
**Motto:** With God, all things are possible.  
**Geographic region:** Midwest  
**Nickname:** Buckeye State  
**Origin of name Ohio:** From an Iroquoian word, meaning "great river"

**State flower:** Scarlet carnation  
**State bird:** Cardinal  
**Largest city:** Columbus  
**Land area:** 40,953 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 35th largest state  
**Population:** 10,847,115  
**Population rank:** 7th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** OH



## Oklahoma

**Capital:** Oklahoma City  
**Organized as a territory:** May 2, 1890  
**Entered Union:** November 16, 1907  
**Order of entry:** 46th state  
**Motto:** Labor conquers all things.  
**Geographic region:** West  
**Nickname:** Sooner State  
**Origin of name Oklahoma:** From two Choctaw Indian words, meaning "red people"

**State flower:** Mistletoe  
**State bird:** Scissor-tailed flycatcher  
**Largest city:** Oklahoma City  
**Land area:** 68,679 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 19th largest state  
**Population:** 3,145,585  
**Population rank:** 28th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** OK



## Oregon

**Capital:** Salem  
**Organized as a territory:** August 14, 1848  
**Entered Union:** February 14, 1859  
**Order of entry:** 33rd state  
**Motto:** She flies with her own wings.  
**Geographic region:** West  
**Nickname:** Beaver State  
**Origin of name Oregon:** Unknown, but generally accepted to have been

taken from the writings of Major Robert Rogers, an English army officer  
**State flower:** Oregon grape  
**State bird:** Western meadowlark  
**Largest city:** Portland  
**Land area:** 96,003 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 10th largest state  
**Population:** 2,842,321  
**Population rank:** 29th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** OR



## Pennsylvania

**Capital:** Harrisburg  
**Became a colony:** 1681  
**Entered Union:** December 12, 1787  
**Order of entry:** 2nd state  
**Motto:** Virtue, liberty, and independence.  
**Geographic region:** Northeast  
**Nickname:** Keystone State  
**Origin of name Pennsylvania:** In honor of Admiral Sir William Penn,

father of William Penn, meaning "Penn's woodland"  
**State flower:** Mountain laurel  
**State bird:** Ruffed grouse  
**Largest city:** Philadelphia  
**Land area:** 44,820 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 32nd largest state  
**Population:** 11,881,643  
**Population rank:** 5th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** PA





### Rhode Island

**Capital:** Providence

**Became a colony:** 1636

**Entered Union:** May 29, 1790

**Order of entry:** 13th state

**Motto:** Hope.

**Geographic region:** Northeast

**Nickname:** The Ocean State

**Origin of name Rhode Island:**

From the Greek Island of Rhodes

**State flower:** Violet

**State bird:** Rhode Island Red

**Largest city:** Providence

**Land area:** 1,045 square miles

**Land area rank:** Smallest state

**Population:** 1,003,464

**Population rank:** 43rd largest state

**Postal abbreviation:** RI



### South Carolina

**Capital:** Columbia

**Became a colony:** 1663

**Entered Union:** May 23, 1788

**Order of entry:** 8th state

**Mottoes:** Prepared in mind and resources. While I breathe, I hope.

**Geographic region:** South

**Nickname:** Palmetto State

**Origin of name Carolina:**

In honor of Charles I of England

**State flower:** Carolina yellow jessamine

**State bird:** Carolina wren

**Largest city:** Columbia

**Land area:** 30,111 square miles

**Land area rank:** 40th largest state

**Population:** 3,486,703

**Population rank:** 25th largest state

**Postal abbreviation:** SC



### South Dakota

**Capital:** Pierre

**Organized as a territory:** March 2, 1861

**Entered Union:** November 2, 1889

**Order of entry:** 40th state

**Motto:** Under God the people rule.

**Geographic region:** Midwest

**Nicknames:** Mount Rushmore State, Coyote State

**Origin of name Dakota:** From the Sioux Indians, meaning "allies"

**State flower:** American pasqueflower

**State bird:** Ring-necked pheasant

**Largest city:** Sioux Falls

**Land area:** 75,898 square miles

**Land area rank:** 16th largest state

**Population:** 696,004

**Population rank:** 45th largest state

**Postal abbreviation:** SD



### Tennessee

**Capital:** Nashville

**Organized as a territory:** 1790

**Entered Union:** June 1, 1796

**Order of entry:** 16th state

**Motto:** Agriculture and Commerce.

**Geographic region:** South

**Nickname:** Volunteer State

**Origin of name Tennessee:**

Cherokee word of unknown meaning

**State flower:** Iris

**State bird:** Mockingbird

**Largest city:** Memphis

**Land area:** 41,220 square miles

**Land area rank:** 34th largest state

**Population:** 4,877,185

**Population rank:** 17th largest state

**Postal abbreviation:** TN





## Texas

**Capital:** Austin  
**Became an independent republic:** 1836  
**Entered Union:** December 29, 1845  
**Order of entry:** 28th state  
**Motto:** Friendship.  
**Geographic region:** West  
**Nickname:** Lone Star State  
**Origin of name Texas:** From an Indian word, meaning "friends"

**State flower:** Bluebonnet  
**State bird:** Mockingbird  
**Largest city:** Houston  
**Land area:** 261,914 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 2nd largest state  
**Population:** 16,986,510  
**Population rank:** 3rd largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** TX



## Utah

**Capital:** Salt Lake City  
**Organized as a territory:** September 9, 1850  
**Entered Union:** January 4, 1896  
**Order of entry:** 45th state  
**Motto:** Industry.  
**Geographic region:** West  
**Nickname:** Beehive State  
**Origin of name Utah:** From the Ute Indians, meaning "people of the mountains"

**State flower:** Sego lily  
**State bird:** California gull  
**Largest city:** Salt Lake City  
**Land area:** 82,168 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 12th largest state  
**Population:** 1,722,850  
**Population rank:** 35th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** UT



## Vermont

**Capital:** Montpelier  
**Became a colony:** 1623, as part of New Hampshire  
**Entered Union:** March 4, 1791  
**Order of entry:** 14th state  
**Motto:** Vermont, Freedom, and Unity.  
**Geographic region:** Northeast  
**Nickname:** Green Mountain State  
**Origin of name Vermont:** From the French words *vert mont*, meaning "green mountain"

**State flower:** Red clover  
**State bird:** Hermit thrush  
**Largest city:** Burlington  
**Land area:** 9,249 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 43rd largest state  
**Population:** 562,758  
**Population rank:** 48th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** VT



## Virginia

**Capital:** Richmond  
**Became a colony:** 1607  
**Entered Union:** June 25, 1788  
**Order of entry:** 10th state  
**Motto:** Thus always to tyrants.  
**Geographic region:** South  
**Nicknames:** The Old Dominion, Mother of Presidents  
**Origin of name Virginia:** In honor of Elizabeth, "Virgin Queen" of England

**State flower:** American dogwood  
**State bird:** Cardinal  
**Largest city:** Virginia Beach  
**Land area:** 39,598 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 37th largest state  
**Population:** 6,187,358  
**Population rank:** 12th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** VA





## Washington

**Capital:** Olympia  
**Organized as a territory:** March 2, 1853  
**Entered Union:** November 11, 1889  
**Order of entry:** 42nd state  
**Motto:** Al-Ki (Indian word, meaning "by and by").  
**Geographic region:** West  
**Nicknames:** Evergreen State, Chinook State

**Origin of name Washington:** In honor of George Washington.  
**State flower:** Coast rhododendron  
**State bird:** Willow goldfinch  
**Largest city:** Seattle  
**Land area:** 66,582 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 20th largest state  
**Population:** 4,866,692  
**Population rank:** 18th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** WA



## West Virginia

**Capital:** Charleston  
**Became a colony:** 1607, as part of Virginia colony  
**Entered Union:** June 20, 1863  
**Order of entry:** 35th state  
**Motto:** Mountaineers are always free.  
**Geographic region:** South  
**Nickname:** Mountain State  
**Origin of name Virginia:** In honor of Elizabeth, "Virgin Queen" of England

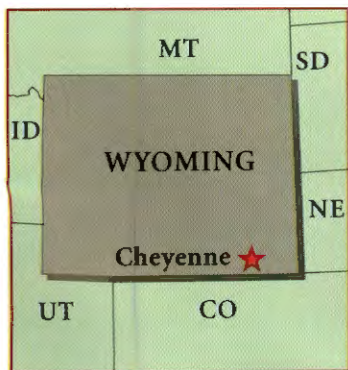
**State flower:** Rhododendron  
**State bird:** Cardinal  
**Largest city:** Charleston  
**Land area:** 24,087 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 41st largest state  
**Population:** 1,793,477  
**Population rank:** 34th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** WV



## Wisconsin

**Capital:** Madison  
**Organized as a territory:** July 4, 1836  
**Entered Union:** May 29, 1848  
**Order of entry:** 30th state  
**Motto:** Forward.  
**Geographic region:** Midwest  
**Nickname:** Badger State  
**Origin of name Wisconsin:** French misinterpretation of an Indian word whose meaning is disputed

**State flower:** Wood violet  
**State bird:** Robin  
**Largest city:** Milwaukee  
**Land area:** 54,314 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 25th largest state  
**Population:** 4,891,769  
**Population rank:** 16th largest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** WI



