

# English and Spanish Glossary

MARK	AS IN	RESPELLING	EXAMPLE
a	alphabet	a	*AL-fuh-bet
ā	Asia	ay	AY-zhuh
ä	cart, top	ah	KAHRT, TAHP
e	let, ten	e	LET, TEN
ē	even, leaf	ee	EE-vuhn, LEEF
i	it, tip, British	i	IT, TIP, BRIT-ish
ī	site, buy, Ohio	y	SYT, BY, OH-HY-OH
	iris	eye	EYE-ris
k	card	k	KAHRD
ō	over, rainbow	oh	OH-vuhr, RAYN-boh
ú	book, wood	oooh	BOOHK, WOHD
ó	all, orchid	aw	AWL, AWR-kid
öi	foil, coin	oy	FOYL, KOYN
aú	out	ow	OWT
á	cup, butter	uh	KUHP, BUHT-uhr
ü	rule, food	oo	ROOL, FOOD
ÿü	few	yoo	FYOO
zh	vision	zh	VIZH-uhn

\*A syllable printed in small capital letters receives heavier emphasis than the other syllable(s) in a word.

## Phonetic Respelling and Pronunciation Guide

Many of the key terms in this textbook have been respelled to help you pronounce them. The letter combinations used in the respelling throughout the narrative are explained in the following phonetic respelling and pronunciation guide. The guide is adapted from *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th Edition*; *Merriam-Webster's Biographical Dictionary*; and *Merriam-Webster's Geographical Dictionary*.

## A

**ABC Powers** Argentina, Brazil and Chile; nations that offered to negotiate a dispute between the United States and Mexico when unrest following the Mexican Revolution brought the two countries into conflict (p. 661)

**potencias ABC** Argentina, Brasil y Chile; naciones que se ofrecieron a resolver el desacuerdo entre Estados Unidos y México cuando el descontento posterior a la Revolución mexicana provocó un conflicto entre ambos países (pág. 661)

**abolition** an end to slavery (p. 416)

**abolición** fin de la esclavitud (pág. 416)

**Adams-Onís Treaty** (1819) an agreement in which Spain gave East Florida to the United States (p. 261)

**tratado de Adams y Onís** (1819) acuerdo en el que España cedió el territorio del este de Florida a Estados Unidos (pág. 261)

**agrarian** relating to farming and agriculture (p. 41)

**agrario** relacionado con los cultivos y la agricultura (pág. 41)

**Alamo** Spanish mission in San Antonio, Texas, that was the site of a famous battle of the Texas Revolution in 1836 (p. 314)

**El Álamo** misión española en San Antonio, Texas; escenario de una famosa batalla durante la Revolución texana de 1836 (pág. 314)

**Alien and Sedition Acts** (1798) laws passed by a Federalist-dominated Congress aimed at protecting the government from treasonous ideas, actions, and people (p. 215)

**Leyes de No Intervención Extranjera** (1798) leyes aprobadas por un Congreso mayormente federalista con el fin de proteger al gobierno de la influencia de ideas, acciones y personas desleales (pág. 215)

**amendment** official change, correction, or addition to a law or constitution (p. 135)

**enmienda** cambio, corrección o adición realizado de manera oficial a una ley o constitución (pág. 135)

**American Anti-Slavery Society** an organization started by William Lloyd Garrison whose members wanted immediate emancipation and racial equality for African Americans (p. 417)

**Sociedad Americana contra la Esclavitud** organización fundada por William Lloyd Garrison cuyos miembros pedían la emancipación inmediata y la igualdad racial de los afroamericanos (pág. 417)

**American Federation of Labor** an organization that united skilled workers into national unions for specific industries (p. 585)

**Federación Estadounidense del Trabajo** organización que agrupó obreros especializados en sindicatos nacionales definidos por industrias (pág. 585)

**American System/Sistema estadounidense**

**American System** Henry Clay's plan for raising tariffs to pay for internal improvements such as better roads and canals (p. 264)

**Sistema estadounidense** plan de alza de impuestos creado por Henry Clay para realizar mejoras internas como la reparación de caminos y canales (pág. 264)

**Antifederalists** people who opposed ratification of the Constitution (p. 132)

**antifederalistas** personas que se oponían a la aprobación de la Constitución (pág. 132)

**Anti-Imperialist League** a group of citizens opposed to imperialism, and, specifically, to the peace treaty that gave the United States control of Cuba, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines (p. 650)

**Liga Antiimperialista** grupo de ciudadanos que se oponían al imperialismo y, más concretamente, al tratado de paz que otorgaba a Estados Unidos el control de Cuba, Guam, Puerto Rico y Filipinas (pág. 650)

**Appomattox Courthouse** Virginia town where General Robert E. Lee was forced to surrender, thus ending the Civil War (p. 502)

**Appomattox Courthouse** poblado de Virginia donde el general Robert E. Lee fue obligado a rendirse, dando fin a la Guerra Civil (pág. 502)

**Articles of Confederation** (1777) the document that created the first central government for the United States; was replaced by the Constitution in 1789 (p. 116)

**Artículos de la Confederación** (1777) documento que creó el primer gobierno central en Estados Unidos; fue reemplazado por la Constitución en 1789 (pág. 116)

**B**

**Bacon's Rebellion** (1676) an attack led by Nathaniel Bacon against American Indians and the colonial government in Virginia (p. 38)

**Rebelión de Bacon** (1676) ataque encabezado por Nathaniel Bacon contra los indígenas norteamericanos y el gobierno colonial en Virginia (pág. 38)

**Bank of the United States** a national bank chartered by Congress in 1791 to provide security for the U.S. economy (p. 204)

**Banco de Estados Unidos** banco nacional constituido por el Congreso en 1791 para dar estabilidad a la economía de Estados Unidos (pág. 204)

**Battle of Antietam** (1862) a Union victory in the Civil War that marked the bloodiest single-day battle in U.S. military history (p. 481)

**batalla de Antietam** (1862) victoria del ejército de la Unión durante la Guerra Civil en la batalla de un solo día más sangrienta en la historia militar de Estados Unidos (pág. 481)

**Battle of Bunker Hill** (1775) a Revolutionary War battle in Boston that demonstrated that the colonists could fight well against the British army (p. 81)

**batalla de Bunker Hill** (1775) batalla de la Guerra de Independencia estadounidense que tuvo lugar en Boston; en ésta se demostró que los colonos podían luchar bien contra el ejército británico (pág. 81)

**Battle of the Little Big Horn/batalla de Little Big horn**

**Battle of Fallen Timbers** (1794) a battle between U.S. troops and an American Indian confederation that ended Indian efforts to halt white settlement in the Northwest Territory (p. 209)

**batalla de Fallen Timbers** (1794) batalla entre las tropas estadounidenses y una confederación de indígenas norteamericanos que puso fin a los intentos de los indígenas para detener la emigración de personas de raza blanca al Territorio del Noroeste (pág. 209)

**Battle of Gettysburg** (1863) a Union Civil War victory that turned the tide against the Confederates at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (p. 498)

**batalla de Gettysburg** (1863) victoria del ejército de la Unión durante la Guerra Civil que cambió el curso de la guerra en contra de los confederados en Gettysburg, Pensilvania (pág. 498)

**Battle of Lake Erie** (1813) U.S. victory in the War of 1812, led by Oliver Hazard Perry, broke Britain's control of Lake Erie (p. 247)

**batalla del lago Erie** (1813) victoria en la Guerra de 1812 en la que el ejército estadounidense, comandado por Oliver Hazard Perry, puso fin al control británico del lago Erie (pág. 247)

**Battle of New Orleans** (1815) the greatest U.S. victory in the War of 1812; actually took place two weeks after a peace treaty had been signed ending the war (p. 248)

**batalla de Nueva Orleáns** (1815) la mayor victoria del ejército estadounidense en la Guerra de 1812; tuvo lugar dos semanas después de la firma de un tratado de paz en el que se declaraba el final de la guerra (pág. 248)

**Battle of San Jacinto** (1836) the final battle of the Texas Revolution; resulted in the defeat of the Mexican army and independence for Texas (p. 314)

**batalla de San Jacinto** (1836) batalla final de la Revolución texana en la que fue derrotado el ejército mexicano y Texas obtuvo su independencia (pág. 314)

**Battle of Saratoga** (1777) a Revolutionary War battle in New York that resulted in a major defeat of British troops; marked the Patriots' greatest victory up to that point in the war (p. 94)

**batalla de Saratoga** (1777) batalla de la Guerra de Independencia estadounidense que tuvo lugar en Nueva York y en la que las fuerzas británicas sufrieron una de sus mayores derrotas; los patriotas obtuvieron su mayor victoria hasta ese momento (pág. 94)

**Battle of Shiloh** (1862) a Civil War battle in Tennessee in which the Union army gained greater control over the Mississippi River valley (p. 485)

**batalla de Shiloh** (1862) batalla de la Guerra Civil en Tennessee en la que el ejército de la Unión adquirió mayor control sobre el valle del río Mississippi (pág. 485)

**Battle of the Little Big Horn** (1876) "Custer's Last Stand"; battle between U.S. soldiers, led by George Armstrong Custer, and Sioux warriors, led by Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull, that resulted in the worst defeat for the U.S. Army in the West (p. 556)

**batalla de Little Big Horn** (1876) última batalla del general Custer; esta batalla entre las tropas de George Armstrong Custer y los guerreros siux al mando de Caballo Loco y Toro Sentado produjo la mayor derrota del ejército estadounidense en el Oeste (pág. 556)

**Battle of Tippecanoe** (1811) U.S. victory over an Indian confederation that wanted to stop white settlement in the Northwest Territory; increased tensions between Great Britain and the United States (p. 244)

**batalla de Tippecanoe** (1811) victoria del ejército estadounidense sobre la confederación indígena que intentaba evitar el establecimiento de poblaciones de blancos en el Territorio del Noroeste; esta batalla aumentó las hostilidades entre Gran Bretaña y Estados Unidos (pág. 244)

**Battle of Trenton** (1776) a Revolutionary War battle in New Jersey in which Patriot forces captured more than 900 Hessian troops (p. 93)

**batalla de Trenton** (1776) batalla de la Guerra de Independencia estadounidense que tuvo lugar en Nueva Jersey; en esta batalla las fuerzas de los patriotas capturaron a más de 900 soldados mercenarios hessianos (pág. 93)

**Battle of Yorktown** (1781) the last major battle of the Revolutionary War; site of British general Charles Cornwallis's surrender to the Patriots in Virginia (p. 100)

**batalla de Yorktown** (1781) la última batalla importante de la Guerra de Independencia estadounidense; lugar donde se rindió el general británico Charles Cornwallis ante las tropas de los patriotas en Virginia (pág. 100)

**Bear Flag Revolt** (1846) a revolt against Mexico by American settlers in California who declared the territory an independent republic (p. 320)

**Revuelta de Bear Flag** (1846) rebelión iniciada por colonos estadounidenses en contra de México para declarar al territorio de California una república independiente (pág. 320)

**benevolent society** an aid organization formed by immigrant communities (p. 591)

**sociedad de beneficencia** organización de ayuda formada por comunidades de inmigrantes (pág. 591)

**Bessemer process** a process developed in the 1850s that led to faster, cheaper steel production (p. 575)

**proceso de Bessemer** proceso de producción de acero más económico y rápido, desarrollado en la década de 1850 (pág. 575)

**Bill of Rights** the first 10 amendments to the Constitution; ratified in 1791 (p. 135)

**Declaración de Derechos** primeras 10 enmiendas hechas a la Constitución; aprobada en 1791 (pág. 135)

**Black Codes** laws passed in the southern states during Reconstruction that greatly limited the freedom and rights of African Americans (p. 518)

**códigos para negros** decretos aprobados en los estados sureños en la época de la Reconstrucción que limitaron en gran medida la libertad y los derechos de los afroamericanos (pág. 518)

**bond** a certificate that represents money the government has borrowed from private citizens (p. 200)

**bono** certificado que representa dinero que el gobierno toma prestado de los ciudadanos (pág. 200)

**boomtown** a Western community that grew quickly because of the mining boom and often disappeared when the boom ended (p. 548)

**pueblo de rápido crecimiento** comunidad del Oeste que se desarrolló con gran rapidez debido a la fiebre del oro, pero que desapareció cuando los yacimientos se agotaron (pág. 548)

**border states** Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri; slave states that lay between the North and the South and did not join the Confederacy during the Civil War (p. 474)

**estados fronterizos** Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland y Missouri; estados ubicados entre el Norte y el Sur, que practicaban la esclavitud y que no se unieron a la Confederación durante la Guerra Civil (pág. 474)

**Boston Massacre** (1770) an incident in which British soldiers fired into a crowd of colonists, killing five people (p. 67)

**matanza de Boston** (1770) incidente en el que los soldados británicos dispararon entre una multitud de colonos, ocasionando la muerte a cinco personas (pág. 67)

**Boston Tea Party** (1773) a protest against the Tea Act in which a group of colonists boarded British tea ships and dumped more than 340 chests of tea into Boston Harbor (p. 68)

**Motín del Té de Boston** (1773) protesta en contra de la Ley del Té en la que un grupo de colonos abordó barcos británicos que transportaban té y arrojó al mar alrededor de 340 baúles con este producto en el puerto de Boston (pág. 68)

**Boxer Rebellion** (1900) a siege of a foreign settlement in Beijing by Chinese nationalists who were angry at foreign involvement in China (p. 645)

**rebelión de los boxers** (1900) asedio a un asentamiento extranjero en Beijing por parte de un grupo de nacionalistas chinos que estaban en desacuerdo con la participación extranjera en China (pág. 645)

**Bureau of Indian Affairs** a government agency created in the 1800s to oversee federal policy toward Native Americans (p. 294)

**Oficina de Asuntos Indígenas** agencia creada por el gobierno en el siglo XIX para encargarse de las políticas federales sobre los indígenas norteamericanos (pág. 294)

## C

**Californios** Spanish colonists in California in the 1800s (p. 319)

**californios** colonos españoles que vivían en California en el siglo XIX (pág. 319)

**capital** money or property that is used to earn more money (p. 13)

**capital** dinero o propiedades usadas para ganar más dinero (pág. 13)

**capitalism** an economic system in which private businesses run most industries (p. 619)

**capitalismo** sistema económico en el que las empresas privadas controlan la mayoría de las industrias (pág. 619)

**cattle drive** a long journey on which cowboys herded cattle to northern markets or better grazing lands (p. 549)

**arreo de ganado** viaje largo en el que los vaqueros arreaban ganado para llevarlo a los mercados del Norte o a mejores pastizales (pág. 549)

**Cattle Kingdom** an area of the Great Plains on which many ranchers raised cattle in the late 1800s (p. 549)

**Reino del Ganado** área de las Grandes Planicies en la que muchos ganaderos se establecieron a finales de siglo XIX (pág. 549)

**charter** an official document that gives a person the right to establish a colony (p. 27)

**carta de constitución** documento legal que da a una persona el derecho de establecer una colonia (pág. 27)

**checks and balances** a system established by the Constitution that prevents any branch of government from becoming too powerful (p. 129)

**pesos y contrapesos** sistema establecido por la Constitución para evitar que cualquier poder del gobierno adquiera demasiada autoridad en relación con los demás (pág. 129)

**Chinese Exclusion Act** (1882) a law passed by Congress that banned Chinese from immigrating to the United States for 10 years (p. 593)

**Ley de Exclusión de Chinos** (1882) ley aprobada por el Congreso que prohibió la inmigración de chinos a Estados Unidos por un período de 10 años (pág. 593)

**Chisholm Trail** a trail that ran from San Antonio, Texas, to Abilene, Kansas, established by Jesse Chisholm in the late 1860s for cattle drives (p. 549)

**Camino de Chisholm** camino creado por Jesse Chisholm a finales de la década de 1860 que iba desde San Antonio, Texas hasta Abilene, Kansas, para realizar arreos de ganado (pág. 549)

**Civil Rights Act of 1866** a law that gave African Americans legal rights equal to those of white Americans (p. 520)

**Ley de Derechos Civiles de 1866** ley que daba a los afroamericanos derechos legales similares a los que tenían los ciudadanos de raza blanca (pág. 520)

**Clermont** the first full-sized U.S. commercial steamboat; developed by Robert Fulton and tested in 1807 (p. 359)

**Clermont** primer barco comercial de vapor de grandes dimensiones, diseñado por Robert Fulton y probado en 1807 (pág. 359)

**collective bargaining** a technique used by labor unions in which workers act collectively to change working conditions or wages (p. 586)

**negociación colectiva** método empleado por los sindicatos en el que los trabajadores actúan colectivamente para cambiar las condiciones laborales o los salarios (pág. 586)

**Columbian Exchange** the transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between the Americas and Europe, Asia, and Africa (p. 18)

**intercambio colombino** intercambio de plantas, animales y enfermedades entre América y Europa, Asia y África (pág. 18)

**Committees of Correspondence** committees created by the Massachusetts House of Representatives in the 1760s to help towns and colonies share information about resisting British laws (p. 65)

**comités de correspondencia** comités creados por la Cámara de Representantes de Massachusetts en la década de 1760 para que poblados y colonias compartieran información que los ayudara a resistirse a las leyes británicas (pág. 65)

**common-school movement** a social reform effort that began in the mid-1800s and promoted the idea of having all children educated in a common place regardless of social class or background (p. 412)

**movimiento de escuelas comunes** reforma social iniciada a mediados del siglo XIX para fomentar la idea de que todos los niños debían recibir educación en un mismo lugar sin importar su origen o clase social (pág. 412)

**Common Sense** (1776) a pamphlet written by Thomas Paine that criticized monarchies and convinced many American colonists of the need to break away from Britain (p. 83)

**Sentido común** (1776) folleto escrito por Thomas Paine en el que criticaba a las monarquías con el fin de convencer a los colonos estadounidenses de la necesidad de independizarse de Gran Bretaña (pág. 83)

**Compromise of 1850** Henry Clay's proposed agreement that allowed California to enter the Union as a free state and divided the rest of the Mexican Cession into two territories where slavery would be decided by popular sovereignty (p. 441)

**Acuerdo de 1850** acuerdo redactado por Henry Clay en que se permitía a California ingresar en la Unión como estado libre y se proponía la división del resto del territorio cedido por México en dos partes donde la esclavitud sería reglamentada por soberanía popular (pág. 441)

**Compromise of 1877** an agreement to settle the disputed presidential election of 1876; Democrats agreed to accept Republican Rutherford B. Hayes as president in return for the removal of federal troops from the South (p. 527)

**Acuerdo de 1877** acuerdo en el que se resolvió la disputa de las elecciones presidenciales de 1876; los demócratas aceptaron al republicano Rutherford B. Hayes como presidente a cambio del retiro de las tropas federales del Sur (pág. 527)

**Comstock Lode** Nevada gold and silver mine discovered by Henry Comstock in 1859 (p. 547)

**veta de Comstock** yacimiento de oro y plata descubierto en Nevada por Henry Comstock en 1859 (pág. 547)

**Confederate States of America** the nation formed by the southern states when they seceded from the Union; also known as the Confederacy (p. 458)

**Estados Confederados de América** nación formada por los estados del Sur cuando se separaron de la Unión; también conocida como Confederación (pág. 458)

**conquistador/conquistador**

**conquistador** a Spanish soldier and explorer who led military expeditions in the Americas and captured land for Spain (p. 20)

**conquistador** soldado y explorador español que encabezó expediciones militares en América y capturó territorios en nombre de España (pág. 20)

**consul general** chief diplomat (p. 644)

**cónsul general** jefe diplomático (pág. 644)

**constitution** a set of basic principles that determines the powers and duties of a government (p. 115)

**constitución** conjunto de principios básicos que determina los poderes y las obligaciones de un gobierno (pág. 115)

**Constitutional Convention** (1787) a meeting held in Philadelphia at which delegates from the states wrote the Constitution (p. 126)

**Convención Constitucional** (1787) encuentro realizado en Filadelfia en el que delegados de los estados redactaron la Constitución (pág. 126)

**Constitutional Union Party** a political party formed in 1860 by a group of northerners and southerners who supported the Union, its laws, and the Constitution (p. 457)

**Partido Constitucional por la Unión** partido político formado en 1860 por habitantes del Norte y del Sur en apoyo de la Unión, sus leyes y la Constitución (pág. 457)

**Continental Army** the army created by the Second Continental Congress in 1775 to defend the American colonies from Britain (p. 80)

**Ejército Continental** ejército creado por el Segundo Congreso Continental en 1775 para defender las colonias estadounidenses del dominio británico (pág. 80)

**contraband** an escaped slave who joined the Union army during the Civil War (p. 493)

**contrabando** bienes introducidos en un país de forma ilegal; esclavo que escapó y que se unió al ejército de la Unión durante la Guerra Civil (pág. 493)

**Convention of 1818** an agreement between the United States and Great Britain that settled fishing rights and established new North American borders (p. 260)

**Convención de 1818** acuerdo entre Estados Unidos y Gran Bretaña para definir los derechos de pesca y establecer las nuevas fronteras norteamericanas (pág. 260)

**Copperheads** a group of northern Democrats who opposed abolition and sympathized with the South during the Civil War (p. 494)

**copperheads** grupo de demócratas del Norte que se oponían a la abolición de la esclavitud y simpatizaban con las creencias sureñas durante la Guerra Civil (pág. 494)

**corporation** a business that sells portions of ownership called stock shares (p. 579)

**corporación** compañía que vende partes de la misma llamadas acciones (pág. 579)

**cotton belt** a region stretching from South Carolina to east Texas where most U.S. cotton was produced during the mid-1800s (p. 379)

**Declaration of Sentiments/Declaración de Sentimientos**

**región algodonera** zona que se extendía desde Carolina del Sur hasta el este de Texas, en la que se producía la mayor parte del algodón cosechado en Estados Unidos a mediados del siglo XIX (pág. 379)

**cotton diplomacy** Confederate efforts to use the importance of southern cotton to Britain's textile industry to persuade the British to support the Confederacy in the Civil War (p. 475)

**diplomacia del algodón** esfuerzos de la Confederación por aprovechar la influencia del algodón del Sur en la industria textil británica para convencer a Gran Bretaña de apoyar su causa durante la Guerra Civil (pág. 475)

**cotton gin** a machine invented by Eli Whitney in 1793 to remove seeds from short-staple cotton; revolutionized the cotton industry (p. 377)

**desmotadora de algodón** máquina inventada por Eli Whitney en 1793 para separar las fibras de algodón de las semillas; revolucionó la industria del algodón (pág. 377)

**culture** the common values and traditions of a society, such as language, government, and family relationships (p. 7)

**cultura** valores y tradiciones comunes de una sociedad, como el lenguaje, la forma de gobierno y las relaciones familiares (pág. 7)

**Cumberland Road** the first federal road project, construction of which began in 1815; ran from Cumberland, Maryland, to present-day Wheeling, West Virginia (p. 265)

**camino de Cumberland** primer proyecto federal de construcción de carreteras, iniciado en 1815 para crear un camino entre Cumberland, Maryland y el poblado que actualmente lleva el nombre de Wheeling, en Virginia Occidental (pág. 265)

**D**

**Dawes General Allotment Act** (1887) legislation passed by Congress that split up Indian reservation lands among individual Indians and promised them citizenship (p. 558)

**Ley de Adjudicación General de Dawes** (1887) ley aprobada por el Congreso que dividía el terreno de las reservaciones indígenas entre sus habitantes y les prometía otorgarles la ciudadanía estadounidense (pág. 558)

**Declaration of Independence** (1776) the document written to declare the colonies free from British rule (p. 84)

**Declaración de Independencia** (1776) documento redactado para declarar la independencia de las colonias del dominio británico (pág. 84)

**Declaration of Sentiments** (1848) a statement written and signed by women's rights supporters at the Seneca Falls Convention; detailed their beliefs about social injustice against women (p. 426)

**Declaration of Sentiments/Declaración de Sentimientos**

**Declaración de Sentimientos** (1848) declaración redactada y firmada por una serie de personas en apoyo de los derechos de la mujer durante la Convención de Seneca Falls, en la que se describía con detalle su punto de vista sobre las injusticias sociales que afectaban a las mujeres (pág. 426)

**deflation** a decrease in money supply and overall lower prices (p. 564)

**deflación** reducción de la disponibilidad del dinero y baja general en los precios (pág. 564)

**Democratic Party** a political party formed by supporters of Andrew Jackson after the presidential election of 1824 (p. 285)

**Partido Demócrata** partido político formado por partidarios de Andrew Jackson después de las elecciones presidenciales de 1824 (pág. 285)

**Democratic-Republican Party** a political party founded in the 1790s by Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and other leaders who wanted to preserve the power of the state governments and promote agriculture (p. 212)

**Partido Demócrata Republicano** partido político formado en la década de 1790 por Thomas Jefferson, James Madison y otros líderes políticos con el fin de preservar el poder de los gobiernos estatales y promover la agricultura (pág. 212)

**department store** giant retail shop (p. 596)

**tiendas por departamentos** grandes comercios de venta al público (pág. 596)

**deport** to send an immigrant back to his or her country of origin (p. 184)

**deportar** enviar a un inmigrante de regreso a su país de origen (pág. 184)

**depression** a steep drop in economic activity combined with rising unemployment (p. 123)

**depresión** descenso considerable en la actividad económica, combinado con un alza en el desempleo (pág. 123)

**direct primary** a procedure for direct selection of candidates by voters instead of by party leaders (p. 613)

**elecciones primarias** método de elección en el que los votantes (y no los líderes de los partidos) eligen directamente a los candidatos (pág. 613)

**dollar diplomacy** President Taft's policy of influencing Latin America through economic rather than military intervention (p. 657)

**diplomacia del dólar** política creada por el presidente Taft para influir en los gobiernos de América Latina mediante la intervención económica en lugar de la militar (pág. 657)

**Donner party** a group of western travelers who were stranded in the Sierra Nevada during the winter of 1846–47; only 45 of the party's 87 members survived (p. 327)

**grupo Donner** grupo de viajeros del Oeste extraviados en la Sierra Nevada durante el invierno de 1846–47; sólo 45 de los 87 viajeros sobrevivieron (pág. 327)

**Emancipation Proclamation/Proclamación de Emancipación**

**double jeopardy** the act of trying a person twice for the same crime (p. 180)

**doble proceso** acto de juzgar a una persona dos veces por el mismo delito (pág. 180)

**draft** a system of required service in the armed forces (p. 185)

**conscripción** sistema de servicio obligatorio en las fuerzas armadas (pág. 185)

**Dred Scott** (1857) a slave whose court case led to a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that declared African Americans were not U.S. citizens, that the Missouri Compromise's restriction on slavery was unconstitutional, and that Congress did not have the right to ban slavery in any federal territory (p. 451)

**Dred Scott** (1857) esclavo que fue encausado y cuyo juicio concluyó con una decisión de la Corte Suprema; en la que se declaraba que los afroamericanos no podían ser ciudadanos de Estados Unidos, que las restricciones de la esclavitud impuestas en el Acuerdo de Missouri eran inconstitucionales y que el Congreso no tenía derecho de abolir la esclavitud en ninguna parte del territorio federal (pág. 451)

**dry farming** a method of farming used by Plains farmers in the 1890s that shifted focus from water-dependent crops to more hardy crops (p. 561)

**agricultura sin irrigación** método de cultivo que usaban los agricultores de las Planicies en la década de 1890 que provocó un cambio de los cultivos que dependían del agua a otros más resistentes (pág. 561)

**due process** the fair application of the law (p. 180)

**debido proceso** aplicación justa de la ley (pág. 180)

**E**

**Eighteenth Amendment** (1919) a constitutional amendment that outlawed the production and sale of alcoholic beverages in the United States; repealed in 1933 (p. 623)

**Decimotercera Enmienda** (1919) enmienda constitucional que prohibía la producción y venta de bebidas alcohólicas en Estados Unidos; revocada en 1933 (pág. 623)

**electoral college** a group of people selected from each of the states to cast votes in presidential elections (p. 196)

**colegio electoral** grupo de personas elegido en cada estado para votar en las elecciones presidenciales (pág. 196)

**emancipation** freeing of the slaves (p. 491)

**emancipación** liberación de los esclavos (pág. 491)

**Emancipation Proclamation** (1862) an order issued by President Abraham Lincoln freeing the slaves in areas rebelling against the Union; took effect January 1, 1863 (p. 491)

**Proclamación de Emancipación** (1862) decreto emitido por el presidente Abraham Lincoln para liberar a los esclavos en las áreas que luchaban contra la Unión; entró en vigor el primero de enero de 1863 (pág. 491)

**embargo** the banning of trade with a country (p. 241)  
**embargo** prohibición del comercio con un país (pág. 241)

**Embargo Act** (1807) a law that prohibited American merchants from trading with other countries (p. 241)

**Ley de Embargo** (1807) ley que prohibía a los comerciantes estadounidenses comerciar con otros países (pág. 241)

**eminent domain** the government's power to take personal property to benefit the public (p. 180)

**derecho de expropiación** poder otorgado al gobierno para tomar propiedades particulares por el bien común (pág. 180)

**empresarios** agents who were contracted by the Mexican republic to bring settlers to Texas in the early 1800s (p. 312)

**empresarios** personas contratadas por la República Mexicana para reclutar personas que desean establecer poblaciones en Texas a principios del siglo XIX (pág. 312)

**encomienda system** a system in Spanish America that gave settlers the right to tax local Indians or to demand their labor in exchange for protecting them and converting them to Christianity (p. 22)

**sistema de encomienda** sistema adoptado en la América española que permitía a los colonos cobrar impuestos a los indígenas o exigirles trabajo a cambio de su protección y de convertirlos al cristianismo (pág. 22)

**English Bill of Rights** (1689) a shift of political power from the British monarchy to Parliament (pp. 55, 114)

**Declaración de Derechos inglesa** (1689) cambio del poder político de la monarquía británica al Parlamento inglés (págs. 55, 114)

**Enlightenment** the Age of Reason; movement that began in Europe in the 1700s as people began examining the natural world, society, and government (p. 59)

**Ilustración** Era de la Razón; movimiento iniciado en Europa en el siglo XVIII cuando las personas empezaron a adquirir más conocimientos sobre la naturaleza, la sociedad y el gobierno (pág. 59)

**entrepreneur** a person who organizes, operates, and assumes the risk for a business venture (p. 380)

**empresario** persona que organiza, opera y asume el riesgo de un nuevo negocio (pág. 380)

**environment** the climate and landscape that surrounds living things (p. 7)

**medio ambiente** el clima y paisaje donde habitan seres vivos (pág. 7)

**Era of Good Feelings** a period of peace, pride, and progress for the United States from 1815 to 1825 (p. 265)

**Era de los buenos sentimientos** período de paz, orgullo y progreso de los Estados Unidos de 1815 a 1825 (pág. 265)

**Erie Canal** the canal that runs from Albany to Buffalo, New York; completed in 1825 (p. 265)

**canal de Erie** canal que va de Albany a Búfalo, en el estado de Nueva York; completado en 1825 (pág. 265)

**executive branch** the division of the federal government that includes the president and the administrative departments; enforces the nation's laws (p. 129)

**poder ejecutivo** división del gobierno federal que incluye al presidente y a los departamentos administrativos; vigila el cumplimiento de las leyes de la nación (pág. 129)

**executive orders** nonlegislative directives issued by the U.S. president in certain circumstances; executive orders have the force of congressional law (p. 147)

**órdenes ejecutivas** órdenes no legislativas dictadas por el presidente de Estados Unidos en circunstancias específicas; tienen la misma validez que las leyes del Congreso (pág. 147)

**Exodusters** African Americans who settled western lands in the late 1800s (p. 561)

**colonos del éxodo** afroamericanos que se establecieron en el Oeste a finales del siglo XIX (pág. 561)

## F

**factor** a crop broker who managed the trade between southern planters and their customers (p. 379)

**comisionado** intermediario que administraba el intercambio comercial entre las plantaciones del Sur y sus clientes (pág. 379)

**federal system** a system that divided powers between the states and the federal government (p. 144)

**sistema federal** sistema en el que se distribuye el poder entre los estados y el gobierno federal (pág. 144)

**federalism** U.S. system of government in which power is distributed between a central government and individual states (p. 129)

**federalismo** sistema de gobierno de Estados Unidos en el que el poder está distribuido entre una autoridad centralizada y varios estados (pág. 129)

**Federalist Papers** a series of essays that defended and explained the Constitution and tried to reassure Americans that the states would not be overpowered by the proposed national government (p. 133)

**Federalist Papers** serie de ensayos que defienden y explican la Constitución con el propósito de que los ciudadanos quedaran convencidos de que el gobierno nacional propuesto no tendría supremacía sobre el gobierno de los estados (pág. 133)

**Federalist Party** a political party created in the 1790s and influenced by Alexander Hamilton that wanted to strengthen the federal government and promote industry and trade (p. 212)

**Partido Federalista** partido político creado en la década de 1790 siguiendo las ideas de Alexander Hamilton para fortalecer al gobierno federal y fomentar la industria y el intercambio comercial (pág. 212)

**Federalists** people who supported ratification of the Constitution (p. 132)

**federalistas** personas que apoyaban la ratificación de la Constitución (pág. 132)

**Fifteenth Amendment/Decimoquinta Enmienda**

**Fifteenth Amendment** (1870) a constitutional amendment that gave African American men the right to vote (p. 523)

**Decimoquinta Enmienda** (1870) enmienda constitucional que otorgaba a los hombres afroamericanos el derecho al voto (pág. 523)

**54th Massachusetts Infantry** African American Civil War regiment that captured Fort Wagner in South Carolina (p. 493)

**54º Batallón de Infantería de Massachusetts** regimiento de la Guerra Civil formado por soldados afroamericanos que tomó el fuerte Wagner en Carolina del Sur (pág. 493)

**First Battle of Bull Run** (1861) the first major battle of the Civil War, resulting in a Confederate victory; showed that the Civil War would not be won easily (p. 479)

**primera batalla de Bull Run** (1861) primera batalla importante de la Guerra Civil, en la cual el ejército confederado obtuvo la victoria; en esta batalla se demostró que ninguno de los bandos ganaría la guerra con facilidad (pág. 479)

**First Continental Congress** (1774) a meeting of colonial delegates in Philadelphia to decide how to respond to the closing of Boston Harbor, increased taxes, and abuses of authority by the British government; delegates petitioned King George III, listing the freedoms they believed colonists should enjoy (p. 78)

**Primer Congreso Continental** (1774) encuentro de delegados de las colonias en Filadelfia para decidir cómo responderían al cierre del puerto de Boston, al alza de impuestos y a los abusos de la autoridad británica; los delegados hicieron una serie de peticiones al rey Jorge III, incluyendo los derechos que consideraban justos para los colonos (pág. 78)