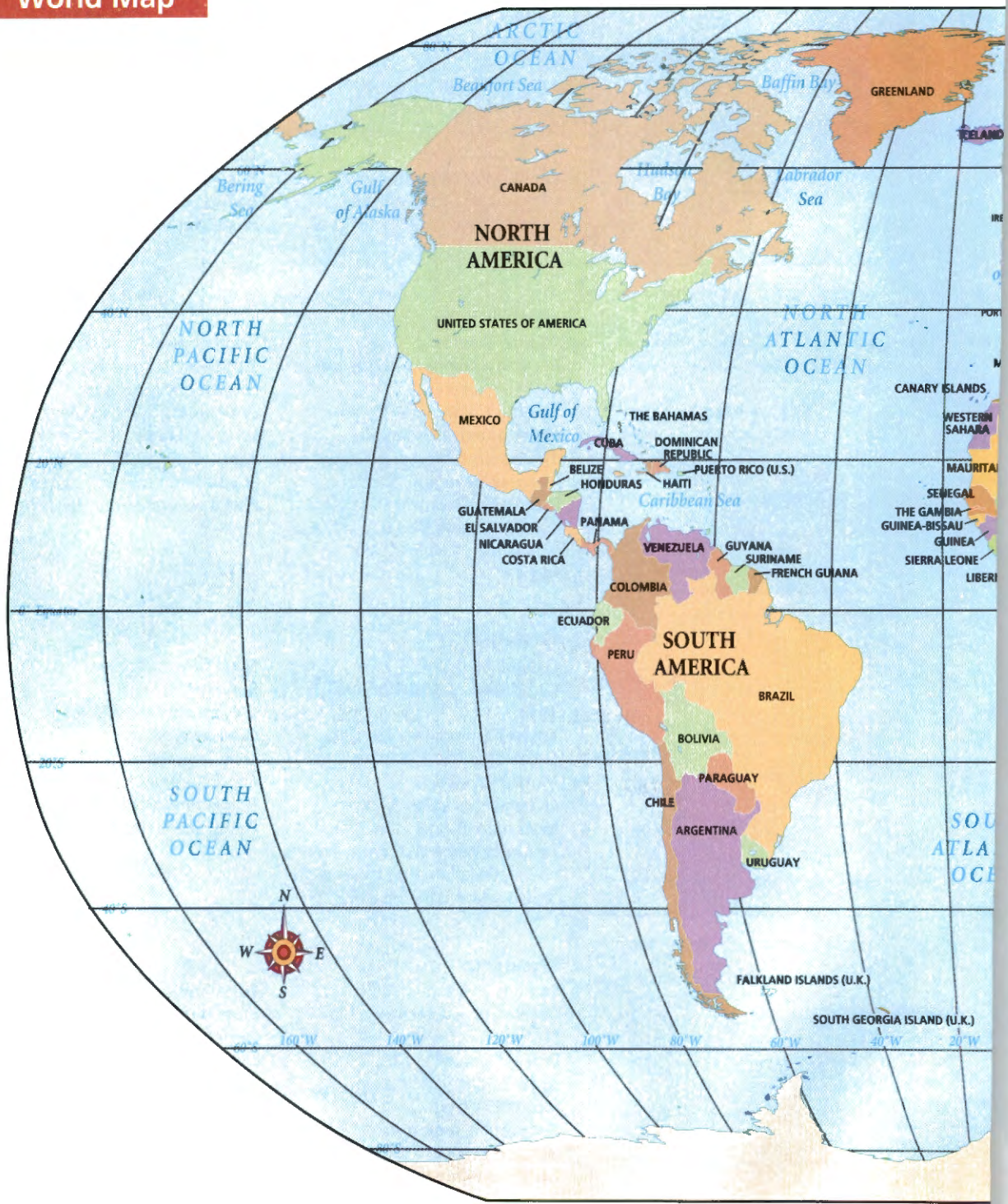
## Wyoming

**Capital:** Cheyenne  
**Organized as a territory:** May 19, 1869  
**Entered Union:** July 10, 1890  
**Order of entry:** 44th state  
**Motto:** Equal rights.  
**Geographic region:** West  
**Nickname:** Equality State  
**Origin of name Wyoming:** From the Delaware Indian word, meaning "mountains and valleys alternating"

**State flower:** Indian paintbrush  
**State bird:** Meadowlark  
**Largest city:** Cheyenne  
**Land area:** 97,105 square miles  
**Land area rank:** 9th largest state  
**Population:** 453,588  
**Population rank:** Smallest state  
**Postal abbreviation:** WY