**folktale** a story that often provides a moral lesson (p. 389)

**cuento popular** narración que con frecuencia ofrece una moraleja (pág. 389)

**Fort Sumter** a federal outpost in Charleston, South Carolina, that was attacked by the Confederates in April 1861, sparking the Civil War (p. 473)

**fuerte Sumter** puesto de avanzada federal en Charleston, Carolina del Sur, cuyo ataque por parte de los confederados en abril de 1861 dio origen a la Guerra Civil (pág. 473)

**forty-niner** a gold-seeker who moved to California during the gold rush (p. 327)

**gambusino** buscador de oro que emigró a California durante la fiebre del oro (pág. 327)

**Fourteenth Amendment** (1866) a constitutional amendment giving full rights of citizenship to all people born or naturalized in the United States, except for American Indians (p. 521)

**Decimocuarta Enmienda** (1866) enmienda constitucional que otorgaba derechos totales de ciudadanía a todas las personas nacidas en Estados Unidos o naturalizadas estadounidenses, con excepción de los indígenas (pág. 521)

**Freedmen's Bureau** an agency established by Congress in 1865 to help poor people throughout the South (p. 516)

**Gettysburg Address/Discurso de Gettysburg**

**Oficina de Esclavos Libertos** oficina creada por el Congreso en 1865 para ayudar a los pobres del Sur del país (pág. 516)

**Freeport Doctrine** (1858) a statement made by Stephen Douglas during the Lincoln-Douglas debates that pointed out how people could use popular sovereignty to determine if their state or territory should permit slavery (p. 454)

**Doctrina de Freeport** (1858) declaración hecha por Stephen Douglas durante los debates Lincoln-Douglas que señalaba que el pueblo podía usar la soberanía popular para decidir si su estado o territorio debía permitir la esclavitud (pág. 454)

**Free-Soil Party** a political party formed in 1848 by anti-slavery northerners who left the Whig and Democratic parties because neither addressed the slavery issue (p. 439)

**Partido Tierra Libre** partido político formado en 1848 por abolicionistas de los estados del Norte que habían abandonado al Partido Whig y al Partido Demócrata porque ninguno de los dos apoyaba esta causa (pág. 439)

**French Revolution** French rebellion that began in 1789 in which the French people overthrew the monarchy and made their country a republic (p. 205)

**Revolución francesa** rebelión francesa iniciada en 1789 en la que la población francesa derrocó la monarquía y convirtió el país en una república (pág. 205)

**frontier** an undeveloped area (p. 546)

**frontera** área sin explotar (pág. 546)

**Fugitive Slave Act** (1850) a law that made it a crime to help runaway slaves; allowed for the arrest of escaped slaves in areas where slavery was illegal and required their return to slaveholders (p. 441)

**Ley de Esclavos Fugitivos** (1850) ley que calificaba como delito el ayudar a un esclavo a escapar de su amo, además de permitir la captura de esclavos fugitivos en zonas donde la esclavitud era ilegal para devolverlos a sus dueños (pág. 441)

## G

**Gadsden Purchase** (1853) U.S. purchase of land from Mexico that included the southern parts of present-day Arizona and New Mexico (p. 323)

**Compra de Gadsden** (1853) compra por parte del gobierno de Estados Unidos de territorio mexicano que incluía la región ocupada actualmente por el sur de Arizona y Nuevo México (pág. 323)

**Gettysburg Address** (1863) a speech given by Abraham Lincoln in which he praised the bravery of Union soldiers and renewed his commitment to winning the Civil War (p. 500)

**Discurso de Gettysburg** (1863) discurso presentado por Abraham Lincoln en el que alababa la valentía de las tropas de la Unión y renovaba su compromiso de triunfar en la Guerra Civil (pág. 500)

**Ghost Dance/Danza de los Espíritus****impeach/someter a juicio político**

**Ghost Dance** a religious movement among Native Americans that spread across the Plains in the 1880s (p. 558)

**Danza de los Espíritus** movimiento religioso de los indígenas norteamericanos que se extendió por la región de las Planicies en la década de 1880 (pág. 558)

**Gibbons v. Ogden** (1824) a Supreme Court ruling that reinforced the federal government's authority over the states (p. 359)

**Gibbons contra Ogden** (1824) decreto de la Corte Suprema que reforzó la autoridad del gobierno federal sobre los estados (pág. 359)

**Great Awakening** a religious movement that became widespread in the American colonies in the 1730s and 1740s (p. 58)

**Gran Despertar** movimiento religioso que tuvo gran popularidad en las colonias estadounidenses en las décadas de 1730 y 1740 (pág. 58)

**Great Compromise** (1787) an agreement worked out at the Constitutional Convention establishing that a state's population would determine representation in the lower house of the legislature, while each state would have equal representation in the upper house of the legislature (p. 127)

**Gran Acuerdo** (1787) acuerdo redactado durante la Convención Constitucional en el que se establece que la población de un estado debe determinar su representación en la cámara baja de la asamblea legislativa y que cada estado debe tener igual representación en la cámara alta de ésta (pág. 127)

**H**

**habeas corpus** the constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment (p. 494)

**hábeas corpus** protección constitucional contra el encarcelamiento ilegal (pág. 494)

**Hartford Convention** (1815) a meeting of Federalists at Hartford, Connecticut, to protest the War of 1812 (p. 249)

**Convención de Hartford** (1815) encuentro de federalistas en Hartford, Connecticut, para protestar por la Guerra de 1812 (pág. 249)

**Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty** (1903) an identical treaty to the earlier Hay-Herrán Treaty except that it widened the Panama Canal zone to 10 miles (p. 653)

**tratado de Hay-Bunau-Varilla** (1903) tratado idéntico al anterior tratado Hay-Herrán, con la excepción de que amplió la zona del canal de Panamá a 10 millas (pág. 653)

**Hay-Herrán Treaty** (1903) an agreement that the United States would pay Colombia \$10 million plus \$250,000 a year for a 99-year lease on a strip of land across the Isthmus of Panama (p. 653)

**tratado de Hay-Herrán** (1903) acuerdo que estableció que Estados Unidos pagaría 10 millones de dólares más \$250,000 al año a Colombia por una concesión de 99 años para operar en el terreno del canal que cruza el istmo de Panamá (pág. 653)

**Haymarket Riot** a riot that broke out at Haymarket Square in Chicago over the deaths of two strikers (p. 586)

**Revuelta de Haymarket** revuelta que se originó en la Plaza Haymarket de Chicago por la muerte de dos huelguistas (pág. 586)

**Homestead Act** (1862) a law passed by Congress to encourage settlement in the West by giving government-owned land to small farmers (p. 560)

**Ley de Colonización de Tierras** (1862) ley aprobada por el Congreso para fomentar la colonización del Oeste mediante la cesión de tierras gubernamentales a pequeños agricultores (pág. 560)

**Homestead strike** (1892) a labor-union strike at Andrew Carnegie's Homestead steel factory in Pennsylvania that erupted in violence between strikers and private detectives (p. 587)

**huelga de Homestead** (1892) huelga sindical en la fábrica de acero de Andrew Carnegie en Homestead, Pensilvania, que originó brotes de violencia entre huelguistas y detectives privados (pág. 587)

**horizontal integration** owning all the businesses in a certain field (p. 581)

**integración horizontal** posesión de todas las empresas que realizan actividades comerciales en un campo específico (pág. 581)

**Hudson River school** a group of American artists in the mid-1800s whose paintings focused on the American landscape (p. 272)

**Escuela del Río Hudson** grupo de artistas norteamericanos a mediados del siglo XIX cuya obra muestra diversos paisajes del territorio estadounidense (pág. 272)

**Hull House** a settlement house founded by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr in 1889 (p. 597)

**Hull Casa** casa de asistencia a la comunidad fundada por Jane Addams y Ellen Gates Starr en 1889 (pág. 597)

**hunter-gatherer** a person who hunts animals and gathers wild plants to provide for his or her needs (p. 6)

**cazador y recolector** persona que caza animales y recolecta plantas para satisfacer sus necesidades (pág. 6)

**I**

**immigrant** a person who moves to another country after leaving his or her homeland (pp. 42, 184)

**inmigrante** persona que abandona su país para establecerse en un país diferente (págs. 42, 184)

**Immigration Restriction League** a group founded in 1894 by nativists who made demands intended to reduce immigration (p. 593)

**Liga de Restricción de Inmigración** grupo fundado en 1894 por nativistas que exigían medidas dirigidas a la reducción de la inmigración (pág. 593)

**impeach** to bring charges against (p. 146)

**someter a juicio político** presentar cargos en contra de un funcionario (pág. 146)

**impeachment** the process used by a legislative body to bring charges of wrongdoing against a public official (p. 522)

**juicio político** proceso por el cual se presentan cargos en contra de un funcionario público (pág. 522)

**imperialism** the practice of extending a nation's power by gaining territories for a colonial empire (p. 640)

**imperialismo** práctica en la que una nación extiende su poder mediante la adquisición de territorios para un imperio colonial (pág. 640)

**impressment** the practice of forcing people to serve in the army or navy; led to increased tensions between Great Britain and the United States in the early 1800s (p. 241)

**leva** práctica que obligaba a las personas a servir en el ejército o la marina; aumentó las fricciones entre Gran Bretaña y Estados Unidos a principios del siglo XIX (pág. 241)

**indentured servant** a colonist who received free passage to North America in exchange for working without pay for a certain number of years (p. 38)

**sirviente por contrato** colono que recibía un pasaje gratuito a Norteamérica a cambio de trabajar sin salario por varios años (pág. 38)

**Indian Removal Act** (1830) a congressional act that authorized the removal of Native Americans who lived east of the Mississippi River (p. 294)

**Ley de Expulsión de Indígenas** (1830) ley redactada por el Congreso que autorizaba la expulsión de los indígenas norteamericanos que habitaban al este del río Mississippi (pág. 294)

**Indian Territory** an area covering most of present-day Oklahoma to which most Native Americans in the Southeast were forced to move in the 1830s (p. 294)

**Territorio Indígena** área que abarcaba la mayor parte del actual estado de Oklahoma a la que la mayoría de las tribus indígenas del sureste fueron obligadas a trasladarse durante la década de 1830 (pág. 294)

**indict** to formally accuse (p. 180)

**procesar** acusar formalmente (pág. 180)

**industrialist** a person owning or engaged in the management of an industry (p. 580)

**industrial** persona que es dueña de una industria o que participa en su administración (pág. 580)

**Industrial Revolution** a period of rapid growth in the use of machines in manufacturing and production that began in the mid-1700s (p. 347)

**revolución industrial** período de rápido desarrollo debido al uso de maquinaria en la fabricación y producción; comenzó a mediados del siglo XVIII (pág. 347)

**Industrial Workers of the World** (IWW) a union founded in 1905 by socialists and union leaders that included workers not welcomed in the AFL (p. 619)

**Trabajadores Industriales del Mundo** (IWW, por sus siglas en inglés) sindicato fundado en 1905 por socialistas y líderes sindicales que agrupaba a los obreros que no admitía la Federación Estadounidense del Trabajo (pág. 619)

**inflation** increased prices for goods and services combined with the reduced value of money (p. 25)

**inflación** alza en los precios de los bienes al mismo tiempo que se produce una devaluación del dinero (pág. 25)

**initiative** a method of allowing voters to propose a new law if enough signatures are collected on a petition (p. 613)

**iniciativa** método que permite a los votantes proponer una nueva ley mediante la recopilación de firmas para una petición (pág. 613)

**interchangeable parts** a process developed by Eli Whitney in the 1790s that called for making each part of a machine exactly the same (p. 349)

**piezas intercambiables** proceso desarrollado por Eli Whitney en la década de 1790 para que las piezas de todas las máquinas similares fueran exactamente iguales (pág. 349)

**interest group** a group of people who share common interests for political action (p. 186)

**grupo de interés** grupo de personas que comparten intereses comunes en lo que respecta a iniciativas políticas (pág. 186)

**interstate commerce** trade between two or more states (p. 122)

**comercio interestatal** intercambio comercial entre dos o más estados (pág. 122)

**Intolerable Acts** (1774) laws passed by Parliament to punish the colonists for the Boston Tea Party and to tighten government control of the colonies (p. 68)

**Ley de Asuntos Intolerables** (1774) serie de decretos aprobados por el Parlamento para castigar a los colonos que participaron en el Motín del Té de Boston y para aumentar su control sobre las colonias (pág. 68)

**ironclad** a warship that is heavily armored with iron (p. 482)

**acorazado** buque de guerra fuertemente protegido con hierro (pág. 482)

**Iroquois League** a political confederation of five northeastern Native American nations of the Seneca, Oneida, Mohawk, Cayuga, and Onondaga that made decisions concerning war and peace (p. 11)

**Liga de Iroqueses** confederación política formada por cinco naciones indígenas del noreste de Estados Unidos (los senecas, los oneidas, los mohawks, los cayugas y los onondagas) para tomar decisiones relacionadas con asuntos de guerra y de paz (pág. 11)

**isolationism** a national policy of avoiding involvement in other countries' affairs (p. 641)

**aislacionismo** política mediante la cual una nación evita involucrarse en los asuntos de otras naciones (pág. 641)

## J

**Jacksonian Democracy** support for an increase in voting rights by lowering property requirements, abolishing the influential National Bank, and encouraging westward expansion (p. 285)

**democracia jacksoniana** apoyo de una ampliación del derecho al voto mediante la reducción de requisitos de propiedad, la abolición del influyente Banco Nacional y la expansión hacia el oeste (pág. 285)

**Jamestown** the first colony in America; set up in 1607 along the James River in Virginia (p. 36)

**Jamestown** primera colonia estadounidense; fundada en 1607 a lo largo del río James en Virginia (pág. 36)

**Jay's Treaty** (1794) an agreement negotiated by John Jay to work out problems between Britain and the United States over northwestern lands, British seizure of U.S. ships, and U.S. debts owed to the British (p. 207)

**Tratado de Jay** (1794) acuerdo negociado por John Jay para resolver los problemas entre Gran Bretaña y Estados Unidos por los territorios del norte, por la incautación británica de barcos estadounidenses, y por las deudas estadounidenses con los británicos (pág. 207)

**Jim Crow law** a law that enforced segregation in the southern states (p. 528)

**ley de Jim Crow** ley que fomentaba la segregación en los estados del Sur (pág. 528)

**John Brown's raid** (1859) an incident in which abolitionist John Brown and 21 other men captured a federal arsenal in Harpers Ferry, Virginia, in hope of starting a slave rebellion (p. 455)

**ataque de John Brown** (1859) incidente en el que el abolicionista John Brown y otros 21 hombres se apropiaron de un arsenal federal en Harpers Ferry, Virginia, con la esperanza de iniciar una rebelión de esclavos (pág. 455)

**joint-stock company** a business formed by a group of people who jointly make an investment and share in the profits and losses (p. 13)

**sociedad por acciones** negocio formado por un grupo de personas que realizan una inversión conjuntamente y comparten las ganancias y las pérdidas (pág. 13)

**judicial branch** the division of the federal government that is made up of the national courts; interprets laws, punishes criminals, and settles disputes between states (p. 129)

**poder judicial** división del gobierno federal conformada por las cortes de justicia; interpreta las leyes, castiga a los delincuentes y resuelve las disputas entre estados (pág. 129)

**judicial review** the Supreme Court's power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional (p. 232)

**recurso de inconstitucionalidad** poder de la Corte Suprema para declarar inconstitucionales las acciones del Congreso (pág. 232)

**Judiciary Act of 1789** legislation passed by Congress that created the federal court system (p. 198)

**Ley de Juzgatura de 1789** decreto aprobado por el Congreso para crear el sistema federal de tribunales (pág. 198)

## K

**Kansas-Nebraska Act** (1854) a law that allowed voters in Kansas and Nebraska to choose whether to allow slavery (p. 447)

**Ley de Kansas y Nebraska** (1854) ley que permitía a los votantes de Kansas y Nebraska decidir la aprobación o abolición de la esclavitud (pág. 447)

**Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions** (1798–99) Republican documents that argued that the Alien and Sedition Acts were unconstitutional (p. 215)

**Resoluciones de Kentucky y Virginia** (1798–99) documentos republicanos que argumentaban el carácter inconstitucional de las Leyes de No Intervención Extranjera (pág. 215)

**Kitchen Cabinet** President Andrew Jackson's group of informal advisers; so called because they often met in the White House kitchen (p. 286)

**gabinete de la cocina** grupo informal de consejeros del presidente Andrew Jackson; llamado así porque solían reunirse en la cocina de la Casa Blanca (pág. 286)

**Knights of Labor** secret society that became the first truly national labor union in the United States (p. 585)

**Knights of Labor** sociedad secreta que se convirtió en el primer sindicato verdaderamente nacional en Estados Unidos (pág. 585)

**Know-Nothing Party** a political organization founded in 1849 by nativists who supported measures making it difficult for foreigners to become citizens and to hold office (p. 402)

**Partido de los Ignorantes** organización política fundada en 1849 por un grupo de nativistas; apoyaba medidas que dificultaban a los inmigrantes de otros países la adquisición de la ciudadanía estadounidense y su nombramiento en cargos públicos (pág. 402)

**Ku Klux Klan** a secret society created by white southerners in 1866 that used terror and violence to keep African Americans from obtaining their civil rights (p. 526)

**Ku Klux Klan** sociedad secreta creada en 1866 por personas de raza blanca del Sur que usaba el terror y la violencia para impedir que los afroamericanos obtuvieran derechos civiles (pág. 526)

## L

**laissez-faire** the theory that the economy works best with as few regulations as possible (p. 606)

**liberalismo económico** teoría de que la economía funciona mejor si tiene los mínimos reglamentos posibles (pág. 606)

**Land Ordinance of 1785** legislation passed by Congress authorizing surveys and the division of public lands in the western region of the country (p. 117)

**Ordenanza de Territorios de 1785** decreto aprobado por el Congreso en el que se autorizaban las mediciones de terreno y la división de territorios públicos en el oeste del país (pág. 117)

**legislative branch** the division of the government that proposes bills and passes them into laws (p. 129)

**poder legislativo** división del gobierno federal que propone proyectos de ley y los somete a aprobación para convertirlos en leyes (pág. 129)

## M

**Lewis and Clark expedition** an expedition led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark that began in 1804 to explore the Louisiana Purchase (p. 237)

**expedición de Lewis y Clark** expedición encabezada por Meriwether Lewis y William Clark que partió en 1804 para explorar el territorio adquirido en la Compra de Louisiana (pág. 237)

**Lincoln-Douglas debates** a series of debates between Republican Abraham Lincoln and Democrat Stephen Douglas during the 1858 U.S. Senate campaign in Illinois (p. 453)

**debates Lincoln-Douglas** serie de debates entre el republicano Abraham Lincoln y el demócrata Stephen Douglas durante la campaña de 1858 para el Senado estadounidense en Illinois (pág. 453)

**Lochner v. New York** (1905) Supreme Court case that ruled that states could not restrict the rights of employers and workers to enter into any labor agreement they wished (p. 619)

**Lochner contra Nueva York** (1905) caso de la Corte Suprema que resolvió que los estados no podían restringir el derecho de los empleadores y los trabajadores de alcanzar el acuerdo laboral que quisieran (pág. 619)

**Long Walk** (1864) a 300-mile march made by Navajo captives to a reservation in Bosque Redondo, New Mexico, that led to the deaths of hundreds of Navajo (p. 557)

**La Larga Marcha** (1864) caminata de 300 millas que hizo un grupo de prisioneros navajos hasta una reserva indígena en Bosque Redondo, Nuevo México, en la que murieron cientos de ellos (pág. 557)

**loose construction** a way of interpreting the Constitution that allows the federal government to take actions that the Constitution does not specifically forbid it from taking (p. 204)

**interpretación flexible** interpretación de la Constitución que permite al gobierno federal tomar acciones que el mismo documento no prohíbe de manera específica (pág. 204)

**Louisiana Purchase** (1803) the purchase of French land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains that doubled the size of the United States (p. 236)

**Compra de Luisiana** (1803) adquisición del territorio francés localizado entre el río Mississippi y las montañas Rocallosas, que duplicó el tamaño del territorio de Estados Unidos (pág. 236)

**Lowell system** the use of waterpowered textile mills that employed young, unmarried women in the 1800s (p. 354)

**sistema de Lowell** el uso de molinos de agua en la industria textil, medida que dio empleo a muchas mujeres jóvenes solteras en el siglo XIX (pág. 354)

**Loyalists** colonists who sided with Britain in the American Revolution (p. 84)

**leales** colonos que apoyaron la causa británica durante la Guerra de Independencia estadounidense (pág. 84)

**Magna Carta** (1215) a charter of liberties agreed to by King John of England, it made the king obey the same laws as citizens (p. 114)

**Carta Magna** (1215) carta de libertades, firmada por el rey Juan de Inglaterra, que establecía que el rey debía obedecer las mismas leyes que el resto de los ciudadanos (pág. 114)

**majority rule** the idea that policies are decided by the greatest number of people (p. 178)

**principio de la mayoría** idea de que las políticas se adoptan en función de lo que decida el mayor número de personas (pág. 178)

**manifest destiny** a belief shared by many Americans in the mid-1800s that the United States should expand across the continent to the Pacific Ocean (p. 316)

**destino manifiesto** creencia de muchos ciudadanos estadounidenses a mediados del siglo XIX de que Estados Unidos debía expandirse por todo el continente hasta el océano Pacífico (pág. 316)

**Marbury v. Madison** (1803) U.S. Supreme Court case that established the principle of judicial review (p. 232)

**Marbury contra Madison** (1803) caso de la Corte Suprema que dio origen al recurso de inconstitucionalidad (pág. 232)

**Massacre at Wounded Knee** (1890) the U.S. Army's killing of approximately 150 Sioux at Wounded Knee Creek in South Dakota; ended U.S.-Indian wars on the Plains (p. 557)

**matanza de Wounded Knee** (1890) matanza de aproximadamente 150 indios siux en Wounded Knee Creek, Dakota del Sur; dio por terminadas las guerras entre estadounidenses e indígenas en las Planicies (pág. 557)

**mass culture** leisure and cultural activities shared by many people (p. 595)

**cultura de masas** actividades de ocio y cultura populares entre mucha gente (pág. 595)

**mass production** the efficient production of large numbers of identical goods (p. 349)

**producción en masa** producción eficiente de grandes cantidades de productos idénticos (pág. 349)

**mass transit** public transportation (p. 595)

**transporte colectivo** transporte público (pág. 595)

**Mayflower Compact** (1620) a document written by the Pilgrims establishing themselves as a political society and setting guidelines for self-government (p. 43)

**Pacto del Mayflower** (1620) documento redactado por los peregrinos en el que se constituían en una sociedad política y establecían los principios para gobernarse a sí mismos (pág. 43)

**McCulloch v. Maryland** (1819) U.S. Supreme Court case that declared the Second Bank of the United States was constitutional and that Maryland could not interfere with it (p. 292)

**McCulloch contra Maryland** (1819) caso de la Corte Suprema que declaraba que el Segundo Banco de la Nación era constitucional y que Maryland no podía intervenir en sus operaciones (pág. 292)

**mercenaries** hired foreign soldiers (p. 92)

**mercenarios** soldados extranjeros a sueldo (pág. 92)

**Mexican Revolution/Revolución mexicana**

**Mexican Revolution** a revolution led by Francisco Madero in 1910 that eventually forced the Mexican dictator Díaz to resign (p. 660)

**Revolución mexicana** revolución iniciada en 1910 por Francisco Madero, que finalmente obligó al dictador mexicano Díaz a renunciar (pág. 660)

**middle class** the social and economic level between the wealthy and the poor (p. 402)

**clase media** nivel social y económico ubicado entre la clase rica y la clase pobre (pág. 402)

**Middle Passage** a voyage that brought enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to North America and the West Indies (p. 58)

**Paso Central** viaje a través del océano Atlántico para transportar esclavos africanos a Norteamérica y a las Antillas (pág. 58)

**migration** the movement of people from one region to another (p. 6)

**migración** desplazamiento de personas de una región a otra (pág. 6)

**minutemen** American colonial militia members ready to fight at a minute's notice (p. 79)

**milicianos** miembros de la milicia norteamericana en la época colonial que estaban preparados para combatir en cualquier momento si la situación lo requería (pág. 79)

**Missouri Compromise** (1820) an agreement proposed by Henry Clay that allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state and Maine to enter as a free state and outlawed slavery in any territories or states north of 36°30' latitude (p. 267)

**Acuerdo de Misouri** (1820) acuerdo redactado por Henry Clay en el que se aceptaba a Missouri en la Unión como estado esclavista y a Maine como estado libre, además de prohibir la esclavitud en los territorios o estados localizados al norte del paralelo 36°30' (pág. 267)

**Monroe Doctrine** (1823) President James Monroe's statement forbidding further colonization in the Americas and declaring that any attempt by a foreign country to colonize would be considered an act of hostility (p. 262)

**Doctrina Monroe** (1823) declaración hecha por el presidente James Monroe en la que se prohibía la colonización adicional del continente americano a partir de entonces, considerando cualquier intento de colonización por parte de un país extranjero como inicio de hostilidades (pág. 262)

**Mormon** a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (p. 311)

**mormón** miembro de la Iglesia de Jesucristo de los Santos de los Últimos Días (pág. 311)

**Morrill Act** (1862) a federal law passed by Congress that gave land to western states to encourage them to build colleges (p. 560)

**Ley de Morrill** (1862) ley federal aprobada por el Congreso para otorgar tierras a los estados del Oeste con el fin de fomentar la construcción de universidades (pág. 560)

**Morse code** a system developed by Alfred Lewis Vail for the telegraph that used a certain combination of dots and dashes to represent each letter of the alphabet (p. 365)

**National Woman's Party/Partido Nacional de la Mujer**

**clave Morse** sistema desarrollado por Alfred Lewis Vail para el telégrafo en el que una combinación de puntos y rayas representa cada letra del alfabeto (pág. 365)

**mountain men** men hired by eastern companies to trap animals for fur in the Rocky Mountains and other western regions of the United States (p. 308)

**montañeses** hombres contratados por compañías del este para atrapar animales y obtener sus pieles en las montañas Rocallosas y en otras regiones del oeste de Estados Unidos (pág. 308)

**muckrakers** a term coined for journalists who "raked up" and exposed corruption and problems of society (p. 610)

**muckrakers** término acuñado para denominar a los periodistas que se dedicaban a investigar y exponer la corrupción y los problemas de la sociedad (pág. 610)

## N

**National American Woman Suffrage Association**

(NAWSA) an organization founded by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony in 1890 to obtain women's right to vote (p. 623)

**Asociación Nacional Estadounidense para el Sufragio Femenino**

(NAWSA, por sus siglas en inglés) organización fundada en 1890 por Elizabeth Cady Stanton y Susan B. Anthony para obtener el derecho al voto de las mujeres (pág. 623)

**National Association for the Advancement of Colored People**

(NAACP) an organization founded in 1909 by W. E. B. Du Bois and other reformers to bring attention to racial inequality (p. 625)

**Asociación Nacional para el Progreso de la Gente de Color** (NAACP, por sus siglas en inglés) organización fundada en 1909 por W. E. B. Du Bois y otros reformadores para llamar la atención sobre la desigualdad racial existente (pág. 625)

**national debt** the total amount of money owed by a country to its lenders (p. 200)

**deuda pública** cantidad de dinero que un país debe a sus acreedores (pág. 200)

**National Grange** a social and educational organization for farmers (p. 563)

**National Grange** organización social y educativa para los agricultores (pág. 563)

**nationalism** a sense of pride and devotion to a nation (p. 264)

**nacionalismo** sentimiento de orgullo y lealtad a una nación (pág. 264)

**National Woman's Party** (NWP) a women's suffrage organization that used more aggressive means than the National American Woman Suffrage Association to attain its goals (p. 624)

**Partido Nacional de la Mujer** (NWP, por sus siglas en inglés) organización a favor del sufragio femenino que empleaba medios más agresivos que la Asociación Nacional Estadounidense para el Sufragio Femenino para alcanzar sus objetivos (pág. 624)

**nativists** U.S. citizens who opposed immigration because they were suspicious of immigrants and feared losing jobs to them (p. 402)

**nativistas** ciudadanos estadounidenses que se oponían a la aceptación de inmigrantes porque sospechaban de ellos y temían que se apropiaran de sus empleos (pág. 402)

**Nat Turner's Rebellion** (1831) a rebellion in which Nat Turner led a group of slaves in Virginia in an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow and kill planter families (p. 390)

**Rebelión de Nat Turner** (1831) rebelión de un grupo de esclavos encabezados por Nat Turner en Virginia en un intento frustrado de derrocar y asesinar a los dueños de plantaciones y a sus familias (pág. 390)

**naturalized citizen** a person born in another country who has been granted citizenship in the United States (p. 184)

**ciudadano naturalizado** persona nacida en otro país que ha obtenido la ciudadanía estadounidense (pág. 184)

**Neutrality Proclamation** (1793) a statement made by President George Washington that the United States would not side with any of the nations at war in Europe following the French Revolution (p. 206)

**Proclamación de Neutralidad** (1793) declaración en la que el presidente George Washington anunció que Estados Unidos no sería aliado de ninguna de las naciones europeas en guerra después de la Revolución francesa (pág. 206)

**new immigrant** a term often used for an immigrant who arrived in the United States beginning in the 1880s (p. 588)

**nuevo inmigrante** término empleado a menudo para referirse a los inmigrantes que llegaron a Estados Unidos a partir de la década de 1880 (pág. 588)

**New Jersey Plan** a proposal to create a unicameral legislature with equal representation of states rather than representation by population; rejected at the Constitutional Convention (p. 127)

**Plan de Nueva Jersey** propuesta para la creación de un gobierno con una sola cámara que contara con la misma representación por parte de cada estado, sin basarse en el tamaño de su población; la propuesta fue rechazada en la Convención Constitucional (pág. 127)

**Nineteenth Amendment** (1920) a constitutional amendment that gave women the vote (p. 624)

**Decimonovena Enmienda** (1920) enmienda constitucional que otorgó a la mujer el derecho al voto (pág. 624)

**nominating conventions** a meeting at which a political party selects its presidential and vice presidential candidate; first held in the 1820s (p. 285)

**convenciones de nominación** encuentro en el que un partido político elige a sus candidatos a la presidencia y la vicepresidencia; se realizaron por primera vez en la década de 1820 (pág. 285)

**Non-Intercourse Act** (1809) a law that replaced the Embargo Act and restored trade with all nations except Britain, France, and their colonies (p. 242)

**Ley de No Interacción** (1809) ley que reemplazaba a la Ley de Embargo, restableciendo el intercambio comercial con todas las naciones, excepto Gran Bretaña, Francia y sus colonias (pág. 242)

**Northwest Ordinance of 1787** legislation passed by Congress to establish a political structure for the Northwest Territory and create a system for the admission of new states (p. 117)

**Ordenanza del Noroeste de 1787** ley aprobada por el Congreso para establecer una estructura política en el Territorio del Noroeste y crear un proceso de admisión de nuevos estados (pág. 117)

**Northwest Passage** a nonexistent path through North America that early explorers searched for that would allow ships to sail from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean (p. 17)

**Pasaje del Noroeste** ruta inexistente buscada por muchos exploradores a lo largo de Norteamérica para cruzar en barco del océano Atlántico al océano Pacífico (pág. 17)

**Northwest Territory** lands including present-day Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; organized by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 (p. 117)

**Territorio del Noroeste** organización del territorio que incluía los actuales estados de Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio y Wisconsin; creado por la Ordenanza del Noroeste de 1787 (pág. 117)

**nullification crisis** a dispute led by John C. Calhoun that said that states could ignore federal laws if they believed those laws violated the Constitution (p. 290)

**crisis de anulación** controversia iniciada por John C. Calhoun que argumentaba que los estados podían hacer caso omiso a las leyes federales si consideraban que dichas leyes violaban la Constitución (pág. 290)

## O

**old immigrant** a term often used for an immigrant who arrived in the United States before the 1880s (p. 588)

**antiguo inmigrante** término empleado a menudo para referirse a los inmigrantes que llegaron a Estados Unidos antes de la década de 1880 (pág. 588)

**Open Door Policy** a policy established by the United States in 1899 to promote equal access for all nations to trade in China (p. 644)

**política de puertas abiertas** política establecida por Estados Unidos en 1899 para promover el acceso por igual a todas las naciones al intercambio comercial con China (pág. 644)

**Oregon Trail** a 2,000-mile trail stretching through the Great Plains from western Missouri to the Oregon Territory (p. 310)

**Camino de Oregón** ruta de 2,000 millas que cruzaba las Grandes Planicies desde el oeste de Missouri hasta el Territorio de Oregón (pág. 310)

**P**

**Paleo-Indians** the first Americans who crossed from Asia into North America sometime between 38,000 and 10,000 BC (p. 6)

**paleoindígenas** primeros habitantes de América que cruzaron de Asia a Norteamérica entre el 38,000 y el 10,000 a. C. (pág. 6)

**Panama Canal** an artificial waterway across the Isthmus of Panama; completed by the United States in 1914 (p. 655)

**canal de Panamá** canal artificial que atraviesa el istmo de Panamá; Estados Unidos completó su construcción en 1914 (pág. 655)

**Panic of 1837** a financial crisis in the United States that led to an economic depression (p. 293)

**Pánico de 1837** crisis financiera en Estados Unidos que provocó una depresión económica (pág. 293)

**pardon** freedom from punishment (p. 147)

**indulto** liberación de un castigo (pág. 147)

**patent** an exclusive right to make or sell an invention (p. 576)

**patente** derecho de exclusividad para la fabricación o venta de un invento (pág. 576)

**Patriots** American colonists who fought for independence from Great Britain during the Revolutionary War (p. 84)

**patriotas** colonos estadounidenses que lucharon para independizarse de Gran Bretaña durante la Guerra de Independencia estadounidense (pág. 84)

**Pendleton Civil Service Act** (1883) a law applying a merit system controlled by the Civil Service Commission to federal government jobs (p. 608)

**Ley Pendleton de Administración Pública** (1883) ley que estableció un sistema de méritos controlado por la Comisión de Administración Pública para otorgar empleos en el gobierno federal (pág. 608)

**petition** to make a formal request of the government (p. 179)

**petición** hacer una solicitud formal al gobierno (pág. 179)

**Pickett's Charge** (1863) a failed Confederate attack during the Civil War led by General George Pickett at the Battle of Gettysburg (p. 499)

**ataque de Pickett** (1863) ataque fallido del ejército confederado, al mando del general George Pickett, en la batalla de Gettysburg durante la Guerra Civil (pág. 499)

**Pilgrim** a member of a Puritan Separatist sect that left England in the early 1600s to settle in the Americas (p. 42)

**peregrino** miembro de una secta separatista puritana que emigró de Inglaterra a principios del siglo XVII para establecerse en América (pág. 42)