**World Map**





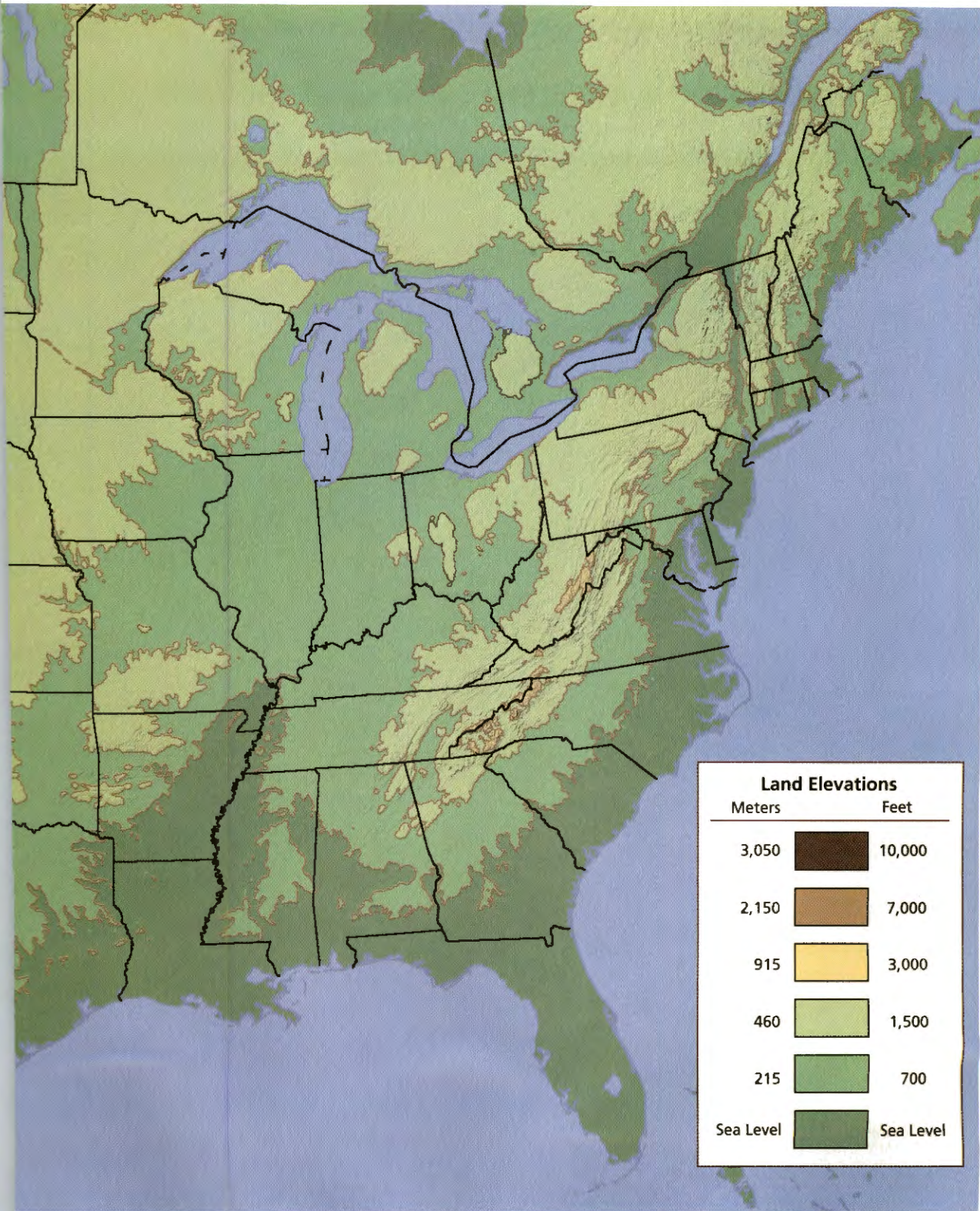




United States Physical









# United States Political



















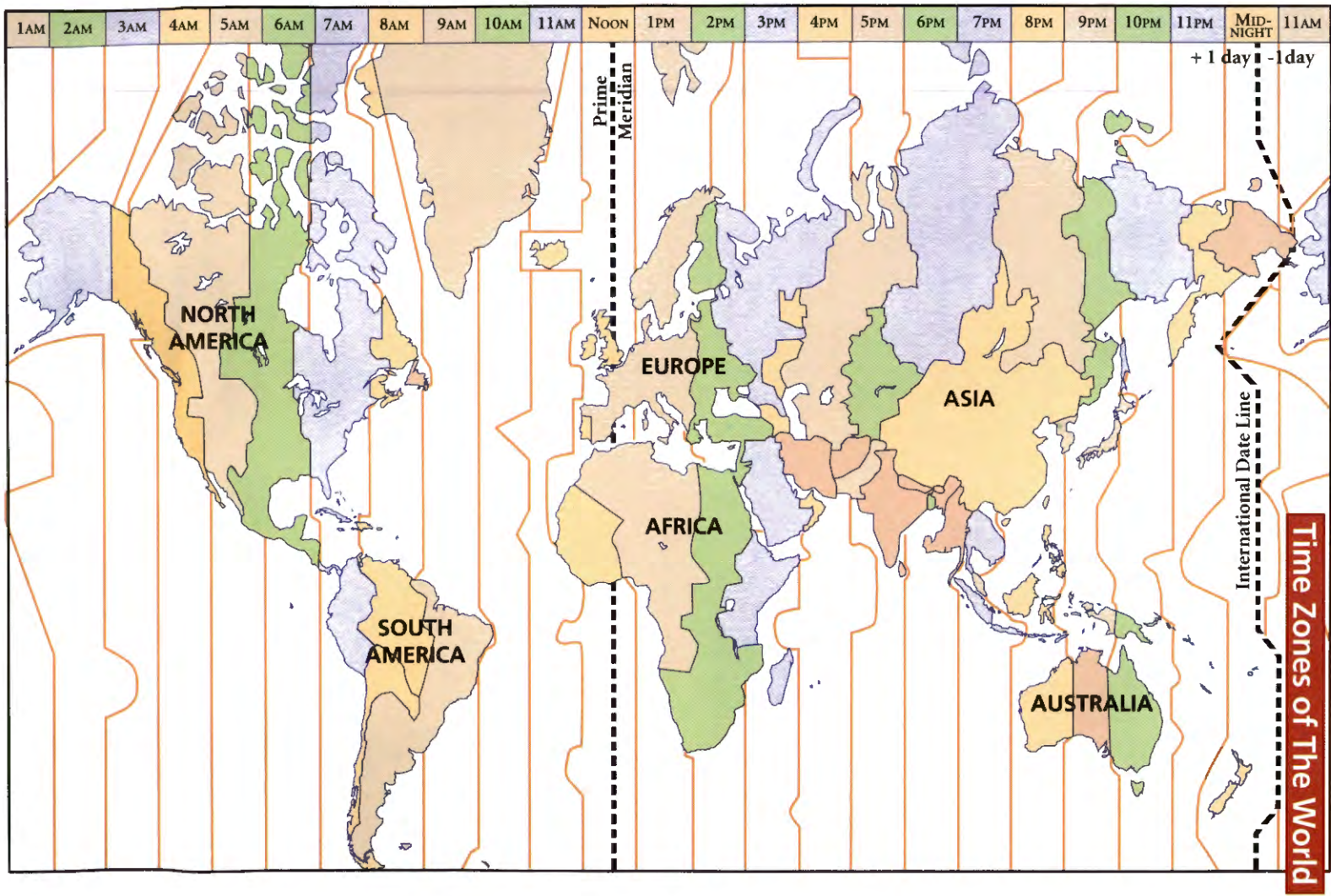














# Glossary

## A

- Abolish** (ə bol' ish) To get rid of something (p. 221)
- Abolitionist** (ab ə lish' ə nist) A person who wanted slavery stopped (p. 247)
- Abroad** (ə brōd') Throughout the world (p. 432)
- Access** (ak'ses) Ability or right to enter or use (p. 67)
- Accusation** (ak yə zā' shən) A charge of wrongdoing (p. 556)
- Acquire** (ə kwīr') To gain something by purchasing or taking it (p. 169)
- Administration** (ad min ə strā' shən) The period during which an official serves (p. 337)
- Advertise** (ad' vər tīz)— To promote an idea or product (p. 388)
- Adviser** (ad vī'zər) A person who gives information, advice, or help (p. 146)
- Affairs** (ə fārz') A person or group's day-to-day business (p. 160)
- Agency** (ā' jən sē) An organization set up by the federal government (p. 328)
- Aggressive** (ə gres' iv)— Forceful (p. 179)
- Agreement** (ə grē' mənt) An arrangement as to the course of action (p. 208)
- Agricultural** (ag' rə kul chər) Having to do with raising crops or animals for food or profit (p. 210)
- Aide** (ād) A person who assists (p. 601)
- Airlift** (ār' lift) Using planes to deliver food and supplies (p. 550)
- Alien** (ā' lyən) Someone who lives in a country but is not a citizen of that country (p. 164)
- Alliance** (ə lī' əns) An agreement that joins groups of people or countries together (p. 82)
- Allied Powers** (ə lid' pou' ərz) A group of allied nations that included Great Britain, France, Serbia, Belgium, and Russia (p. 451)
- Ambassador** (am bas' ə dər) A representative from a country who works out problems with another country (p. 169)
- Ambush** (am' bʊsh) To carry out a surprise attack (p. 84)
- Amendment** (ə mend' mənt) A change (p. 150)
- Ammunition** (am yə nish' ən) Bullets, gunpowder, and other things fired from guns or other weapons (p. 293)
- Amnesty** (am' nə stē) A pardon granted by the government (p. 325)
- Anarchist** (an' ər kist) A person or group against all forms of government (p. 410)
- Anthem** (an' thəm) A song or hymn of praise or gladness (p. 187)
- Anti-Federalist** (an' tē fed' ə r ə list) A person who felt that the Constitution gave the central government too much power (p. 148)
- Apartheid** (ə pärt' hāt) The South African policy of racial segregation (p. 629)
- Appeasement** (ə pēz' mənt) Giving in to other's demands in order to keep peace (p. 518)
- Appoint** (ə point') To name or choose a person to do something (p. 83)
- Approve** (ə prūv') To accept or agree on something (p. 138)
- Archaeologist** (är kē ol' ə jist) A person who studies the remains of past human life (p. 13)
- Architect** (är' kə tekt) A person skilled in designing buildings (p. 16)
- Armada** (är mǎ' da) Fleet of warships (p. 43)
- Armistice** (är' mə stis) A break in a war to talk peace (p. 427)
- Arrogant** (ar' ə gənt) Acting better than others (p. 164)
- Arsenal** (är' sə nəl) A place to make or store military weapons (p. 293)
- Arson** (är' sən) The act of purposely setting fire to something (p. 658)
- Artificial satellite** (är tə fish' əl sat' līt) A human-made object that travels in outer space and sends signals back to Earth (p. 559)
- Artisan** (är' tə zən) A skilled worker (p. 18)
- Assassination** (ə sas' ən ə shən) The killing of a politically important person (p. 325)
- Assemble** (ə sem' bəl) To gather together (p. 150)
- Assembly line** (ə sem' blē lin) A process by which a line of workers assemble something piece by piece until it is complete (p. 473)
- Asset** (as' et) Something of worth that someone owns; a useful quality (p. 525)



**Association** (ə sō sē ā´ shən) A group working together on a common cause (p. 469)  
**Astronomy** (ə stron´ ə mē) The study of space and the planets (p. 16)  
**Atmosphere** (at´ mə sfīr) The gaseous layer covering the Earth (p. 565)  
**Atomic bomb** (ə tom´ ik bəm) A nuclear bomb with great destructive powers (p. 532)  
**Authorities** (ə thōr´ ə tēz) Persons in command (p. 206)  
**Automation** (ō tā mā´ shən) The use of machines to do work (p. 558)  
**Axis Powers** (ak´ sis pou´ ərz) The alliance of Japan, Italy, and Germany in World War II (p. 525)

## B

**Baby boom** (bā´ bē būm) The millions of babies born after World War II (p. 580)  
**Ban** (ban) To disallow (p. 105)  
**Belittling** (bi lit´ tling) Insulting (p. 289)  
**Beringia** (bə rin´ gyə) A thousand-mile-wide land bridge that connected Siberia to Alaska (p. 13)  
**Betray** (bi trā´) To go against someone's trust (p. 611)  
**Bicentennial** (bi sən ten´ ē əl) A 200th year celebration (p. 606)  
**Bill** (bil) A proposal for a new law (p. 145)  
**Billboard** (bil´ bōrd) A large sign used to advertise (p. 254)  
**Black Codes** (blak kōdz) Laws that prevented African Americans from buying land, voting, and working at jobs other than farming (p. 327)  
**Blitzkrieg** (blitz´ krēg) "Lightning war"; a rapid military attack (p. 521)  
**Blockade** (blo kād´) To prevent goods or people from entering or leaving (p. 172)  
**Blockhouse** (blok´ hous) Building used for protection from attack; fort (p. 56)  
**Bond** (bond) A document that states that a given sum of money is owed; a guarantee that a sum of money will be paid at a specific time (p. 158)

**Bootlegger** (būt´ leg ər) Someone who made or sold alcohol illegally during Prohibition (p. 481)  
**Boundary** (boun´ dər ē) A real or imaginary marker that shows what land a person owns or an outline of a country; a line that sets a limit (p. 64)  
**Boycott** (boi´kɒt) To refuse to deal with a person, country, or group (p. 98)  
**Bravery** (brā´vər ē) The ability not to be afraid when facing danger; courage in the face of danger (p. 244)  
**Breadline** (bred līn) A place where people could get free food (p. 495)  
**Bribe** (brib) Payment made to get a person to act in a certain way (p. 405)  
**Budget** (buj´ it) A plan that shows how much money is available and how the money will be spent (p. 622)  
**Bunker** (bung´ kər) An underground shelter (p. 532)  
**Burial** (bər´ ē əl) The act of burying the dead (p. 21)  
**By-product** bi´prod əkt) Something produced in the process of making something else (p. 375)

## C

**Cabinet** (kab´ ə nit) A group of advisers to the President (p. 157)  
**Campaign** (kam pān´) A plan of activities done to achieve a goal; military operations to achieve a goal as part of a war (p. 217)  
**Canal** (kə nal´) A human-made waterway (p. 18)  
**Candidate** (kan´ də dāt) A person who has been selected to run for a political office (p. 163)  
**Capable** (kā´ pə bəl) Having the ability to do a task (p. 217)  
**Capital** (kap´ ə təl) Money used for investments; money or property used in business by an individual firm (p. 373)  
**Career** (kə rīr´) A permanent job or line of work (p. 624)

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ä far	ēr term	ō open	ou out	ch child	ƒ then	
â care	i it	ó saw	u cup	ng long	zh measure	