**Pinckney's Treaty** (1795) an agreement between the United States and Spain that changed Florida's border and made it easier for American ships to use the port of New Orleans (p. 207)

**tratado de Pinckney** (1795) acuerdo entre Estados Unidos y España que modificó los límites de Florida y facilitó a los barcos estadounidenses el uso del puerto de Nueva Orleans (pág. 207)

**placer miner** a person who mines for gold by using pans or other devices to wash gold nuggets out of loose rock and gravel (p. 328)

**buscador de oro con batea** persona que busca oro con bateas u otros dispositivos similares para lavar las pepitas de oro y separarlas de las piedras y la gravilla del lecho de un río (pág. 328)

**plantation** a large farm that usually specialized in growing one kind of crop for profit (p. 23)

**plantación** gran finca que por lo general se especializa en un cultivo específico para obtener ganancias (pág. 23)

**planter** a large-scale farmer who held more than 20 slaves (p. 378)

**hacendado** agricultor a gran escala que tenía más de 20 esclavos (pág. 378)

**Platt Amendment** a part of the Cuban constitution drafted under the supervision of the United States that limited Cuba's right to make treaties, gave the U.S. the right to intervene in Cuban affairs, and required Cuba to sell or lease land to the U.S. (p. 650)

**Enmienda Platt** parte de la constitución cubana cuyo borrador fue redactado bajo la supervisión de Estados Unidos y que limitaba el derecho de Cuba a firmar tratados, otorgaba a Estados Unidos el derecho de intervenir en los asuntos cubanos y exigía a Cuba vender o arrendar tierras a Estados Unidos (pág. 650)

**Plessy v. Ferguson** (1896) U.S. Supreme Court case that established the separate-but-equal doctrine for public facilities (p. 529)

**Plessy contra Ferguson** (1896) caso en el que la Corte Suprema estableció la doctrina de "separados pero iguales" en los lugares públicos (pág. 529)

**political action committee** (PAC) an organization that collects money to distribute to candidates who support the same issues as the contributors (p. 186)

**comité de acción política** (PAC, por sus siglas en inglés) organización que recolecta dinero para distribuirlo entre los candidatos que apoyan los mismos asuntos que los contribuyentes (pág. 186)

**political machine** a powerful organization that influenced city and county politics in the late 1800s (p. 606)

**maquinaria política** organización poderosa que influía en la política municipal y del condado a finales del siglo XIX (pág. 606)

**political party** a group of people who organize to help elect government officials and influence government policies (p. 212)

**partido político** grupo de personas que se organiza para facilitar la elección de los funcionarios del gobierno e influye en las políticas gubernamentales (pág. 212)

**poll tax** a special tax that a person had to pay in order to vote (p. 528)

**impuesto electoral** impuesto especial que debía pagar una persona para poder votar (pág. 528)

**Pony Express** a system of messengers that carried mail between relay stations on a route 2,000 miles long in 1860 and 1861 (p. 550)

**Pony Express** sistema de mensajeros que transportaba el correo entre estaciones de relevo a lo largo de una ruta de 2,000 millas entre 1860 y 1861 (pág. 550)

**popular sovereignty** the idea that political authority belongs to the people (pp. 129, 438)

**soberanía popular** idea de que la autoridad política pertenece al pueblo (págs. 129, 438)

**Populist Party** a political party formed in 1892 that supported free coinage of silver, work reforms, immigration restrictions, and government ownership of railroads and telegraph and telephone systems (p. 564)

**Partido Populista** partido político formado en 1892 que apoyaba la libre producción de monedas de plata, reformas laborales y restricciones inmigratorias, además de asignar al gobierno la propiedad de los sistemas ferroviario, telegráfico y telefónico (pág. 564)

**Pottawatomie Massacre** (1856) an incident in which abolitionist John Brown and seven other men murdered pro-slavery Kansans (p. 449)

**matarza de Pottawatomie** (1856) incidente en el que el abolicionista John Brown y siete hombres más asesinaron a habitantes de Kansas que apoyaban la esclavitud (pág. 449)

**precedent** an action or decision that later serves as an example (p. 197)

**precedente** acción o decisión que más tarde sirve de ejemplo (pág. 197)

**printing press** a machine that produces printed copies (p. 25)

**imprenta** máquina que produce copias impresas (pág. 25)

**privateer** a private ship authorized by a nation to attack its enemies (p. 206)

**corsario** barco privado autorizado por una nación para atacar a sus enemigos (pág. 206)

**progressives** a group of reformers who worked to improve social and political problems in the late 1800s (p. 610)

**progresistas** grupo de reformistas que trabajaban para resolver problemas sociales y políticos a finales del siglo XIX (pág. 610)

**prospect** to search for gold (p. 328)

**catear** buscar oro (pág. 328)

**Protestant Reformation** a religious movement begun by Martin Luther and others in 1517 to reform the Catholic Church (p. 25)

**Reforma protestante** movimiento religioso iniciado por Martín Lutero y otros en 1517 para reformar la Iglesia católica (pág. 25)

**Protestants** reformers who protested certain practices of the Catholic Church (p. 25)

**protestantes** reformistas que protestaban por ciertas prácticas de la Iglesia católica (pág. 25)

**Pullman Strike** (1894) a railroad strike that ended when President Grover Cleveland sent in federal troops (p. 587)

**huelga de Pullman** (1894) huelga de los trabajadores del ferrocarril que finalizó cuando el presidente Grover Cleveland envió a tropas federales (pág. 587)

**Puritans** Protestants who wanted to reform the Church of England (p. 42)

**puritanos** protestantes que querían reformar la Iglesia anglicana (pág. 42)

## Q

**Quakers** Society of Friends; Protestant sect founded in 1640s in England whose members believed that salvation was available to all people (p. 50)

**cuáqueros** Sociedad de Amigos; secta protestante fundada en la década de 1640 en Inglaterra cuyos miembros creían que la salvación estaba al alcance de todos (pág. 50)

## R

**Radical Republicans** members of Congress who felt that southern states needed to make great social changes before they could be readmitted to the Union (p. 519)

**republicanos radicales** integrantes del Congreso convencidos de que los estados del Sur necesitaban realizar grandes cambios sociales antes de volver a ser admitidos en la Unión (pág. 519)

**ratification** an official approval (p. 116)

**ratificación** aprobación formal (pág. 116)

**recall** a vote to remove an official from office (p. 613)

**destitución** votación para retirar a un funcionario de su cargo (pág. 613)

**Reconstruction** (1865–77) the period following the Civil War during which the U.S. government worked to reunite the nation and to rebuild the southern states (p. 512)

**Reconstrucción** (1865–77) período posterior a la Guerra Civil en el que el gobierno de Estados Unidos trabajó por lograr la unificación de la nación y la reconstrucción de los estados del Sur (pág. 512)

**Reconstruction Acts** (1867–68) the laws that put the southern states under U.S. military control and required them to draft new constitutions upholding the Fourteenth Amendment (p. 521)

**Leyes de Reconstrucción** (1867–68) leyes que declaraban a los estados del Sur territorio sujeto a control militar estadounidense y los obligaban a reformar sus constituciones, de manera que defendieran la Decimocuarta Enmienda (pág. 521)

**Redcoats** British soldiers who fought against the colonists in the American Revolution; so called because of their bright red uniforms (p. 80)

**casacas rojas** soldados británicos que lucharon contra los colonos en la Guerra de Independencia estadounidense, llamados así por el color rojo brillante de sus uniformes (pág. 80)

**referendum** a procedure that allows voters to approve or reject a law already proposed or passed by government (p. 613)

## referendum/referéndum

**referéndum** medida que permite a los ciudadanos votar para aprobar o rechazar una ley previamente propuesta o aprobada por el gobierno (pág. 613)

**Republican Party** a political party formed in the 1850s to stop the spread of slavery in the West (p. 450)

**Partido Republicano** partido político formado en la década de 1850 para detener la expansión de la esclavitud en el Oeste (pág. 450)

**reservations** federal lands set aside for American Indians (p. 555)

**reservaciones** territorios federales apartados para los indígenas norteamericanos (pág. 555)

**Rhode Island system** a system developed by Samuel Slater in the mid-1800s in which whole families were hired as textile workers and factory work was divided into simple tasks (p. 353)

**Sistema de Rhode Island** sistema desarrollado por Samuel Slater a mediados del siglo XIX mediante el cual se contrataba a familias completas para trabajar en la industria textil y en el que el trabajo de las fábricas estaba dividido en tareas sencillas (pág. 353)

**Roosevelt Corollary** (1904) Theodore Roosevelt's addition to the Monroe Doctrine warning nations in the Americas that if they didn't pay their debts, the United States would get involved (p. 656)

**Corolario de Roosevelt** (1904) agregado del presidente Theodore Roosevelt a la Doctrina Monroe advirtiendo a las naciones de América que si no pagaban sus deudas, el gobierno de Estados Unidos intervendría (pág. 656)

**Rush-Bagot Agreement** (1817) an agreement that limited naval power on the Great Lakes for both the United States and British Canada (p. 260)

**Acuerdo de Rush-Bagot** (1817) acuerdo que limitaba el poder naval en los Grandes Lagos a embarcaciones de Estados Unidos y de la Canadá británica (pág. 260)

## S

**Santa Fe Trail** an important trade trail west from Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico (p. 311)

**Camino de Santa Fe** importante ruta comercial que va desde Independence, Missouri, hasta Santa Fe, Nuevo México (pág. 311)

**search warrant** a judge's order authorizing the search of a person's home or property to look for evidence of a crime (p. 180)

**orden de cateo** orden de un juez que permite registrar el hogar y las propiedades de una persona en busca de posibles pruebas de un delito (pág. 180)

**secession** the act of formally withdrawing from the Union (p. 458)

**secesión** acto de separarse formalmente de la Unión (pág. 458)

**Second Battle of Bull Run** (1862) a Civil War battle in which the Confederate army forced most of the Union army out of Virginia (p. 480)

**segunda batalla de Bull Run** (1862) batalla de la Guerra Civil en la que el ejército confederado obligó

## Seventeenth Amendment/Decimoséptima Enmienda

a gran parte de las tropas de la Unión a abandonar el territorio de Virginia (pág. 480)

**Second Continental Congress** (1775) a meeting of colonial delegates in Philadelphia to decide how to react to fighting at Lexington and Concord (p. 80)

**Segundo Congreso Continental** (1775) reunión de delegados coloniales realizada en Filadelfia para tomar decisiones acerca de la lucha en Lexington y Concord (pág. 80)

**Second Great Awakening** a period of religious evangelism that began in the 1790s and became widespread in the United States by the 1830s (p. 410)

**Segundo Gran Despertar** período de evangelización religiosa iniciado en la década de 1790 que se extendió por Estados Unidos para la década de 1830 (pág. 410)

**Second Industrial Revolution** a period of rapid growth in manufacturing and industry in the late 1800s (p. 575)

**segunda revolución industrial** período de gran crecimiento en la manufactura y en la industria, a finales del siglo XIX (pág. 575)

**sectionalism** a devotion to the interests of one geographic region over the interests of the country as a whole (pp. 266, 439)

**regionalismo** dedicación a los intereses de una región geográfica y no a los de un país (págs. 266, 439)

**segregation** the forced separation of people of different races in public places (p. 528)

**segregación** separación obligada de personas de diferentes razas en lugares públicos (pág. 528)

**Seneca Falls Convention** (1848) the first national women's rights convention at which the Declaration of Sentiments was written (p. 426)

**Convención de Seneca Falls** (1848) primera convención nacional a favor de los derechos de la mujer, en la cual se redactó la Declaración de Sentimientos (pág. 426)

**settlement houses** neighborhood centers staffed by professionals and volunteers for education, recreation, and social activities in poor areas (p. 597)

**casas de la comunidad** centros comunitarios atendidos por profesionales y voluntarios para ofrecer educación, espaciamiento y actividades sociales en zonas pobres (pág. 597)

**Seven Days' Battles** (1862) a series of Civil War battles in which Confederate army successes forced the Union army to retreat from Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital (p. 480)

**batallas de los Siete Días** (1862) serie de batallas de la Guerra Civil en las que las victorias del ejército confederado obligaron a las tropas de la Unión a retirarse de Richmond, Virginia, la capital confederada (pág. 480)

**Seventeenth Amendment** (1913) a constitutional amendment allowing American voters to directly elect U.S. senators (p. 613)

**Decimoséptima Enmienda** (1913) enmienda constitucional que permite a los votantes estadounidenses elegir directamente a los senadores de Estados Unidos (pág. 613)

**sharecropping** a system used on southern farms after the Civil War in which farmers worked land owned by someone else in return for a small portion of the crops (p. 529)

**cultivo de aparceros** sistema usado en las fincas sureñas después de la Guerra Civil en el que los agricultores trabajaban las tierras de otra persona a cambio de una pequeña porción de la cosecha (pág. 529)

**Shays's Rebellion** (1786–87) an uprising of Massachusetts's farmers, led by Daniel Shays, to protest high taxes, heavy debt, and farm foreclosures (p. 123)

**Rebelión de Shays** (1786–87) rebelión de los agricultores de Massachusetts, encabezados por Daniel Shays, para protestar por los altos impuestos, el aumento de sus deudas y la confiscación de las granjas (pág. 123)

**Sherman Antitrust Act** (1890) a law that made it illegal to create monopolies or trusts that restrained free trade (p. 582)

**Ley Antimonopolio de Sherman** (1890) ley que prohibía la creación de monopolios o consorcios que restringían el libre comercio (pág. 582)

**Siege of Vicksburg** (1863) the Union army's six-week blockade of Vicksburg that led the city to surrender during the Civil War (p. 486)

**Sitio de Vicksburg** (1863) bloqueo de seis semanas realizado por el ejército de la Unión en Vicksburg para forzar la rendición de esa ciudad durante la Guerra Civil (pág. 486)

**slave codes** laws passed in the colonies to control slaves (p. 41)

**códigos de esclavos** leyes aprobadas por las colonias para el control de los esclavos (pág. 41)

**social Darwinism** a view of society based on Charles Darwin's scientific theory of natural selection (p. 581)  
**darwinismo social** visión de la sociedad basada en la teoría científica de la selección natural de Charles Darwin (pág. 581)

**socialism** economic system in which government owns and operates a country's means of production (p. 619)

**socialismo** sistema económico en el que el gobierno controla y maneja los medios de producción de un país (pág. 619)

**society** a group of people who live together and share a culture (p. 7)

**sociedad** grupo de personas que viven juntas y comparten la misma cultura (pág. 7)

**sodbusters** the name given to Plains farmers who worked hard to break up the region's tough sod (p. 561)

**sodbusters** nombre dado a los agricultores de las Planicies que se esforzaron mucho para trabajar el duro terreno de la región (pág. 561)

**Spanish Armada** a large Spanish fleet defeated by England in 1588 (p. 25)

**Armada española** gran flota española que fue derrotada por las tropas de Inglaterra en 1588 (pág. 25)

**speculator** an investor who buys items at low prices in hope that their values will rise (p. 201)

**especulador** inversionista que compra artículos a precios bajos con la esperanza de que aumente su valor (pág. 201)

**sphere of influence** an area where foreign countries control trade or natural resources of another nation or area (p. 644)

**esfera de influencia** área de un país cuyos recursos naturales y comercio son controlados por otra nación o área (pág. 644)

**spirituals** emotional Christian songs sung by enslaved people in the South that mixed African and European elements and usually expressed slaves' religious beliefs (p. 389)

**espirituales** canciones religiosas cantadas con gran emotividad por los esclavos del Sur que combinaban elementos de origen africano y europeo y solían expresar sus creencias religiosas (pág. 389)

**spoils system** a politician's practice of giving government jobs to his or her supporters (p. 286)

**tráfico de influencias** práctica de los políticos de ofrecer empleos a las personas que los apoyan (pág. 286)

**Stamp Act of 1765** a law passed by Parliament that raised tax money by requiring colonists to pay for an official stamp whenever they bought paper items such as newspapers, licenses, and legal documents (p. 66)

**Ley del Timbre de 1765** ley aprobada por el Parlamento para recaudar impuestos en la que se obligaba a los colonos a pagar un timbre oficial cada vez que compraran artículos de papel, como periódicos, licencias y documentos legales (pág. 66)

**staple crop** a crop that is continuously in demand (p. 51)

**cultivo básico** producto de demanda constante (pág. 51)

**states' rights doctrine** the belief that the power of the states should be greater than the power of the federal government (p. 290)

**doctrina de los derechos estatales** creencia de que el poder de los estados debe ser mayor que el del gobierno federal (pág. 290)

**steerage** the area on a ship in the lower levels where the steering mechanisms were located and where cramped quarters were provided for people who could only afford cheap passage (p. 589)

**tercera clase** área inferior del casco de un barco en la que se encontraban los mecanismos del timón y se ofrecían habitaciones muy reducidas para las personas que sólo podían comprar un pasaje barato (pág. 589)

**strict construction** a way of interpreting the Constitution that allows the federal government to take only those actions the Constitution specifically says it can take (p. 204)

**interpretación estricta** interpretación de la Constitución que sólo permite al gobierno federal realizar las acciones permitidas de manera específica en ella (pág. 204)

**strike** the refusal of workers to perform their jobs until employers meet their demands (p. 356)

**huelga** negativa de los empleados a trabajar hasta que sus empleadores satisfagan sus demandas (pág. 356)

**subsidy** a bonus payment (p. 642)

**subsidiario** pago adicional (pág. 642)

**suburb** a neighborhood outside of a downtown area (p. 595)

**suburbio** vecindario residencial en las afueras de una ciudad (pág. 595)

**suffrage** voting rights (p. 115)

**sufragio** derecho al voto (pág. 115)

## T

**tariff** a tax on imports or exports (p. 121)

**arancel** impuestos pagados por los bienes importados o exportados (pág. 121)

**Tariff of Abominations** (1828) the nickname given to a tariff by southerners who opposed it (p. 289)

**Arancel de abominaciones** (1828) sobrenombre dado a un nuevo impuesto por los habitantes del Sur que se oponían a éste (pág. 289)

**Tea Act** (1773) a law passed by Parliament allowing the British East India Company to sell its low-cost tea directly to the colonies, undermining colonial tea merchants; led to the Boston Tea Party (p. 68)

**Tea Act/Ley del Té** (1773) ley aprobada por el Parlamento británico que le permitía a la British East India Company vender té a bajo costo a las colonias sin intermediarios, afectando a los comerciantes locales de té; esta decisión dio origen al Motín del Té de Boston (pág. 68)

**technology** the tools used to produce goods or to do work (p. 349)

**tecnología** herramientas utilizadas para producir bienes o realizar un trabajo (pág. 349)

**telegraph** a machine perfected by Samuel F. B. Morse in 1832 that uses pulses of electric current to send messages across long distances through wires (p. 364)

**telégrafo** máquina perfeccionada por Samuel F. B. Morse en 1832 que emplea impulsos eléctricos transmitidos por cables para enviar mensajes a grandes distancias (pág. 364)

**Teller Amendment** (1898) a congressional resolution stating that the U.S. had no interest in taking control of Cuba (p. 647)

**Enmienda Teller** (1898) resolución del Congreso en la que Estados Unidos declaraba que no tenía intención de tomar el control de Cuba (pág. 647)

**temperance movement** a social reform effort begun in the mid-1800s to encourage people to drink less alcohol (p. 411)

**movimiento de abstinencia** movimiento de reforma social iniciado a mediados del siglo XIX para fomentar la disminución en el consumo de bebidas alcohólicas (pág. 411)

**Ten Percent Plan** President Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction; once 10 percent of voters in a former Confederate state took a U.S. loyalty oath, they could form a new state government and be readmitted to the Union (p. 513)

**Plan del Diez por Ciento** plan de Reconstrucción del presidente Abraham Lincoln; si el 10 por ciento de los votantes de un estado que había sido parte de la Confederación juraba lealtad a la nación, tenían derecho a formar un nuevo gobierno y ser readmitidos en la Unión (pág. 513)

**tenements** poorly built, overcrowded housing where many immigrants lived (p. 404)

**barracas** casas mal construidas donde vivían amontonados una gran cantidad de inmigrantes (pág. 404)

**textile** cloth (p. 347)

**textil** tela (pág. 347)

**Thirteenth Amendment** (1865) a constitutional amendment that outlawed slavery (p. 514)

**Decimotercera Enmienda** (1865) enmienda constitucional que abolció la esclavitud (pág. 514)

**Three-Fifths Compromise** (1787) an agreement worked out at the Constitutional Convention stating that only three-fifths of the slaves in a state would count when determining its population for representation in the lower house of Congress (p. 128)

**Acuerdo de las Tres Quintas Partes** (1787) acuerdo negociado durante la Convención Constitucional en el que se estableció que solamente tres quintas de los esclavos en un estado contaría para determinar la representación de ese estado en el Congreso (pág. 128)

**Toleration Act of 1649** a Maryland law that made restricting the religious rights of Christians a crime; the first law guaranteeing religious freedom to be passed in America (p. 39)

**Ley de Tolerancia de 1649** ley de Maryland que calificaba como delito la restricción de los derechos religiosos de los cristianos; fue la primera ley que garantizó la libertad religiosa en América (pág. 39)

**total war** a type of war in which an army destroys its opponent's ability to fight by targeting civilian and economic as well as military resources (p. 502)

**guerra total** tipo de guerra en la que un ejército destruye la capacidad de lucha de su oponente mediante ataques a la población civil, la economía y los recursos militares (pág. 502)

**totems** images of ancestors or animal spirits; often carved onto tall, wooden poles by Native American peoples of the Pacific Northwest (p. 10)

**tótems** imágenes de antepasados o animales; a menudo talladas en troncos de árboles cortados por los indígenas de la costa noroeste del Pacífico (pág. 10)

**town meeting** a political meeting at which people make decisions on local issues; used primarily in New England (p. 55)

**reunión del pueblo** reunión política en la que los habitantes de una población toman decisiones sobre temas locales; se realizan principalmente en Nueva Inglaterra (pág. 55)

**trade unions** workers' organizations that try to improve working conditions (p. 356)

**sindicatos** organizaciones formadas por trabajadores para mejorar sus condiciones laborales (pág. 356)

**Trail of Tears/Ruta de las lágrimas**

**Trail of Tears** (1838–39) an 800-mile forced march made by the Cherokee from their homeland in Georgia to Indian Territory; resulted in the deaths of almost one-fourth of the Cherokee people (p. 296)

**Ruta de las lágrimas** (1838–39) marcha forzada de 800 millas que realizó la tribu cherokee desde su territorio natal en Georgia hasta el Territorio Indígena, y en la que perdió la vida casi una cuarta parte del pueblo cherokee (pág. 296)

**transcendentalism** the idea that people could rise above the material things in life; a popular movement among New England writers and thinkers in the mid-1800s (p. 405)

**trascendentalismo** creencia de que las personas podían prescindir de los objetos materiales en la vida; movimiento popular entre los escritores y pensadores de Nueva Inglaterra a mediados del siglo XIX (pág. 405)

**transcontinental railroad** a railroad system that crossed the continental United States; construction began in 1863 (p. 550)

**ferrocarril transcontinental** línea ferroviaria que cruzaba Estados Unidos de un extremo a otro; su construcción se inició en 1863 (pág. 550)

**Transportation Revolution** the rapid growth in the speed and convenience of transportation (p. 358)

**revolución del transporte** rápido crecimiento de la velocidad y comodidad ofrecida por los medios de transporte (pág. 358)

**Treaty of Fort Jackson** a treaty signed after the U.S. victory at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend; the Creek were forced to give up 23 million acres of their land (p. 248)

**tratado del fuerte Jackson** tratado que se firmó tras la victoria de Estados Unidos en la batalla de Horseshoe Bend; los indígenas creek se vieron obligados a ceder 23 millones de acres de su territorio (pág. 248)

**Treaty of Fort Laramie** (1851) a treaty signed in Wyoming by the United States and northern Plains nations (p. 554)

**tratado del fuerte Laramie** (1851) tratado firmado en Wyoming por Estados Unidos y las naciones indígenas de las Planicies del norte (pág. 554)

**Treaty of Ghent** (1814) a treaty signed by the United States and Britain ending the War of 1812 (p. 249)

**tratado de Gante** (1814) tratado firmado por Estados Unidos y Gran Bretaña para dar fin a la Guerra de 1812 (pág. 249)

**Treaty of Greenville** (1795) an agreement between Native American confederation leaders and the U.S. government that gave the United States Indian lands in the Northwest Territory and guaranteed that U.S. citizens could safely travel through the region (p. 209)

**tratado de Greenville** (1795) acuerdo entre los líderes de la confederación de indígenas norteamericanos y el gobierno estadounidense que otorgó a Estados Unidos parte del Territorio del Noroeste y garantizó la seguridad a los ciudadanos estadounidenses que viajaran por esas tierras (pág. 209)

**Uncle Tom's Cabin/La cabaña del tío Tom**

**Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** (1848) a treaty that ended the Mexican War and gave the United States much of Mexico's northern territory (p. 323)

**tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo** (1848) tratado que daba por terminada la Guerra contra México y daba posesión a Estados Unidos de gran parte del norte del territorio mexicano (pág. 323)

**Treaty of Medicine Lodge** (1867) an agreement between the U.S. government and southern Plains Indians in which the Indians agreed to move onto reservations (p. 555)

**tratado de Medicine Lodge** (1867) acuerdo entre el gobierno de Estados Unidos y los indígenas de las Planicies del sur en el que éstos aceptaban reubicarse en el territorio reservado por el gobierno para ellos (pág. 555)

**Treaty of Paris of 1783** a peace agreement that officially ended the Revolutionary War and established British recognition of the independence of the United States (p. 101)

**tratado de París de 1783** acuerdo de paz que oficialmente daba por terminada la Guerra de Independencia estadounidense y en el que Gran Bretaña reconocía la soberanía de Estados Unidos (pág. 101)

**Tredegar Iron Works** a large iron factory that operated in Richmond, Virginia, in the early to mid-1800s (p. 381)

**Tredegar Iron Works** gran fábrica de acero que operaba a mediados del siglo XIX en Richmond, Virginia (pág. 381)

**Triangle Shirtwaist Fire** a factory fire that killed 146 workers trapped in the building; led to new safety standard laws (p. 618)

**incendio de Triangle Shirtwaist** incendio de una fábrica en la que murieron 146 trabajadores atrapados en el edificio; este suceso obligó a crear nuevos estándares legales de seguridad (pág. 618)

**triangular trade** trading networks in which goods and slaves moved among England, the American colonies, and Africa (p. 57)

**comercio triangular** redes de intercambio de esclavos y bienes entre Inglaterra, las colonias americanas y África (pág. 57)

**trust** a number of companies legally grouped under a single board of directors (p. 581)

**consorcio** varias compañías agrupadas legalmente bajo el mando de un solo consejo directivo (pág. 581)

**U**

**Uncle Tom's Cabin** (1852) an antislavery novel written by Harriet Beecher Stowe that showed northerners the violent reality of slavery and drew many people to the abolitionists' cause (p. 443)

**La cabaña del tío Tom** (1852) novela abolicionista escrita por Harriet Beecher Stowe que mostró a los habitantes del norte del país la cruda realidad de la esclavitud e hizo que muchos de ellos se unieran a la causa abolicionista (pág. 443)

**Underground Railroad** a network of people who helped thousands of enslaved people escape to the North by providing transportation and hiding places (p. 418)  
**Tren Clandestino** red de personas que ayudó a miles de esclavos a escapar al Norte ofreciéndoles transporte y lugares para ocultarse (pág. 418)

**USS Constitution** a large warship (p. 240)

**USS Constitution** gran buque de guerra (pág. 240)

**utopian communities** places where people worked to establish a perfect society; such communities were popular in the United States during the late 1700s and early to mid-1800s (p. 406)

**comunidades utópicas** lugares en los que un grupo de personas trabajaba para establecer una sociedad perfecta, como las que se popularizaron en Estados Unidos a finales del siglo XVIII y principios y mediados del XIX (pág. 406)

## V

**vaqueros** Mexican cowboys in the West who tended cattle and horses (p. 319)

**vaqueros** arrieros mexicanos que vivían en el Oeste y se ganaban la vida arreando ganado y caballos (pág. 319)

**vertical integration** the business practice of owning all of the businesses involved in each step of a manufacturing process (p. 580)

**integración vertical** práctica empresarial de poseer todas las empresas implicadas en cada paso de un proceso de manufactura (pág. 580)

**veto** to cancel (p. 146)

**vetar** cancelar (pág. 146)

**Virginia Plan** (1787) the plan for government proposed at the Constitutional Convention in which the national government would have supreme power and a legislative branch would have two houses with representation determined by state population (p. 126)

**Plan de Virginia** (1787) plan del gobierno propuesto en la Convención Constitucional por el que el gobierno nacional tendría poder supremo y habría un Poder Legislativo con dos cámaras en las que la representación de cada estado sería determinada por su población (pág. 126)

**Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom** (1786) a document that gave people in Virginia freedom of worship and prohibited tax money from being used to fund churches (p. 115)

**Estatuto de Virginia por la Libertad Religiosa**

(1786) documento que reconocía a los habitantes de Virginia la libertad de culto y prohibía utilizar el dinero procedente de impuestos para financiar iglesias (pág. 115)

## W

**War Hawks** members of Congress who wanted to declare war against Britain after the Battle of Tippecanoe (p. 244)

**halcones de guerra** integrantes del Congreso que tenían la intención de declarar la guerra a Gran Bretaña tras la batalla de Tippecanoe (pág. 244)

**Whig Party** a political party formed in 1834 by opponents of Andrew Jackson and who supported a strong legislature (p. 292)

**Partido Whig** partido político formado en 1834 por oponentes de Andrew Jackson que apoyaba una asamblea legislativa con mucha autoridad (pág. 292)

**Whiskey Rebellion** (1794) a protest of small farmers in Pennsylvania against new taxes on whiskey (p. 209)

**Rebelión del Whisky** (1794) protesta de pequeños agricultores de Pensilvania contra los nuevos impuestos sobre la producción de whisky (pág. 209)

**Wilderness Campaign** (1864) a series of battles between Union and Confederate forces in northern and central Virginia that delayed the Union capture of Richmond (p. 500)

**Campaña Wilderness** (1864) serie de batallas entre la Unión y los confederados en el norte y el centro de Virginia que retrasaron la captura de Richmond por parte de la Unión (pág. 500)

**Wilmot Proviso** (1846) a proposal to outlaw slavery in the territory added to the United States by the Mexican Cession; passed in the House of Representatives but was defeated in the Senate (p. 438)

**Condición de Wilmot** (1846) propuesta de prohibir la esclavitud en el territorio adherido a Estados Unidos por la Cesión mexicana; aprobada por la Cámara de Representantes, pero rechazada por el Senado (pág. 438)

**Wisconsin Idea** a program of progressive reforms set forth by Robert M. La Follette to reduce the power of political machines and make state government more professional (p. 614)

**idea de Wisconsin** programa de reformas progresistas creado por Robert M. La Follette para reducir el poder de la maquinaria política y profesionalizar el gobierno de los estados (pág. 614)

**Woman's Christian Temperance Union** (WCTU) a reform movement founded in 1874 to prohibit the production and sale of alcohol (p. 623)

**Unión de Mujeres Cristianas por la Abstinencia**

(WCTU, por sus siglas en inglés) movimiento de reforma fundado en 1874 para prohibir la producción y venta de bebidas alcohólicas (pág. 623)

**Worcester v. Georgia** (1832) the Supreme Court ruling that stated that the Cherokee nation was a distinct territory over which only the federal government had authority; ignored by both President Andrew Jackson and the state of Georgia (p. 296)

**Worcester contra Georgia** (1832) resolución de la Corte Suprema que establecía que la nación cherokee era un territorio distinto sobre el que sólo el gobierno federal tenía autoridad; fue ignorada por el presidente Andrew Jackson y por el estado de Georgia (pág. 296)

**workers' compensation laws** laws which would guarantee a portion of lost wages to workers injured on the job (p. 618)

**leyes de seguro de accidentes del trabajo** leyes que garantizan que se les pague a los trabajadores una porción de su salario si se lesionan durante el desempeño de sus funciones laborales (pág. 618)

## X

**XYZ affair** (1797) an incident in which French agents attempted to get a bribe and loans from U.S. diplomats in exchange for an agreement that French privateers would no longer attack American ships; it led to an undeclared naval war between the two countries (p. 214)

**incidente XYZ** (1797) incidente en el que funcionarios franceses intentaron obtener sobornos y préstamos de diplomáticos estadounidenses a cambio de un acuerdo por el cual sus barcos corsarios no atacarían más a los barcos estadounidenses; provocó una guerra no declarada entre las fuerzas navales de ambas naciones (pág. 214)

## Y

**yellow journalism** the reporting of exaggerated stories in newspapers to increase sales (p. 646)

**prensa amarillista** publicación de noticias exageradas en los periódicos para aumentar las ventas (pág. 646)

**yeomen** owners of small farms (p. 384)

**pequeños terratenientes** propietarios de granjas pequeñas (pág. 384)

# Index

## KEY TO INDEX

<i>c</i> = chart	<i>m</i> = map
<i>f</i> = feature	<i>p</i> = photo
<i>g</i> = graph	<i>R</i> = Reference