- Cargo** (kär' gō) Objects or goods carried in a ship or other form of transportation (p. 104)
- Caribou** (kar' ə bü) Large deer that live in arctic regions (p. 13)
- Carpetbaggers** (kär' pit bag ərz) Northerners who went to the South after the Civil War to make money; they carried their belongings in carpet bags (p. 332)
- Cash crop** (kash krop) Any crop that is easy to sell, such as wheat or cotton (p. 181)
- Casualty** (kash' ü əl tē) A person who is wounded, killed, or lost in military action (p. 646)
- Cease-fire** (sēs fir') A call for an end to fighting (p. 533)
- Centennial** (sen ten' ē əl) A 100th-year celebration (p. 338)
- Central Powers** (sen' trəl pou' ərz) A group of allied nations that included Germany, Austria-Hungary, and later Turkey and Bulgaria (p. 451)
- Chain reaction** (čban rē ak' shən) A series of events linked to one another (p. 451)
- Chancellor** (čan' sə lər) The chief minister in some European countries (p. 514)
- Charity** (čhär' ə tē) A group that helps those in need (p. 493)
- Charter** (čhär' tər) Written agreement granting power in the name of a state or country (p. 43)
- Circulate** (sér' kyə lāt) To pass from person to person or place to place (p. 148)
- Citizenship** (sit' ə zən ship) The state of having the rights, privileges, and duties granted by a country to its citizens; act of belonging to a certain country (p. 514)
- Civilian** (sə vil' yən) A person who is not in the military (p. 528)
- Civilization** (siv ə lə zā' shən) People or country with a high level of cultural development (p. 16)
- Civil lawsuit** (siv' əl ló' süt) A court case involving private rights (p. 150)
- Civil rights** (siv' əl ritz) Basic human rights given to all people (p. 329)
- Civil service** (siv' əl sér' vis) A system in which people qualify for government jobs by passing a test; the group of people who work in branches of public service concerned with all government functions outside of the armed forces (p. 405)
- Civil war** (siv' əl wôr) A war between groups within the same country (p. 303)
- Classic** (klas' ik) A book that has lasting value or meaning; an author or book considered standard (p. 244)
- Clause** (klöz) A section of a document (p. 121)
- Clergy** (klēr' jē) Person or group given the power by the church to perform religious tasks (p. 64)
- Clovis point** (klō' vis point) A finely flaked stone spearhead (p. 14)
- Coerce** (kō ers') To pressure a person or group to do something (p. 172)
- Cold War** (kōld wôr) The disagreements between communist and noncommunist nations over economics and politics that caused tensions following World War II (p. 547)
- Collapse** (kə laps') A breakdown or ruin (p. 595)
- Collective bargaining** (kə lek' tiv bär' gən ing) A way of negotiating between groups of workers and employers (p. 500)
- Colony** (kol' ə nē) A group of people living in a new area under rule of their native land (p. 43)
- Combat** (kəm' bat) The act of fighting (p. 529)
- Commander** (kə man' dər) A person who controls an army or some other group (p. 117)
- Commerce** (kom' ərs) The buying or selling of goods; exchange of goods between different areas in different countries (p. 237)
- Commercial** (kə mēr' shəl) Something linked to business or buying and selling; suitable for a wide popular market (p. 140)
- Commission** (kə mish' ən) To appoint a person or group to do a task (p. 39)
- Commonwealth** (kəm' ən welth) A group of self-governing states (p. 643)
- Communication** (kə myü nə kə' shən) The act of sending and receiving information (p. 237)
- Communist** (kom' yə nist) A person who believes in a form of government that eliminates private property (p. 480)
- Compass** (kum' pəs) An instrument used to show direction (p. 35)
- Competitor** (kəm pet' ə tər) A company that sells or buys the same goods or services as another company; a rival (p. 104)
- Complex** (kəm pleks') Complicated or having many parts (p. 77)



- Composer** (kəm pō' zər) One who writes music (p. 477)
- Compromise** (kəm' prə miz) A settlement of differences in which each side gives up some of its demands (p. 126)
- Conductor** (kən duk' tər) A person who helped free slaves by using the Underground Railroad; a leader or guide (p. 276)
- Confederacy** (kən fed' ə r ə sē) A group that has formed an alliance for some purpose; the Confederate States of America (p. 182)
- Conference** (kən' fər ə ns) A meeting among a large group of people (p. 460)
- Conflict** (kən' flikt) A disagreement, fight, battle, or war (p. 180)
- Confusion** (kən fyü' zhən) A state of being mixed up, without direction (p. 188)
- Conquer** (kɒŋ' kər) To gain something by force; defeat (p. 39)
- Conservation** (kən sər vā' shən) The act of protecting or limiting the use of natural resources (p. 437)
- Conservative** (kən sər' və tiv) A person who is cautious about change (p. 575)
- Conspiracy** (kən spir' ə sē) A joint act of breaking the law; a secret plan or agreement of two or more people to do an unlawful or harmful act (p. 601)
- Constitutional** (kən stə tü' shə nəl) Following the ideas set forth in the Constitution (p. 165)
- Consumer goods** (kən sü' mər gūdz) Objects or things the average person buys and uses (p. 457)
- Containment policy** (kən tən' mənt pol' ə sē) The policy of using strength or threat of force to prevent the spread of communism (p. 548)
- Continent** (kən' tənənt) Large land mass on Earth; for example, North America or Africa (p. 36)
- Contract** (kən' trakt) A work agreement between at least two groups (p. 403)
- Contribute** (kən trib' yüt) To add to or take part in (p. 162)
- Controversial** (kən trə vər' shəl) Something that causes much debate and disagreement (p. 584)
- Convention** (kən ven' shən) A formal meeting called for a special purpose (p. 107)
- Conventional** (kən ven' shə nəl) Something that is traditional or commonly used (p. 641)
- Convict** (kən vikt') To find guilty of a crime (p. 129)
- Corporation** (kôr pə rā' shən) A large, organized company owned by stockholders (p. 372)
- Corruption** (kə rup' shən) Wrong or unlawful ways used for financial gain (p. 332)
- Cotton** (kɒt' n) A plant used to make cloth (p. 20)
- Counterattack** (koun' tər ə tak) To fight back following an attack (p. 531)
- Counterculture** (koun' tər kul' chər) The behavior and lifestyle of people who reject the usual values and behavior of society (p. 581)
- Cowhand** (kou' hand) A person who tends cattle (p. 352)
- Credit** (kred' it) An agreement to buy goods or services that will be paid for at a later date; the reputation of a person or firm based on its record for paying bills when due (p. 494)
- Crisis** (kri' sis) An event that threatens people's well-being; a time of uncertainty that leads to change; a personal tragedy; a point of confrontation (p. 497)
- Criticize** (krit' ə siz) To show disapproval (p. 372)
- Cultivate** (kul' tə vāt) To grow crops (p. 16)
- Cultural** (kul' cher əl) Having to do with the arts (p. 77)
- Culture** (kul' chər) The values, attitudes, and customs of a group (p. 13)

## D

- Deadlock** (ded' lok) A situation where two or more groups are unable to agree (p. 144)
- Debate** (di bāt') An argument or discussion among persons or a group (p. 107)
- Decade** (dek' əd) A period of ten years (p. 469)

a hat	e let	ī ice	ô order	ù put	sh she	}	a in about
ā age	ē equal	o hot	oi oil	ü rule	th thin		e in taken
ā far	ēr term	ō open	ou out	ch child	ʒ then		i in pencil
â care	i it	ó saw	u cup	ng long	zh measure		o in lemon
							u in circus



- Dedicate** (ded' ə kāt) To hold a ceremony as a way to honor a place or person (p. 315)
- Defense** (di fens') Protection against attack (p. 304)
- Deficit** (def' ə sit) Debt; spending more than what is taken in (p. 632)
- Delegate** (del' ə git) A person elected to serve in government; a representative of a group (p. 77)
- Democratic** (dem' ə krat) Government in which the people hold power (p. 60)
- Denounce** (di nouns') To reject or show disapproval (p. 502)
- Dependent** (di pen' dānt) Relying on others for one's needs (p. 621)
- Deport** (di pōrt') To send someone away from a country (p. 164)
- Deposit** (di poz' it) To put money into a bank or account (p. 222)
- Depression** (di presh' ən) A period of financial difficulties experienced by an entire country (p. 226)
- Descend** (di send') To lower upon; to come down from a higher place (p. 547)
- Descendent** (di sen' dānt) A person who comes from a specific group of people (p. 22)
- Desegregation** (dē seg' rə gā shən) To create racial equality by removing barriers and unfair practices (p. 572)
- Destination** (des tə nā' shən) The place where one is going (p. 60)
- Detention** (di ten' shən) The act of holding someone against his or her will (p. 529)
- Developing country** (di vel' ə ping kun' trē) A nation that is slowly improving its industry and economy (p. 574)
- Dictator** (dik' tā tər) A person ruling a country with total control (p. 224)
- Diplomat** (dip' lə mat) One skilled in negotiating between nations (p. 646)
- Disabled** (dis ə' bəld) Having a mental or physical handicap (p. 501)
- Disagreement** (dis ə grē' mēnt) A quarrel (p. 160)
- Disarm** (dis ərm') To take a weapon or weapons away from someone (p. 115)
- Discrimination** (dis krim ə nā' shən) Unfair treatment because of a person's race, sex, religion, or age (p. 390)
- Dispute** (dis pyūt') A quarrel between people or groups (p. 138)
- Divisive** (də vī' sīv) Something that divides or separates in a damaging way (p. 576)
- Doctrine** (dok' trən) A statement of a certain government policy or religious belief (p. 208)
- Document** (dok' yə mēnt) An official paper or piece of writing (p. 121)
- Domestic** (də mes' tik) Related to one's own country; produced in one's own country (p. 217)
- Domination** (dom ə nā' shən) Complete control (p. 547)
- Draft** (draft) The practice of requiring people to serve in the armed forces (p. 457)
- Due process** (dü pros' es) The formal process of justice carried out in a court of law (p. 328)
- Dumbbell tenements** (dum' bel ten' ə mēnts) Eight-story brick buildings that were shaped like a hand weight—larger on each end and narrower in the middle (p. 395)
- Duty** (dü' tē) Tax placed on goods brought into a place (p. 104)
- Dweller** (dwel' er) A person who lives in a certain area (p. 385)
- Dwelling** (dwel' ing) A home (p. 21)