## A

- ABC Powers**, 661  
**abolition**, 416–21, 417*p*, 418*p*, 419*m*, 420*p*, 514–15; creation of Republican Party and, 450; definition of, 416; Emancipation Proclamation and, 492; Fugitive Slave Act and, 442; opposition to, 420–21; women's rights and, 423–24  
**accused**: rights of the, 181  
**Achomawi**, 9*m*  
**Adams**, John, 126, 349, R23; Boston Massacre and, 67; Declaration of Independence and, 84, 89; election of 1796, 212–13; election of 1800, 228–29, 229*p*; as vice president, 197; XYZ Affair, 213–14, 214*p*  
**Adams**, John Quincy, 257*p*, 261, 262–63, R23; election of 1824, 267; election of 1828, 285–86; Fourth of July (1821) Address, R44  
**Adams**, Samuel, 63, 132; Boston Massacre and, 67; Committees of Correspondence and, 68; Declaration of Independence and, 89; Sons of Liberty and, 65, 66; tax revolt and, 67; Townshend Acts and, 66  
**Adams-Onis Treaty**, 261, 261*m*, 309  
**Addams**, Jane, 597, 597*p*, 611  
**adobe**, 318, 325  
**advisory council**, 54, 55*f*  
**Africa**: colonization of, 417; Columbian Exchange and, 18–19, 18*m*; immigrants from, 591*m*; slavery and, 38–39, 57; trade with, 13–15, 14*m*; triangular trade, 56*m*, 57–58, 57*p*  
**Africa**: Political, R12*m*  
**African Americans**, 384*p*; abolitionist movement and, 416–21, 417*p*, 418*p*, 419*m*, 420*p*; Black Codes and, 518–20; in Boston Massacre, 67; civil rights of, 520–21; in the Civil War, 492–93, 492*p*, 493*p*, 494–95; colonization in Africa and, 417; in Congress, 509*p*, 525, 525*m*, 525*p*; Declaration of Independence and, 85; discrimination and, 385, 624–25; Dred Scott decision and, 451–52, 452*m*, 453; education and, 414–15, 516, 516*p*; Emancipation Proclamation and, 491–92, 491*m*; farming and, 529–30, 529*p*; Freedmen's Bureau and, 516, 516*p*; freedpeople, 515, 515*p*–16*p*, 516; free southern, 385; Fugitive Slave Act and, 441–42; in Gold Rush, 329; Great Awakening and, 59; Homestead Act and, 560; Jim Crow laws and, 528; Ku Klux Klan and, 526, 526*p*, 527*p*; Middle Passage and, 57*p*, 58; migration of, 590*m*, 594; *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 528*f*, 529; poll taxes and, 176, 176*p*, 528–29; population of, 40*c*; Radical Republicans and, 519–20, 519*p*; Redeemers and, 528; religion and, 411, 515, 597; in Revolutionary War, 91; in Rough Riders, 648; on the Supreme Court, 148; Thirteenth Amendment and, 514–15; voting rights of, 115, 171, 284, 385, 493, 521, 521*m*, 522*p*, 523; in War of 1812, 248; Washington, D.C. and, 202, 202*p*  
**Age of Exploration**, 3*p*, 12–19, 13*p*, 14*m*, 16*m*, 17*p*  
**agrarian**, 41, 266, 289, 381  
**agriculture**: in Middle Colonies, 51; in New England colonies, 47; scientific, 380; slavery and, 376; in the South, 382–84; in southern colonies, 41, 288–89; staple crops, 51; supply and demand, 563*g*; technology in, 366, 366*p*. *See also* farming  
**Aguinaldo**, Emilio, 648  
**airplane**: invention of, 577–78, 578*p*  
**Alabama**, R28; cotton in, 378*m*; Native Americans in, 295; during Reconstruction, 523; secedes from the Union, 458; slavery in, 388; voting rights in, 284; in War of 1812, 248  
**Alamo**, 314, 314*m*, 315*p*  
**Alaska**, R28; Paleo-Indian in, 6, 7*m*; Purchase of, 641  
**Albright**, Madeleine, 185  
**alcohol abuse**, 411  
**Alcorn**, James, 525  
**Alcott**, Louisa May, 409  
**Aleut people**, 8, 8*m*  
**Algonquian**, 9*m*, 11, 59  
**Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)**, 215, 230  
**Almy**, William, 348  
**amendments**, 135  
**American Anti-Slavery Society**, 417, 418, 515  
**American Colonization Society**, 417  
**"American Crisis, The"** (Paine), 92–93  
**American Federation of Labor**, 571*p*, 586, 619  
**American Fur Company**, 308  
**American Indians**. *See* Native Americans; specific Native American groups and individuals  
**American Medical Association**, 612  
**American Missionary Association**, 516  
**American Revolution**. *See* Revolutionary War  
**American Slavery As It Is** (Grimké), 417  
**Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)**, 141  
**American System**, 264  
**American Telephone and Telegraph**, 577  
**Americas**: exploration of, 15–19, 17*m*, 18*m*; triangular trade, 56*m*, 57–58, 57*p*  
**"America the Beautiful"** (Bates), R31  
**amnesty**: for southerners, 510, 513, 517, 527  
**amusement parks**, 596  
**Anaconda Plan**, 482*f*  
**Analysis Skills**: analyzing costs and benefits, 598; analyzing diagrams, 241; analyzing information, 147, 155, 163, 167, 171, 173, 231, 285, 350, 451, 495, 528, 553, 587; analyzing sources, 377*p*; analyzing visuals, 99*p*, 176*p*, 347*p*, 348*p*–49*p*, 355*p*, 361*p*, 381*p*, 390*p*, 403*p*, 407*p*, 452*p*, 480–81*p*, 556*p*, 575*p*, 585*p*, 595, 607*p*, 611*p*, 643*p*; California Standards, H22–H27; continuity and change, 636, 664*f*; determine content of statements, 140; determining context, 188; different points of view, 110, 136, 140, 203, 244, 456, 520; distinguish fact from opinion, 602; distinguish relevant information, 140, 434, 508; drawing conclusions, 381; explain central issues from the past, 256, 342, 508; framing questions, 2, 28*f*; human-environment interaction, 18*m*; identifying central issues, 276*f*; interpret and analyze economic indicators, 570; interpreting charts, 40*c*, 479*c*; interpreting political cartoons, 214; location, 390*m*; movement, 18*m*; primary sources, 38, 43, 67, 96, 128, 134, 210, 230, 238, 262, 286, 292, 296, 311, 324, 353, 356, 391, 413, 420, 426, 440, 441, 442, 453, 458, 460, 485, 493, 519, 561, 581, 612, 618, 630, 656; reading time lines, 32, 69, 70*f*, 95, 169, 207, 243, 367, 425, 563, 577; recognize interpretation of history can change over time, 74; recognize role of chance, oversight and error, 508; short and long term causal patterns, 632; understand cause and effect, 110, 342, 602; understanding historical interpretation, 102; using maps and documents, 304, 542  
**Anasazi**, 8, 325  
**Anderson**, Joseph R., 373*p*, 381  
**Anderson**, Robert, 473  
**Andersonville**, Georgia, 495  
**Andros**, Sir Edmund, 55–56  
**Anglican Church**, 25  
**Anglo-Californians**, 327  
**Annapolis Convention**, 124  
**annexation**, 306; of Hawaii, 643, 665; of Mexican Cession, 323; of Oregon, 317; of Philippines, 650; of Texas, 317–18  
**Antebellum**, 376  
**Anthony**, Susan B., 424*p*, 427, 428, 623  
**Antietam**, Battle of, 479*m*, 480*p*, 481, 492  
**Antifederalists**, 132, 133, 134, 135  
**Anti-Imperialist League**, 650  
**antitrust movement**, 581*f*, 582, 630*p*  
**Apache**, 9*m*, 10, 324, 553, 554, 554*m*, 557  
**Apalachee**, 9*m*  
**Appalachian Mountains**, 234  
**appeal courts**, 148, 161*f*  
**Appeal to the Christian Women of the South** (Grimké), 417  
**Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World** (Walker), 417  
**Appomattox Courthouse**, 502–03, 502*p*  
**apportionment**, 145  
**apprentices**, 47, 352  
**Arapaho**, 9*m*, 11, 553, 554, 554*m*  
**architecture**, 271*p*, 273; skyscrapers, 595. *See also* housing  
**Arctic**, culture area, 8, 9*m*  
**Argentina**, 661

**Arizona**, R28; Civil War in, 487; Gadsden Purchase and, 323; Mexican Americans in, 325, 592; Mexican Cession and, 323; Native Americans in, 8, 557  
**Arkansas**, R28; Civil War in, 474, 474m, 484, 487; cotton in, 378m; exploration of, 26; during Reconstruction, 523  
**Arkwright**, Richard, 347  
**Army of the Potomac**, 480  
**Army**, U.S., 309m; Mexican War and, 320; Native Americans and, 555, 556, 557  
**Arnold**, Benedict, 81, 92, 94, 100  
**art**, 271p, 272, 406, 406p, 407p; of the Civil War, 466–67p, 480p; Declaration of Independence, 85p; Florida, 1p  
**Arthur**, Chester A., 607, 608p, 609, R25  
**Arthur**, T.S., 425  
**Articles of Confederation**, 116, 120, 124, 130f  
**Asia**: immigrants from, 589, 592p; trade with, 13–15, 14m  
**Asia: Political**, R11m  
**Asian Americans**, 592p, 593, 625–26  
**assemblies**, 54  
**assembly**, freedom of, 167, 179  
**assembly line**, 350f  
**assimilation**, 410  
**Assiniboin**, 554m  
**Astor**, John Jacob, 308–09  
**astrolabe**, 14  
**Atlanta**, Georgia, 501, 501m, 531p  
**Atlantic Ocean**, 14–15, 17–18; Panama Canal and, 652–53, 654m, 655  
**Attucks**, Crispus, 67  
**Audubon**, John, 271p  
**Austin**, Stephen F., 312–13, 315  
**Australia and New Zealand: Political**, R13m  
**automobile industry**, 577–78  
**Autry**, James L., 486  
**Avery College**, 414  
**Aztec**, 8, 20–21

**B**

**Bacon**, Nathaniel, 39  
**Bacon's Rebellion**, 38–39  
**Bagley**, Sarah, 356f, 357  
**Bahamas**, 17  
**bail**, 182  
**balance of power**: in Constitution, 183; between sections, 439  
**Balboa**, Vasco Núñez de, 17  
**Baldwin**, Abraham, 165  
**Ballinger**, Richard, 629  
**Bank of America**, 590  
**Bank of Italy**, 590  
**Bank of the United States**: 204, 231; Second, 291–92  
**banks and banking**: Federal Reserve system, 631; Hamilton and, 203–04; reforms, 630–31  
**Banneker**, Benjamin, 202, 202p  
**Bannock**, 554m  
**Barbary States of North Africa**, 240  
**Barton**, Clara, 496, 496p  
**Bartlett**, Josiah, 89  
**Bassett**, Richard, 165  
**Bastille (Paris)**, 205, 205p  
**Bear Flag Revolt**, 320, 321m  
**Bedford**, Gunning, Jr., 165  
**Beecher**, Catherine, 413

**Beecher**, Lyman, 411  
**Bell**, Alexander Graham, 577  
**Bell**, John, 457, 457m  
**benevolent societies**, 590  
**Beothuk**, 9m  
**Bering Land Bridge**, 6, 7, 7m  
**Berkeley**, John Lord, 50  
**Bessemer**, Henry, 575  
**Bessemer process**, 575  
**Bible**, 25  
**bicameral**, 45, 127, 295  
**Biddle**, Nicholas, 292  
**Bidwell**, Annie, 562  
**bill of exchange**, 13  
**Bill of Rights (English)**. See English Bill of Rights  
**Bill of Rights (U.S.)**, 135, 166–67, 178–83  
**Billy Budd (Melville)**, 407  
**Bingham**, George Caleb, 272  
**Biography**: Addams, Jane, 597, 597p; Banneker, Benjamin, 202, 202p; Bryan, William Jennings, 564, 564p; Carnegie, Andrew, 583, 583p; Chief Joseph, 559, 559p; Clay, Henry, 266, 266p; Columbus, Christopher, 17, 17p; Douglass, Frederick, 422, 422p; Equiano, Olaudah, 57, 57p; Farragut, David, 487, 487p; Franklin, Benjamin, 131, 131p; Gompers, Samuel, 585, 585p; Grant, Ulysses S., 489, 489p; Hutchinson, Anne, 46, 46p; Jackson, Andrew, 287, 287p; Jefferson, Thomas, 233, 233p; Lee, Robert E., 481, 481p; Lincoln, Abraham, 477, 477p; Madison, James, 149, 149p; Mann, Horace, 413, 413p; Morse, Samuel B., 365, 365p; Penn, William, 50, 50p; Pontiac, 61, 61p; Rockefeller, John D., 583, 583p; Roosevelt, Theodore, 593, 593p; Stanford, Leland, 583, 583p; Stanton, Elizabeth Cady, 429, 429p; Vallejo, Mariano Guadalupe, 319, 319p; Washington, George, 82, 82p; writing a, 106–07f  
**Black Codes**, 518–20  
**Black Death**, 12  
**Blackfoot**, 9m, 11, 554m  
**Black Hawk**, Chief, 297  
**Black Hawk War**, 297  
**Blaine**, James, 608  
**Blair**, John, 165  
**Bleeding Kansas**, 448–49, 448p  
**blockades**, 121m, 247m, 482–83, 482p, 483m, 649, 649m  
**Blount**, William, 165  
**Bolívar**, Simon, 262  
**Bonaparte**, Napoléon. See Napoléon  
**bonds**, 200  
**Bonhomme Richard (warship)**, 97  
**Book of Mormon**, 310  
**boomtowns**, 548  
**Booth**, John Wilkes, 517  
**borders**, 101, 260, 261m, 317  
**border states**, 474, 474m  
**Boston**, 44; Intolerable Acts and, 69; siege at, 80m, 81  
**Boston Gazette (newspaper)**, 67f  
**Boston Manufacturing Company**, 354  
**Boston Massacre**, 67, 67f, 67p, 69  
**Boston Tea Party**, 68  
**Bowie**, Jim, 314  
**Boxer Rebellion**, 645  
**boycott**, 65, 66

**Bozeman Trail**, 555  
**Bradford**, William, 43  
**Bragg**, Braxton, 513  
**Brandeis**, Louis, 630, R34  
**Brant**, Joseph. See Thayendanegea  
**Braxton**, Carter, 89  
**Brazil**, 661  
**breadbasket**, 561  
**Brearley**, David, 165  
**Breckinridge**, John C., 457, 457m  
**Breed's Hill**, 80m, 81  
**Brief Account of the Devastation of the Indies (Las Casas)**, 23f  
**Britain**. See England; Great Britain  
**British East India Company**, 68  
**British West Indies**, 122  
**Brook Farm**, Massachusetts, 406  
**Brooklyn Bridge**, 576p  
**Brooks**, Preston, 448–49  
**Broom**, Jacob, 165  
**Brown**, John, 447–48, 455–56, 456p  
**Brown**, Moses, 348  
**Brown**, Smith, 348  
**Brown**, William Wells, 418  
**Brown v. Board of Education (1954)**, 141, R135  
**Bruce**, Blanche K., 525, 525p  
**Bryan**, William Jennings, 564, 564p, 629  
**Buchanan**, James, 450, 458, R24  
**Buena Vista**, Battle of, 322, 322p  
**buffalo**, 7, 10, 551, 554, 555  
**Bull Moose Party**, 630  
**Bull Run**, Battle of, 479, 479m, 480  
**Bunau-Varilla**, Philippe, 653  
**Bunker Hill**, Battle of, 80m, 81  
**Burgoyne**, John, 94, 94m  
**burial mounds**, 8  
**Burnet**, David, 313  
**Burns**, Anthony, 442, 443  
**Burnside**, Ambrose, 498  
**Burr**, Aaron, 212, 228–29  
**Bush**, George W., R27; September 11, 2001, address, R50  
**business**: corporations, 579; corruption in, 610; horizontal integration, 581; leaders in, 580–81, 583, 583p; monopoly, 582, 631; regulation of, 628; Sherman Antitrust Act, 582; social Darwinism, 581; trusts, 581, 582; vertical integration, 580. See also factories; industry  
**Butler**, Pierce, 165

**C**

**Cabeza de Vaca**, 16m  
**cabinet posts**, 147  
**cable cars**, 595  
**Cabot**, John, 16m  
**Cabrillo**, Juan Rodríguez, 21  
**Caddo**, 9m  
**calendar systems**, 8  
**Calhoun**, John C., 244, 285, 290, 290p, 440, 441  
**California**, R24; Adams-Onís Treaty and, 309; Bear Flag Revolt, 320, 321m; California Trail, 326; cattle industry in, 548–49; Civil War in, 487; as colony, 318–19; culture areas, 9m, 10; economy of, 329, 331; gains statehood, 331, 546; Gold Rush, 327–31, 327p, 328p, 329p; immigrants to, 330;