## E

- Economy** (i kon' ə mē) A system of producing, using, and distributing wealth (p. 274)
- Effective** (ə fek' tiv) Able to cause a desired result (p. 454)
- Elector** (i lek' tər) A person who is chosen to vote for the President and Vice President (p. 166)
- Electoral college** (əi lek' tər əl kol' ij) A group of people elected to make the popular election of the President and Vice President official (p. 166)
- Embargo** (em bär' gō) A government action that prevents certain goods from being shipped out of a country (p. 605)
- Emerge** (i mēj') To come into being (p. 162)
- Emigrate** (em' ə grāt) To leave for another place or country (p. 69)
- Emotion** (i mō' shən) Feelings people express (p. 471)
- Empire** (em' pīr) A large amount of territory under one ruler (p. 39)
- Employer** (em ploi' ər) A person or company who hires workers (p. 386)



**Energetic** (en ər jət' ik) Full of energy (p. 477)  
**Enforce** (en fɔrs') To make sure something is done according to a law; to see that laws are obeyed (p. 79)  
**Engineering** (en jə nir' ing) The trade that uses scientific knowledge to plan and build objects (p. 368)  
**Enlist** (en list') To volunteer to join the armed forces (p. 312)  
**Enthusiasm** (en thü' zē as əm) Strong feeling of excitement (p. 566)  
**Entitle** (en ti' tl) To give a person or group the right to do something (p. 290)  
**Entrepreneur** (ən trə prə nēr') A person who starts and operates a business (p. 367)  
**Epidemic** (ep ə dem' ik) An outbreak of disease (p. 70)  
**Equality** (i kwol' ə tē) Having the same rights as others (p. 64)  
**Essay** (es' ə) A piece of writing that addresses a subject from a personal point of view (p. 148)  
**Estimate** (es' tə mit) To make a guess or judgment (p. 69)  
**Ethnic heritage** (eth' nik her' ə tij) A person's cultural background and race (p. 519)  
**Evacuate** (i vak' yū āt) To move away from a dangerous area; to clear an area because of a threat or dangerous situation (p. 127)  
**Evidence** (ev' ə dəns) Something that furnishes proof (p. 602)  
**Exaggerate** (eg zəj' ə rāt) To overstate the truth (p. 273)  
**Execute** (ek' sə kyüt) To put to death; to complete or carry out an order or task (p. 206)  
**Executive branch** (eg zek' yə tiv branch) The branch of government that enforces laws; the branch of government led by the President (p. 146)  
**Exist** (eg zist') Being in place or operating (p. 143)  
**Expansion** (ek span' shən) A spreading out or an increase in size; becoming larger (p. 69)  
**Expedition** (ek spə dish' ən) Journey made by a person or group for a certain purpose (p. 42)

**Expire** (ek spīr') To come to an end; to run out (p. 221)  
**Explosive** (ek splɔ' sɪv) A device that explodes, such as a bomb (p. 626)  
**Export** (ek' spɔrt) A good sent to another country; a product produced in one country for sale to another country (p. 146)  
**Extortion** (ek stɔr' shən) Stealing money by using some kind of threat (p. 602)

## F

**Famine** (fam' ən) Widespread starvation (p. 651)  
**Fascist** (fash' ist) One who believes that the state or government is more important than the individual (p. 513)  
**Federal government** (fed' ə r əl guv' ə rn mənt) A government that is shared between central and state governments (p. 146)  
**Federalist** (fed' ə r ə list) A person who supported the Constitution; someone who believed in a strong central government (p. 148)  
**Feminist** (fem' ə nist) A person who seeks equal rights and treatment of women (p. 579)  
**Finance** (fə nans') Having to do with money (p. 100)  
**Fixed price** (fɪkst pris) A price that stays the same (p. 393)  
**Flappers** (flap' ə rz) Young women in the 1920s who cut their hair short, wore skirts cut above their knees, and painted their lips bright red (p. 474)  
**Flexible** (flek' sə bəl) Able to move or twist easily (p. 367)  
**Forbid** (fer bid') To use power to prevent something; to refuse to allow something to happen (p. 292)  
**Foreign policy** (fɔr' ən pol' ə sē) The plan a government follows when dealing with other nations (p. 438)  
**Fortune seeker** (fɔr' chən sēk' ə r) One who is looking for financial gain (p. 262)

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**Fraud** (frōd) A lie or false act to steal money or something of value (p. 471)  
**Free state** (frē stāt) A state where people agreed not to practice slavery (p. 205)  
**Freedmen** (frēd' mən) Formerly enslaved people (p. 327)  
**Frontier** (frun tir') A region with little population; the unexplored portion of a country or settlement (p. 81)  
**Fugitive** (fyū' jə tiv) A person who flees from a bad situation; a runaway (p. 275)  
**Fulfill** (ful fil') To carry out or bring to completion; to satisfy a requirement (p. 571)

## G

**General assembly** (jen' ə ə sem' blē) Group that makes laws for a larger group (p. 57)  
**Generation** (jen ə rā' shən) People who live in the same time period and are about the same age (p. 474)  
**Genocide** (jen' ə sid) The execution of a group of people based on its race or political views (p. 544)  
**Gilded** (gil' did) Covered with a thin coating of gold (p. 403)  
**Glacier** (glā' shər) A large body of ice (p. 14)  
**Glasnost** (glaz' nost) Soviet policy of open discussion of political and social issues (p. 642)  
**Global warming** (glō' bəl wōrm'ing) A rise in the Earth's temperature (p. 644)  
**Globe** (glōb) Model of the Earth (p. 35)  
**Gold standard** (gōld stan' dər) A system in which gold backs a nation's money supply (p. 414)  
**Governor** (guv' ə r nər) Person chosen to lead a group of people within a given area, such as a colony or a state (p. 56)  
**Grandfather clause** (grand' fā thər klōz) A clause that stated that any adult African-American male could vote if his grandfather was a registered voter on January 1, 1867; a law that allows that a new regulation will not affect some people or groups (p. 336)  
**Growing season** (grō' ing sē' zn) The length of time a crop has to grow (p. 200)  
**Guarantee** (gar ə n tē') An agreement to protect something (p. 143)  
**Guidance** (gid' ns) Direction or leadership (p. 65)

**Guilty** (gil' tē) Justly charged or convicted of a crime or wrongdoing (p. 601)  
**Gunboat** (gun' bōt) An armed ship used for battle (p. 308)

## H

**Hemp** (hemp) A plant with a tough fiber that is used for making rope (p. 200)  
**Heroics** (hi rō' iks) Bravery well beyond what is needed (p. 470)  
**Hessian** (hesh' ən) A German soldier paid by the British to fight the Americans (p. 124)  
**Hieroglyphic** (hī ə r ə glif' ik) A system of writing that uses picture-like symbols (p. 16)  
**Hippie** (hip' ē) An extreme member of the youth culture in the 1960s (p. 581)  
**Holocaust** (hol' ə kōst) The mass murder of European Jews during World War II (p. 519)  
**Homeland** (hōm' land) Land that a person or group came from originally (p. 223)  
**Homesteader** (hōm' sted ə r) A pioneer who owned land under the Homestead Act (p. 354)  
**Horizontal combination** (hōr ə zōn' tī kōm bə nā' shən) Buying one's competition (p. 373)  
**Host** (hōst) A person or group who provides a place for guests (p. 140)  
**Hostage** (hos' tij) A person held against his or her will by someone who wants certain demands to be met (p. 613)

## I

**Ice Age** (is əg) A period of time when much of the earth and the earth's water was frozen (p. 13)  
**Immigrant** (im' ə grənt) A person who comes to live in a country (p. 164)  
**Impeach** (im pēch')<sup>4</sup> To remove a President from office because of misconduct (p. 330)  
**Imperialism** (im pīr' ē ə liz ə m) Seeking to take over land to become a stronger nation; a policy of expanding the rule of a country over other foreign countries (p. 433)  
**Import** (im' pōrt) A good brought in from a foreign country (p. 138)  
**Impose** (im pōz') To establish a rule or law, such as a tax, on a group with less power (p. 104)



- Improvise** (im' prə viz) To play an instrument without following music; to make up as one goes along (p. 477)
- Inaugural address** (in ó' gyər əl ə dres') A speech a President gives to accept the presidency (p. 168)
- Inaugurate** (in ó' gyər át) To swear someone into office (p. 168)
- Income** (in' kum) Money; money received from work or other sources (p. 393)
- Income tax** (in' kum takz) Tax placed on money people earn (p. 441)
- Incumbent** (in kum' bənt) A person who currently holds a certain position or office (p. 658)
- Indentured servant** (in den' chərd sər' vənt) A person who works for another to pay off a debt (p. 69)
- Independence** (in di pen' dəns) Ability to take care of oneself (p. 77)
- Indigo** (in' də gō) A plant used to make dye (p. 71)
- Industry** (in' də strē) Business and manufacturing (p. 159)
- Ineligible** (in el' ə jə həl) Not able to do something because it is against rules (p. 566)
- Infamy** (in' fə mē) Disgrace; lacking honor; not qualified (p. 526)
- Inferior** (in fir' ē ə r) Less advanced or lower in position; of less quality (p. 519)
- Inflation** (in flā' shən) A steady rise in prices (p. 513)
- Influence** (in' flü əns) The ability to convince someone of something; the ability of a person or thing to produce an effect on others (p. 180)
- Initiative** (i nish' ə tiv) The power citizens have to suggest new laws (p. 435)
- Inland** (in' lənd) A region of land that is far away from the coast; in or toward the interior of a country (p. 130)
- Insult** (in' sult) An action that upsets others; to put down (p. 258)
- Insurance** (in shür' əns) A plan that protects against loss in return for regular payments (p. 496)
- Interchangeable parts** (in tər chān' jə bəl pārts) Parts of a machine that can be used with other machines (p. 234)
- Interest** (in' tər ist) A fee paid to someone who lends money (p. 158)
- Interfere** (in tər fir') To enter into or take part in other people's business in an unwelcomed way (p. 117)
- Interpret** (in tēr' prit) To explain or tell the meaning of (p. 146)
- Interstate** (in' tər stat) An action that occurs between two states, such as trade (p. 138)
- Invade** (in vād') To attack or take over; to enter forcefully (p. 120)
- Investigate** (in ves' tə gāt) To look into something to solve a problem or to answer a question (p. 404)
- Investor** (in ves' tor) Person who lends money to a company; the investor hopes to receive more money back when the company makes money (p. 59)
- Ironclad** (ī' ərn kləd) A military ship covered in iron plates (p. 308)
- Ironic** (ī rən' ik) Something that is opposite of what is expected; out of keeping or place (p. 584)
- Irrigation** (ir' ə gā shən) A system of watering crops that uses canals or ditches of water (p. 20)
- Isolate** (ī' sə lāt) To set apart from others (p. 126)
- Issue** (ish' ü) A topic of discussion or debate (p. 222)

**J**

- Jim Crow Laws** (jim krō' lōz) Unfair laws that separated African Americans and whites in public places; laws that refused equal treatment to African Americans (p. 390)

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- Joint declaration** (joint dek lə rā' shən) Something declared as a group or by several countries (p. 208)
- Judgment** (juj' mənt) The ability a person uses to decide and act on something (p. 603)
- Judicial branch** (ju dish' əl branch) The branch of government that interprets laws (p. 146)
- Justice** (jus' tis) A judge who serves on the Supreme Court (p. 145)

## K

- Kachina** (kə che' nə) Spirits of an ancestor (p. 23)
- Kerosene** (ker' ə sēn) A fuel (p. 372)
- Kiva** (kē' və) A large underground room used for ceremonies by American Indians (p. 20)
- Ku Klux Klan** (kū' kluks klan') A secret group that is against African Americans and other minorities (p. 337)

## L

- Labor union** (lə' ber yū' nyən) An organized group of workers that seeks reforms in the workplace (p. 409)
- Landslide** (land' slid) A majority of votes for one side (p. 470)
- Lawsuit** (lə' sūt) A case brought before a court of law (p. 328)
- Layoff** (lə' of) To let go of workers when a company cannot afford to pay them; the act of dismissing employees, especially temporarily (p. 493)
- Legal** (lē' gəl) Having to do with the law (p. 98)
- Legislative branch** (lej' ə slā tiv branch) The branch of government that makes laws (p. 145)
- Legislature** (lej' ə slā chər) Group of people elected to make laws (p. 77)
- Leisure** (lē' zhər) Something that is done for amusement; free time away from work or duty (p. 392)
- Liability** (li ə bil' ə tē) A risk (p. 373)
- Liberal** (lib' ə rəl) A person who favors change (p. 502)
- Liberation** (lib ə rā' shən) Equal social or economic rights (p. 579)
- Literally** (lit' ə r ə lē) Taken exactly as something is stated, written, or directed (p. 622)

- Livestock** (liv' stok) Animals used for food or profit; horses, cattle, or other useful animals kept on a farm or ranch (p. 317)
- Loan** (lōn) Money lent to someone that is to be repaid, usually with interest (p. 200)
- Location** (lə kā' shən) The place where something is positioned (p. 120)
- Locomotive** (lə kə mō' tiv) A vehicle that rides on rails and has an engine for pulling railroad cars (p. 237)
- Loot** (lüt) To take or damage things by use of force (p. 43)
- Lottery** (lot' ə r ē) Drawing names to decide who is drafted into the military (p. 523)
- Lowland** (lə' land) A low or level piece of land that is below surrounding area (p. 200)
- Loyalist** (loi' ə list) Americans who supported the king of Great Britain during the American Revolution (p. 120)
- Loyalty** (loi' əl tē) Faithfulness (p. 117)
- Lure** (lür) To draw in someone or something by hinting of gain; to attract (p. 130)

## M

- Mainland** (mān' land) Main part of a continent (p. 39)
- Maintain** (mān tān') To keep in good condition (p. 575)
- Majority** (mə jōr' ə tē) More than half of the total (p. 60)
- Manifest Destiny** (man' ə fest des' tə nē) A belief something is meant to happen, especially that America would own land from coast to coast (p. 256)
- Manufacturer** (man yə fak' chər ə r) A company that makes something to sell to the public or to other companies (p. 137)
- Mass produce** (mas prə dūs') To make great amounts of product; to produce goods in large quantities (p. 234)
- McCarthyism** (mə kār' thē iz ə m) Senator Joseph McCarthy's campaign to use fear of communism for his own gains; the use of unproven accusations and unfair means to expose disloyalty (p. 556)
- Mechanic** (mə kan' ik) A person skilled in working with machines (p. 233)



**Melting pot** (melt' ing pot) A nation where people belonging to different races or cultures live together (p. 241)

**Memorize** (mem' ə rīz) To remember what has been learned (p. 233)

**Mercantilism** (mēr' kən ti līz əm) The practice of regulating colonial trade for the profit of the home country (p. 78)

**Merchant** (mēr' chənt) Buyer and seller of goods (p. 35)

**Mesa** (mā' sə) A flat-topped height (p. 20)

**Mesoamerica** (mes ə mer' ə kə) The area of land that includes what is now Mexico and other countries south through Costa Rica (p. 16)

**Method** (meth' əd) A way of doing something (p. 367)

**Migrant** (mī' grənt) A worker who travels from place to place to work (p. 580)

**Military** (mīl' ə ter ē) Having to do with armed forces (p. 18)

**Militia** (mə līsh' ə) An organized group of citizens who serve as soldiers in times of war (p. 115)

**Millennium** (mə len' ē um) A period of 1000 years (p. 660)

**Mine** (mīn) A bomb that explodes when touched (p. 458)

**Minimum wage** (mīn' ə mem wāj) The smallest amount a person can legally be paid to do a job (p. 443)

**Minority** (mə nōr' ə tē) A person or group of people that is a smaller part of a population (p. 69)

**Minutemen** (mīn' it men) A group of men trained to be soldiers and who agreed to gather at a minute's notice (p. 108)

**Misconduct** (mīs kōn' dukt) Wrongdoing (p. 330)

**Missile** (mīs' əl) A self-driven bomb (p. 569)

**Mission** (mīsh' ən) A church (p. 224)

**Misunderstanding** (mīs un dər stan' dīng) Failure to understand (p. 359)

**Mobile** (mə' bəl) Having the ability to travel (p. 473)

**Monarch** (mōn' ərk) A person who rules a kingdom or territory (p. 35)

**Monopoly** (mə nōp' ə le) A corporation that has little competition (p. 372)

**Morality** (mə rə' l' ə tē) Good behavior; knowing the difference between right and wrong; following the ideals of good conduct (p. 608)

**Moratorium** (mōr ə tōr' ē əm) The legal act of delaying something (p. 496)

**Motorcade** (mə' tər kād) A parade of cars (p. 573)

**Movement** (məv' mēnt) A series of actions carried out to work toward a certain goal; an action or activity (p. 205)

**Muckraker** (muk' rā kər) A person who wrote articles and books describing corruption and problems (p. 435)

**Mugwump** (mug' wump) A reform group that wanted to replace a system of giving political jobs to friends and supporters (p. 405)

**Mural** (myūr' əl) An artistic painting or drawing on a wall (p. 500)

**N**

**National Guard** (nəsh' ə nəl gārd) A state's volunteer military force (p. 558)

**Nationalism** (nəsh' ə nə līz əm) A sense of loyalty to one's country (p. 189)

**Natural resources** (nəch' ə r ə l ri sōrs' ez) Raw materials from nature, such as water and soil (p. 437)

**Navigate** (nav' ə gāt) To travel by water (p. 161)

**Negotiate** (ni gō' shē āt) To work out a deal (p. 169)

**Network** (net' wērk) A system that is linked together in some way (p. 276)

**Neutral** (nü' trəl) Not siding with any particular person or group (p. 160)

**Noble** (nō' bəl) A person who is part of a society's upper or ruling class (p. 35)

**Nomads** (nō' mādz) People who do not live in one place but keep moving from place to place (p. 13)

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**Nominate** (nom' ə nāt) To choose someone to do something, such as run for office (p. 218)

**Nuclear war** (nü' klē ə wôr) War that uses atomic weapons (p. 555)

## O

**Oath** (ōth) A pledge that promises loyalty (p. 325)

**Occupation** (ok yə pā'shən) A person's job or line of work (p. 503)

**Occupy** (ok' yə pī) To take control of a place; to take up space (p. 130)

**Offensive** (ə fen' sīv) An attack; an attempt to score in a game or contest (p. 552)

**Opponent** (ə pō' nent) A person who takes an opposite position in an event (p. 292)

**Oppression** (ə presh' ən) Unfair or cruel actions by one group against a group that has less power (p. 219)

**Optimistic** (op tə mis' tik) Having good feelings about what may happen in the future (p. 290)

**Orator** (ôr' ə tər) One who is good at public speaking (p. 120)

**Organization** (ôr gə nə zā' shən) A group of people working together for a common cause (p. 544)

**Organize** (ôr' gə nīz) To put together in some kind of order; to decide on a plan of action (p. 182)

**Orphan** (ôr' fən) A child who is without parents (p. 504)

**Outmaneuver** (out mə nü' vər) To move better or more quickly than others (p. 185)

**Outnumber** (out num' bər) To have more people than an opponent; to have a greater number (p. 309)

**Outrage** (out' rāj) Anger (p. 105)

**Overproduction** (ō vər prə duk' sbən) Producing too many goods (p. 494)

**Override** (ō vər rīd') To reject or not accept (p. 330)

**Overturn** (ō vər tēr'n') To reverse (p. 502)

**Ownership** (ō' nər ship) The state of owning something, such as land or a house (p. 137)

## P

**Pardon** (pärd' n) An official statement forgiving someone (p. 117)

**Pastor** (pas' tər) Member of the clergy (p. 65)

**Patriot** (pā' trē ət) Someone who loves his or her own country (p. 107)

**Patroon** (pə trüü') Dutch landowner (p. 65)

**Perestroika** (per ə stroi' kə) Soviet policy of economic and government reform (p. 642)

**Permanent** (pēr' mə nənt) Lasting a long time or forever (p. 157)

**Persecute** (pēr' sə kyüt) To treat someone poorly or violently because of his or her religious beliefs or ethnic background (p. 652)

**Petition** (pə tish' ən) A request for a right or benefit from someone in power (p. 116)

**Petroleum** (pə trō' lē əm) A liquid that can be made into fuel (p. 367)

**Phonograph** (fō' nə graf) A machine used to reproduce sound (p. 377)

**Pioneer** (pī ə nir') One of the first people to settle in a territory (p. 137)

**Plantation** (plan tā' shən) Large farm that grows huge amounts of a certain crop (p. 57)

**Platform** (plat' fōrm) A statement of ideas, policies, and beliefs of a political party in an election (p. 294)

**Plea** (plē) Asking for something (p. 117)

**Policy** (pəl' ə sē) Set of rules or an action plan of a person or group (p. 64)

**Political** (pə lit' ə kəl) Relating to government or the way it runs (p. 45)

**Political boss** (pə lit' ə kəl bós) A professional politician who controls a party or a political machine (p. 405)

**Political party** (pə lit' ə kəl pär' tē) A group that represents certain beliefs about government; a group that selects candidates for political office (p. 160)

**Poll** (pōl) A method of predicting the winner of an election by asking people who they plan to vote for; a method of gathering information (p. 632)

**Popular sovereignty** (pop' yə lər sov' rən tē) Power of the people to decide something (p. 432)

**Possession** (pə zesh' ən) An object belonging to someone (p. 188)



**Postmaster** (pōst' mas tər) A person who runs a post office (p. 117)

**Prejudice** (prej' ə dis) A belief or action against someone because of race, sex, religion, or age (p. 389)

**Primary election** (pri' mer ē i lek' shən) An election in which the people choose candidates (p. 435)

**Proclamation** (prok lə mā' shən) An official public announcement (p. 209)

**Produce** (prō' dūs) Fruits and vegetables (p. 279)

**Professional** (prə fesh' ə nəl) A person who is skilled or trained to do a task (p. 262)

**Profitable** (prof' ə tə bəl) Able to bring in money above operating costs (p. 201)

**Progressives** (prə gres' ivz) People who believed that America should pass laws to correct America's social and political problems (p. 435)

**Prohibit** (prō hib' it) To prevent by law; to prevent from doing something (p. 498)

**Prohibition** (prō ə bish' ən) The ban on making or selling alcohol (p. 481)

**Proposal** (prə pō' zəl) A suggestion for others to consider (p. 126)

**Proprietor** (prə pri' ə tər) Owner (p. 64)

**Prose** (prōz) The ordinary form of spoken or written language (p. 245)

**Prosecute** (pros' ə kyüt) To charge with a crime (p. 412)

**Prospector** (pros' pek tər) A person who searches an area for gold, silver, or other minerals (p. 352)

**Prosper** (pros' pər) To succeed or do well (p. 172)

**Province** (prov' əns) A part of a country or region (p. 106)

**Provisions** (prə vizh' ənz) Supplies needed for a trip or voyage (p. 62)

**Public service** (pub' lik sər' vis) Any job or effort done for the good of the people, such as a government job (p. 161)

**Publish** (pub' lish) To print something, such as a book, newspaper, or magazine (p. 35)

**Purify** (pyür' ə fi) To make pure or clean (p. 367)

**Q**

**Qualified** (kwäl' ə fid) Fit for a given purpose (p. 210)

**R**

**Radar** (rā' dār) A system used to locate objects such as planes (p. 522)

**Radical** (rad' ə kəl) Extreme (p. 327)

**Ratify** (rat' ə fi) To approve (p. 148)

**Ration** (rahs' ən) To use sparingly (p. 529)

**Rebellion** (ri bel' yən) A group fighting another group that is in power; an uprising against authority (p. 80)

**Rebuild** (rē bild') To build again (p. 319)

**Recall** (ri kól') The act of voting someone who has performed poorly out of office (p. 435)

**Reconstruction** (rē kən struk' shən) Rebuilding of the South after the Civil War (p. 326)

**Recovery** (ri kuv' ə r ē) The act of overcoming a problem (p. 497)

**Recruit** (ri krüt') To get new members for a group (p. 82)

**Redeem** (ri dēm') To release from blame (p. 130)

**Reference book** (ref' ə r əns bük) A book, such as a dictionary, used to find information (p. 243)

**Referendum** (ref ə ren' dem) The right voters have to approve or not approve bills (p. 435)

**Refinery** (ri fi' nər ē) A place where a good is made pure or made into other products (p. 371)

**Reform** (ri fōrm') A change intended to make something better (p. 403)

**Refuge** (ref' yüj) Protection or shelter (p. 69)

**Refugee** (ref yə jē') A person who flees his or her home country to seek protection (p. 568)

**Regiment** (rej' ə mənt) Large group of soldiers (p. 83)

**Regular army** (reg' yə lər ə r' mē) Official army (p. 182)

**Regulate** (reg' yə lət) To govern or direct according to rules or laws (p. 78)

**Reich** (rik) A German empire (p. 517)

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**Reinforcements** (rē in fōrs' mants) Additional soldiers used to back up an army (p. 86)

**Reject** (ri jekt') To refuse to accept (p. 435)

**Relationship** (ri lā' shən ship) Two or more things or groups connected in some way; the state of being connected or related (p. 97)

**Religious** (ri lij' əs) Relating to a belief in a higher being (p. 21)

**Renew** (ri nü') To make something new again (p. 221)

**Repeal** (ri pēl') To remove or reverse something, especially a law (p. 99)

**Replenish** (ri plēn' ish) To make full or complete again (p. 577)

**Representative** (rep ri zen' tə tiv) A person who is given power to act for others (p. 57)

**Reproduce** (rē prə dūs') To copy or duplicate (p. 377)

**Republic** (ri pub' lik) A government in which citizens elect people to speak and act for them (p. 429)

**Reputation** (rep yə tā' shən) How a person is judged by others; the opinion others have of a person (p. 556)

**Request** (ri kwēst') The act of asking for something (p. 302)

**Reservation** (rez ə vā' shən) Land set aside by the government for the American Indians; the act of setting something aside for someone (p. 357)

**Reservoir** (rez' ə vwär) A large place used to store water (p. 22)

**Resign** (ri zīn') To give up an office or position (p. 116)

**Resistance** (re zis' təns) An act of opposing something (p. 105)

**Resolution** (rez ə lū' shən) An expression of opinion or intent voted on by a group (p. 165)

**Resolve** (ri zolv') To settle a difference (p. 290)

**Resource** (ri sōrs') A thing of value, often found in nature, that can be used to do or make something (p. 169)

**Respond** (ri spōnd') To do or say something in return (p. 105)

**Responsibility** (ri spon sə bil' ə tē) The need to complete duties or tasks; something a person is charged with doing (p. 77)

**Restore** (ri stōr') To give something back to its owner; to repair (p. 188)

**Restriction** (ri strik' shən) Something that limits or prevents a limitation (p. 179)

**Retail** (rē' tāl) Relating to the selling of goods (p. 392)

**Reunification** (rē yū nə fə kā' shən) Joining together as one country again (p. 641)

**Revenge** (ri venj') The act of getting back at someone (p. 530)

**Revenue** (rev ə nü) Money earned or gained from something (p. 100)

**Revise** (ri viz') To make changes, especially to a document (p. 440)

**Revolt** (ri vōlt') A rebellion (p. 206)

**Revolution** (rev ə lū' sbən) Overthrow and replacement of a government (p. 123)

**Riot** (rī' ət) A violent public disturbance (p. 572)

**Ritual** (rich' ū əl) The actions that take place during a ceremony (p. 20)

**Rival** (rī' vəl) A well-matched opponent; a person who is competing for something (p. 598)

**Romantic** (rō man' tik) Glorified (p. 505)

**Ruling** (rū' ling) A decision in a court case (p. 290)

**Runaway** (run' ə wā) Someone who is trying to escape (p. 145)

**Running mate** (run' ing māt) A candidate who runs for office with a candidate who is running for another position (p. 166)

**Rural** (rūr' əl) Relating to places outside of cities; in the country (p. 233)

## S

**Saloon** (sə lūn') A public building where people gather to drink or gamble (p. 353)

**Sanction** (sangk' shən) An action taken to force a country to do something (p. 629)

**Sanitation** (san ə tā' shən) The act of disposing of waste and keeping areas clean (p. 395)

**Scalawag** (skal' ə wag) White southerners who controlled the new African-American politicians after the Civil War (p. 332)

**Scandal** (skan' dl) A disgraceful event (p. 337)

**Scourge** (skērtj) A cause of widespread pain or distress (p. 634)

**Secede** (si sēd') To leave a group or organization, such as a nation of states (p. 295)

**Secrecy** (sē' krə sē) Keeping something private (p. 142)



- Sectional** (sek' shə nəl) Related to the interests of a region (p. 203)
- Security** (si kyūr' ə tē) Methods of keeping peace; a state of being free from danger (p. 523)
- Segregate** (seg' rə gāt) To separate by race (p. 334)
- Self-sufficient** (self sə fish' ənt) Able to do something without help (p. 189)
- Session** (sesh' ən) A meeting or a series of meetings (p. 142)
- Settlement** (set' l mənt) A place or region newly settled (p. 16)
- Share** (shār) Certificate bought from a stock company that represents a certain part of ownership of the company; portion (p. 59)
- Sharecropper** (shār' krop ər) A farmer who pays some of his or her crops to a landowner as rent (p. 333)
- Sharpshooting** (shārp' shü ting) The ability to shoot a gun with great success (p. 130)
- Siege** (sēj) An event in which an army prevents people in a fort or city from leaving (p. 124)
- Similar** (sim' ə lər) Alike in some ways (p. 105)
- Skyscraper** (ski' skrā pər) A tall building (p. 368)
- Slaughter** (slō' tər) To kill animals for food and other products (p. 375)
- Slavery** (slāv' vər ē) The practice of forcing a person or group to work without pay or rights (p. 39)
- Slave state** (slāv stāt) A state that could practice slavery (p. 205)
- Slogan** (slō' gən) A word or phrase used to explain a stand or goal (p. 253)
- Slum** (slum) An area with poor living conditions (p. 395)
- Sod** (sod) Thickly matted grass and roots (p. 354)
- Solo** (sō' lō) Done by one person (p. 482)
- Solution** (sə lü' shən) The answer to a problem (p. 470)
- Soup house** (süp hous) Place where the poor could get food (p. 483)
- Speakeasy** (spēk' ē zē) A place where liquor was sold illegally during Prohibition (p. 481)
- Speaker of the House** (spē' kər ov thə hous) Leader of the United States House of Representatives (p. 181)
- Specialize** (spesh' ə līz) To put one's efforts and skills in one or two areas of business (p. 385)
- Spectator** (spek' tā tər) A person who watches an event (p. 394)
- Spiritual** (spir' ə chü əl) African-American religious song (p. 477)
- Spoils system** (spoilz sis' təm) The practice of giving government jobs to loyal supporters (p. 218)
- Stabilize** (stā' bə līz) To bring something back to normal (p. 496)
- Stagecoach** (stāj' kōch) A horse-drawn coach used for transporting people or mail (p. 349)
- Stampede** (stam pēd') A wild rush (p. 353)
- Standards** (stan' derdz) Guidelines that a person or group must follow; a generally accepted way of doing something (p. 242)
- Standstill** (stand' stil) Something that is not changing or improving (p. 456)
- Starvation** (stär vā' shən) Lack of food (p. 240)
- Statehood** (stāt' hūd) The condition of being a state (p. 206)
- Statesman** (stāts' mən) Someone who knows and practices government ideas (p. 120)
- Steerage** (stīr' ij) A part of a passenger ship that was inexpensive to ride in but was uncomfortable and unhealthy (p. 388)
- Stock company** (stok kum' pə nē) Company that is owned by people who own the company stock (p. 59)
- Stock market** (stok mār' kit) A market for the buying and selling of company stock (p. 482)
- Strategic** (strə tē' jik) Important or helpful in carrying out a plan (p. 599)
- Streetcar** (strēt' kār) A horse-drawn or electric carriage that rides on rails and is used for transportation (p. 392)
- Strike** (strik) A kind of protest in which union workers refuse to work until their demands are met (p. 410)

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**Strikebreaker** (strik' brā kər) A nonunion worker used to replace striking union workers (p. 410)

**Stronghold** (stróng' hōld) A well-protected place (p. 86)

**Submarine** (sub' mǎ rēn) A ship that can travel underwater (p. 453)

**Submission** (səb' mish' ən) The act of giving up on something (p. 107)

**Suborbital** (sub' ōr' bǎ təl) Not out of the earth's atmosphere (p. 565)

**Subpeona** (sə' pē nǎ) A court order (p. 602)

**Suburb** (sub' ərb) Community built outside of cities (p. 474)

**Sue** (sü) To bring legal action against a person or company to settle a difference (p. 290)

**Suffrage** (suf' rij) The right to vote (p. 336)

**Suicide** (sü' ə sid) To kill oneself (p. 656)

**Summit** (sum' it) A meeting held between or among world leaders (p. 641)

**Supreme** (sə' prēm') To the highest degree (p. 148)

**Surge** (sərj) To rise swiftly (p. 621)

**Surplus** (sər' pləs) An extra amount of something; more than what is needed (p. 496)

**Survivor** (sər' vī' vər) A person who has lived through a dangerous event (p. 84)

**Suspension bridge** (sə' spen' shən brij) A large bridge supported by wires or chains attached to tall towers (p. 368)

**Symphony** (sim' fə nē) A long, complex musical piece (p. 477)

**Synagogue** (sin' ə gōg) A Jewish place of worship (p. 518)

## T

**Tactic** (tak' tik) A method of doing something (p. 572)

**Tar and feather** (tär and feth' ər) To cover a person with tar and then with feathers in order to punish (p. 98)

**Tariff** (tar' if) A tax on goods leaving or entering a place (p. 138)

**Tax evasion** (taks i vā' zhən) Failing to pay one's taxes (p. 602)

**Technology** (tek nol' ə jē) The use of science to create new machines or other advances (p. 558)

**Telegraph** (tel' ə graf) A device that uses coded signals to send communications over a wire (p. 237)

**Temporary** (tem' pə rer ē) For a short time (p. 137)

**Tenant farmer** (ten' ənt fār' mər) A farmer who pays rent to a landowner for use of the land (p. 333)

**Tenement** (ten' ə mənt) Three- or four-story buildings designed to house eight to ten families (p. 395)

**Tension** (ten' shən) Uncomfortable or unfriendly feelings between people or groups (p. 280)

**Territory** (ter' ə tōr ē) Land (p. 35)

**Terrorist** (ter' ər ist) An individual or group that uses violence to make others give in to its demands (p. 611)

**Textile** (tek' stil) Fabric or cloth (p. 233)

**Theory** (thē' ər ē) A best guess; an explanation or idea that may or may not be true (p. 13)

**Three-pronged attack** (thrē' próngd ə tak') An attack in three separate places against an enemy (p. 126)

**Tobacco** (tə bak' ō) A plant that some people smoke or chew (p. 24)

**Tolerate** (tol' ə rāt) To allow (p. 98)

**Torpedo** (tōr pē' dō) A self-propelled bomb that is shot from a tube of a submarine (p. 453)

**Totem pole** (tō' təm pōl) A tall, colorful carved object built by American Indians that has a certain religious meaning (p. 29)

**Traditional** (trə dish' ə nəl) The usual way of doing things (p. 503)

**Traitor** (trā' tər) Someone who turns against his or her own country (p. 129)

**Transatlantic** (tran sət lan' tik) Crossing the Atlantic Ocean (p. 238)

**Transcontinental** (tran skon tə nen' tl) Extending across a continent (p. 349)

**Treason** (trē' zn) A crime involving an attempt to overthrow or weaken the government (p. 293)

**Treasury** (trezh' ər ē) A place where money is stored; the government department that handles money (p. 157)

**Treaty** (trē' tē) An agreement to end fighting or turmoil (p. 84)

**Triangular trade** (tri ang' gyə lər trād) Trade between Africa, the West Indies, and New England (p. 79)



**Trolley** (trol' ē) A carriage that rides on rails and is used for transportation (p. 392)

**Trust company** (trust kum' pə nē) A large, powerful company that often is a monopoly (p. 374)

**Turnpike** (tēr' pik) A road that travelers pay to use (p. 235)

**Tutor** (tū' tər) A person who has been paid to teach another person (p. 242)

**Typesetting** (tip' set ing) The methods used to prepare type to be printed (p. 377)

## U

**Unanimous** (yū nan' ə mäs) When all sides agree; being in agreement (p. 149)

**Underestimate** (un dər es' tə māt) To fail to guess the size, quantity, or number of something (p. 528)

**Unemployment** (un em ploi' mənt) The state of not having work (p. 227)

**Unify** (yū' nə fi) To join together as a group or whole (p. 107)

**Union** (yū' nyən) A joining together (p. 82)

**Unite** (yū nit') To join together as a single unit (p. 79)

**Urban** (ər' bən) Related to the city (p. 397)

## V

**Ventilation** (ven' tl ā' shən) Circulation of fresh air in an enclosed area (p. 396)

**Vertical combination** (vēr' tə kəl kom bi nā' shən) A kind of business organization that controls each step in making something (p. 373)

**Veteran** (vet' ər ən) A former member of the armed forces (p. 308)

**Veto** (vē' tō) The power given to the President to turn down a bill (p. 221)

**Village** (vil' ij) A small settlement (p. 20)

**Violent** (vi' ə lənt) Severe or harmful (p. 246)

**Vow** (vou) To promise (p. 287)

**Voyage** (voi' ij) The act of traveling, especially by sea (p. 36)

## W

**Wagon train** (wag' ən trān) A large number of wagons traveling together in a row (p. 349)

**Western Hemisphere** (wes' tərn hem' ə sfir) The land and oceans around North and South America (p. 209)

**Windmill** (wind' mil) A wind-powered device (p. 355)

**Wiretap** (wīr' tap) A device used to listen in on phone conversations (p. 601)

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