- Mexican Americans in, 325, 326–27, 592; Mexican Cession and, 323; Mexican War and, 320, 321*m*; mining in, 547, 547*m*; Native Americans in, 326–27, 331; Oregon Trail, 309–10, 309*m*, 326; railroad in, 550–51; slavery issue and, 439, 439*m*, 440, 441; Spain and, 22, 318–19, 319*p*
- California Trail**, 326
- Californios**, 319, 320, 331
- Calvert**, Cecilius, 39
- Canada**, 60*m*; in American Revolution, 92; borders, 317; in French and Indian War, 60; Northwest Passage, 17–18; U.S. foreign policy and, 260; War of 1812, 246–47, 247*m*
- canals**, 265–66, 265*m*; cotton trade and, 379
- Cape of Good Hope**, 14*m*, 15
- capital**, 13
- capitalism**, 619
- capital punishment**, 182
- Capitol Building**, 230
- Caribbean**: Spanish-American War in, 648–49, 649*m*. *See also* Cuba; Dominican Republic; Haiti; Puerto Rico
- Carnegie**, Andrew, 580, 581, 582, 583, 583*p*
- Carolinians**, 40, 40*m*, 61. *See also* North Carolina; South Carolina
- carpetbaggers**, 524
- Carranza**, Venustiano, 661
- Carrier**, 9*m*
- Carroll**, Charles, 89
- Carroll**, Daniel, 165
- Carteret**, Sir George, 50
- Cartier**, Jacques, 16*m*, 17, 18
- cash crop**, 95, 101, 288, 377–78, 378*m*, 380, 530
- Cass**, Lewis, 439
- Castro**, Cipriano, 656
- Catlin**, George, 272*p*
- Catt**, Carrie Chapman, 623–24, 623*p*
- cattle industry**, 548–49
- Cattle Kingdom**, 549
- Cayuga**, 9*m*, 11
- Cayuse**, 554*m*
- Cazenovia Fugitive Slave Convention**, 442*f*
- Cemetery Ridge**, 498, 499, 499*m*
- Centennial Exposition**, 596
- Central America**: Native Americans in, 7; Panama Canal and, 652–53, 654*m*, 655; Spain and, 22, 262. *See also* Mesoamerica
- central government**, 127
- Central Pacific Railroad**, 550–51, 581
- Central Park**, 596
- Champlain**, Samuel de, 16*m*, 17–18
- Charles I**, King of England, 39, 44
- Charles II**, King of England, 40
- Charleston**, South Carolina, 99, 379
- charter**, 27, 54
- Chase**, Samuel, 89
- checks and balances**, 130–31, 146*f*, 231*f*
- Cheraw**, 9*m*
- Cherokee**, 9*m*, 11, 295–96, 554*m*, 625
- Chesapeake Bay**, 36–37, 37*m*, 100
- Chesapeake (ship)**, 241
- Chesnut**, Mary Boykin, 513
- Chevalier**, Michel, 360
- Cheyenne**, 9*m*, 553, 554, 554*m*
- Chicago**, Illinois, 363, 594; Hull House in, 596*m*, 596*p*, 597, 611; railroad in, 575; union strikes in, 586, 586*m*
- Chicago Exposition**, 596
- Chickasaw**, 9*m*, 295, 554*m*
- Chief Joseph**, 557, 559, 559*p*
- children**: labor and, 352–53, 354–56, 354*p*, 355*p*, 531, 581, 610, 615–19, 615*p*, 616*p*, 618*p*; social reforms and, 612
- Chile**, 661
- Chimakum**, 9*m*
- China**: Boxer Rebellion, 645; foreign policy with, 644–45; immigrants from, 330, 550, 590*m*, 593, 625–26; Japan and, 644; trade with, 317
- Chinese Americans**, 593, 625–26
- Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)**, 593, 626
- Chinook**, 9*m*, 10
- Chipewyan**, 9*m*
- Chippewa**, 554*m*
- Chisholm Trail**, 549, 550*m*
- Choctaw**, 9*m*, 248, 294–95, 554*m*
- Christianity**, 14*m*, 642; spread of, 14, 14*m*, 22
- Chumash**, 9*m*
- church and state**, 46*f*
- Church of England**, 25, 42
- Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints**, 310–11
- circuit courts**, 147
- circuit riding**, 147*f*
- cities**: growth of, 363, 402, 403*p*, 404; immigrants and, 402, 403*p*, 404; mass culture in, 595–96; planning of, 611; problems in, 596–97; settlement houses in, 597; of the South, 384; tenements in, 404, 590, 596, 611; transportation in, 595, 611; urban growth of, 594–95, 610
- citizenship**: duties of, 185, 186*p*, 187*p*; gaining, 184–85, 185*p*; Puerto Rico and, 651
- city council**, 614
- city government**, 614
- civil court**, 181
- civil engineering**, 611
- civil liberties**, 117
- civil rights**: of African Americans, 520–21; Black Codes and, 518–20; Ku Klux Klan and, 526, 526*p*, 527*p*
- Civil Rights Act (1866)**, 520–21
- Civil Rights Act (1875)**, 527, 528
- civil service**, 608–09
- Civil Service Commission**, 609
- Civil War**: African Americans in, 492–93, 492*p*, 493*p*, 494–95; art of, 466–67*p*, 480*p*; battles of, 478–83, 479*m*, 480*p*, 481*p*, 482*m*, 483*m*, 486, 487*m*, 497–500, 497*p*, 498*p*, 499*m*, 499*p*, 500–02, 501, 501*m*; casualties of, 500, 502*p*; daily life in, 490–96, 491*m*, 491*p*, 492*p*, 493*p*, 494*p*, 495*p*, 496*p*; disease in, 495; in the East, 478–83, 479*m*, 480*p*, 481*p*, 482*m*, 483*m*, 500; effects of, 502*c*, 503; medicine in, 495, 496, 496*p*; navies in, 482–83, 482*p*, 483*m*; opposition to, 494–95; prisoners of war, 495; soldiers of, 495, 495*p*; in the South, 501–02, 501*m*; in the West, 484–87, 485*p*, 486*m*; women in, 496, 496*p*
- Clark**, Abraham, 89
- Clark**, George Rogers, 97
- Clark**, William, 222–23*p*, 235–38
- Clay**, Henry, 243*p*, 244, 264, 317, 440–41
- Clayton Antitrust Act (1914)**, 631
- Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850)**, 652
- Clermont (steamship)**, 359
- Cleveland**, Grover, 584, 608, 609*p*, 643, R25; Hawaii and, 581; Pullman Strike and, 587
- climate**, 6, 7
- Clinton**, Bill, 146, R27
- Clinton**, Henry, 98
- closed markets**, 122
- Clotel (Brown)**, 418
- Clymer**, George, 89, 165
- coal**, 362–63; miners' strike, 627–28
- Coast Salish**, 9*m*
- Cochimi**, 9*m*
- Cody**, William, 551
- Coercive Acts (1774)**, 69
- Coffin**, Charles, 479
- Cold Harbor**, Battle of, 500
- Cole**, Thomas, 272, 272*p*, 406
- collective bargaining**, 585
- Colombia**, 653
- colonial courts**, 56
- colony**. *See* company colony; proprietary colony; royal colony
- Colorado**, R28; cattle industry in, 549; Mexican Cession and, 323; mining in, 555; Native Americans in, 8; Pike's expedition to, 239
- Columbian Exchange**, 18–19, 18*m*
- Columbia River**, 238, 309, 309*m*
- Columbus**, Christopher, 3*p*, 15, 16*m*, 17; Native Americans and, 17
- Colville**, 554*m*
- Comanche**, 9*m*, 11, 553, 554, 554*m*, 555
- commerce clause**: Native Americans and, 155*f*
- Commercial Revolution**, 12, 13
- commission form of government**, 614
- Committee of Thirteen**, 116
- Committees of Correspondence**, 65, 67, 68
- common-school movement**, 412
- Common Sense (Paine)**, 83, 316
- communications**: battlefield, 495*f*; inventions in, 577
- community service**, 186–87, 187*p*
- company colony**, 36, 45, 54
- company stores**, 353
- compass**, 14
- compensation**, 515
- Compromise of 1850**, 440–41, 446
- Compromise of 1877**, 527
- Comstock**, Henry, 547
- Comstock Lode**, 547
- Concord**, Massachusetts, 79
- concurrent powers**, 144
- Coney Island**, 596
- Confederate States of America**, 458–59, 473, 473*p*, 474, 474*m*, 479*m*, 501*m*; battles in the West, 484–87, 485*p*, 486*m*; casualties of, 500, 502*p*; at Gettysburg, 497–500, 497*p*, 498*p*, 499*m*, 499*p*; naval strategies of, 482–83, 482*p*, 483*m*; soldiers of the, 475–76, 475*p*, 495, 495*p*
- Confederation Congress**, 122, 125
- Congress, U.S.**: African Americans in, 509*p*, 525, 525*m*, 525*p*; Alien and Sedition Acts, 215; Articles of Confederation and, 116, 120; Bank of the United States, 204; Constitution and the, 151–57; declaration of war, 147; delegated powers of, 144; elastic

clause, 144, 156; Land Ordinances and, 117; Missouri Compromise, 266–67; organization of, 145; vetoes and, 146–47; Wade-Davis Bill, 513–14. *See also* House of Representatives, U.S.; Senate, U.S.

**Connecticut**, R28; colonial, 46, 47; constitution of, 115; government in, 54, 55–56; labor laws in, 357; ratification of the Constitution, 165

**conquistadores**, 20, 21, 21*p*

**conscription**, 490

**conservation**, 628, 628*p*, 629*m*

**constitution**, state, 115

**Constitution, U.S.**: amendments to, 135, 164, 166–77; Bill of Rights and, 135, 178–83; checks and balances, 130–31; creation of, 126–30; education and, 182–83; loose construction of, 204; ratification of, 132–35, 165; strengths of, 130*f*; strict construction of, 204; text of, 150–77. *See also* individual amendments

**Constitution, USS** (warship), 240, 241*p*, 246

**Constitutional Convention**, 124, 125–26, 125*p*, 126*p*; Great Compromise, 126–27; New Jersey Plan, 127; Three-Fifths Compromise, 128; Virginia Plan, 126–27

**Constitutional Union Party**, 457, 457*m*

**Continental Army**, 80, 80*m*, 81, 90–91, 91*m*, 91*p*, 95, 120

**Continental Congress**, First, 78; Second, 80, 84, 116

**Continental Navy**, 97

**Convention of 1818**, 260, 261*m*

**Cook**, James, 642

**Cooke**, Jay, 552

**Cooper**, James Fenimore, 271, 274*f*

**Cooper**, Peter, 360

**cooperative**, 560

**Copeland**, John A., 456

**Copperheads**, 494

**Cornwallis**, Charles, 93, 100

**Coronado**, Francisco Vásquez de, 16*m*, 21

**corporations**, 579

**Corps of Discovery**, 236–38

**Cortés**, Hernán, 16*m*, 20–21, 322

**Costanoan**, 9*m*

**cotton**, 288–89, 376, 377–78, 378*g*, 378*m*, 379*g*, 530, 531

**cotton belt**, 378–79, 378*m*, 379*g*

**cotton diplomacy**, 475

**cotton gin**, 372*p*, 377, 377*p*

**council-manager government**, 614

**Council of State**, 55

**Council of the Indies**, 22

**county meetings**, 55

**court systems**, 129, 147, 161*f*, 197–98;

colonial, 56; labor laws and, 618–19

**cowboys**, 318*p*, 549, 549*p*

**Crazy Horse**, 555

**Creek**, 9*m*, 11, 244, 295, 554*m*, 565

**Creek War**, 247*m*, 248

**crime**, 596–97, 610

**criminal court**, 181

**Critical Thinking Skills**: analyzing, 578; categorizing, 589, 596; determining context, 188*f*; different points of view, 136*f*; distinguishing fact from opinion, 460*f*; evaluating; framing historical questions, 28, 28*f*; general-

izing, 583; solving problems, 300*f*; understanding historical interpretation, 102*f*

**Crittenden**, John J., 459

**Crockett**, Davy, 314

**crop rotation**, 380

**Crow**, 9*m*, 554*m*

**Cuba**: Spain and, 646–47; Spanish-American War in, 648–49, 649*m*, 650

**Cuban Americans**: population of, 22*c*

**Culp's Hill**, 498, 499*m*

**culture**, 8–11, 8*p*, 9*m*, 10*p*, 270–75, 405–06, 406*p*, 407*p*; in cities, 595–96; definition of, 7; Mexican American, 325; themes of, 278

**Cumberland Road**, 265, 265*m*

**currency**, 80, 109*p*, 111*p*, 564; in Revolutionary War, 123. *See also* money

**Cusabo**, 9*m*

**Custer**, George Armstrong, 556

**Czolgosz**, Leon, 627

**department stores**, 596

**deportation**, 184

**depression**, economic, 123, 292

**De Soto**, Hernando, 16*m*, 21

**Detroit**, 26, 247, 247*m*

**Dewey**, George, 647–48

**Dewey**, John, 612

**Dias**, Bartolomeu, 14*m*, 15

**Díaz**, Porfirio, 659–60

**Dickinson**, Emily, 407

**Dickinson**, John, 165

**direct primary**, 613

**disabled Americans**, 413

**discrimination**, 323, 385, 525, 560, 594, 622, 624–25, R37

**diseases**, 610; in cities, 404; in Civil War, 495; Native Americans and, 19, 23, 319; progressive reforms and, 612, 613*p*; in tenements, 596; yellow fever, 650, 655

**dissenters**, 44

**district courts**, 147, 161*f*

**District of Columbia**, 202, R28;

Compromise of 1850 and, 441. *See also* Washington, D.C.

**division of labor**, 349*p*

**Dix**, Dorothea, 412

**Dogrib**, 8, 9*m*

**Dole**, Sanford B., 643

**dollar diplomacy**, 657, 657*f*, 658

**Dominican Republic**, 656, 658

**Dominion of New England**, 55–56

**Donner party**, 327

**double jeopardy**, 180

**Douglas**, Stephen, 450; debates and, 453–54, 454*p*; election of 1860, 457, 457*m*; Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), 446–47

**Douglass**, Frederick, 418, 422, 422*p*, 426, 492, 493, 515

**draft**, military, 185, 494–95

**Drake**, Edwin L., 576

**Drake**, Sir Francis, 25

**Dred Scott decision**, 451–52, 451*f*, 453

**dual sovereignty**. *See* federalism

**Du Bois**, W.E.B., 624–25, 624*p*

**Dunny**, Patrick, 400

**Duryea**, Charles and Frank, 577–78

**Dutch**. *See* Netherlands

**Dutch East India Company**, 643

**Dutch West India Company**, 27

## E

**East**: Civil War in, 478–83, 479*m*, 480*p*, 482*m*, 483*m*, 500; culture areas of the, 9*m*, 11

**economics**, 293; capital, 13; capitalism, 619; of cotton, 381*p*; deflation, 564; depression, 123, 292; of farming, 562; inflation, 25, 122–23, 292, 329; interest, 13; mass production, 348–49*p*; national debt, 292; Panic of 1837, 292, 356, 527, 552; Panic of 1893, 564; reading skills for, 4–5*f*, 34–35*f*, 194–95*f*, 282–83*f*, 306–07*f*, 344–45*f*, 374–75*f*, 572–73*f*, 638–39*f*; socialism, 619; supply and demand, 563*g*; themes of, 302, 336, 394

**economy**: American System, 264; of California, 331; of Europe, 12–13;

interstate commerce and the, 122; of Jamestown, 38–39; of Middle Colonies, 51; national debt, 200–01, 201c; of New England, 47; railroad and, 575; of the South, 380p, 513; of southern colonies, 41; states' debts, 201–02, 201c

**Edison**, Thomas Alva, 576, 577

**education**: African Americans and, 414–15, 516, 516p; civil liberties and, 116m, 117; colonial, 48; common school movement, 412; Constitution and, 182–83; culture and, 273; of Native Americans, 295–96; in New England, 412; reforms in, 610, 612; slavery and, 388; women and, 48, 413, 413p, 424, 622. *See also* higher education

**Edwards**, Jonathan, 58

**egalitarian**, 114

**Eighteenth Amendment**, 172, 623, 631f

**Eighth Amendment**, 167, 180, 182

**Einstein**, Albert, 185

**Eisenhower**, Dwight D., 176, R26

**elastic clause**, 144, 156, 204

**El Camino Real**, 22

**election**: of 1796, 212–13, 213m; of 1800, 228–29, 229p; of 1804, 241; of 1808, 245; of 1812, 245; of 1824, 267; of 1828, 272, 285–86; of 1832, 290, 292; of 1836, 292; of 1840, 293; of 1844, 317, 317p, 365; of 1848, 322; of 1852, 445–46; of 1854, 450–51; of 1860, 457, 457m; of 1864, 493, 495, 501; of 1866, 521; of 1868, 522–23; of 1876, 527, 607; of 1880, 607; of 1884, 608; of 1888, 608; of 1890, 564; of 1896, 564, 608; of 1904, 628; of 1908, 629; of 1912, 629–30; of 1916, 631; function of an, 186, 187p; presidential, 158; reforms, 613, 614c

**electoral college**, 158, 158m, 197, 284, 608

**electricity**, 576, 577

**elevator**, 595

**Eleventh Amendment**, 168

**Elizabeth I**, Queen of England, 25

**Ellery**, William, 89

**Ellis Island**, 589

**Ellison**, William, 385, 387

**Ellsworth**, Oliver, 128

**emancipation**, 416

**Emancipation Proclamation**, 469p, 491–92, 491m, 503, 514

**embargo**, 241

**Embargo Act (1807)**, 241–42, 243f

**Emerson**, John, 451

**Emerson**, Ralph Waldo, 405

**eminent domain**, 180

**empresarios**, 312

**encomienda system**, 22–23

**England**: colonies of, 27, 36–41, 37m, 39p, 40m, 42–48, 45m, 45p, 50, 54–61, 55p, 56m, 57p, 58p, 60m; economy of, 56–57; English Bill of Rights, 55, 114, 119; exploration by, 16m; Great Migration, 44; Navigation Acts, 56–57; political change in, 55–56, 55p; religion in, 39; Spain and, 25, 26p; trade laws of, 56–57. *See also* Great Britain

**English Bill of Rights**, 55, 114, 119, R42

**Enlightenment**, 59, 83, 114f

**entrepreneur**, 380, 579, 580

**environment**: in the Ice Age, 7; plants and animals in the, 18m. *See also* human-environment interaction

**equal rights**, 520–21

**Equiano**, Olaudah, 41, 57, 57p

**Era of Good Feelings**, 266

**Ericsson**, John, 483

**Erie Canal**, 265–66, 265m, 268f–69f

**Esselen**, 9m

**Estevanico**, 16m

**Europe**: Columbian Exchange and, 18–19, 18m; economy of, 12–13; immigrants from, 588; trade with, 13–15, 14m

**Europe**: Political, R10m

**executive branch**, 129; checks and balances, 146f; Constitution and the, 158–60; organization of, 146–47; separation of powers, 145. *See also* President, U.S.; Vice President, U.S.

**executive orders**, 147

**Exodusters**, 560

**Eyak**, 9m

## F

**factories**, 350, 366, 373p; child labor and, 615–19, 615p, 616p, 617p; families and, 352–53, 353p, 531; immigrants and, 356, 592; labor unions and, 585–86, 585p, 587, 587c; in the New South, 530–31, 530p; safety in, 618; in the South, 380–81; specialization in, 584; steam power and, 366; trade unions and, 356–57. *See also* business; industry

**Fair Employment Act (1942)**, 141

**Fallen Timbers**, Battle of, 208m, 209

**families**: factories and, 352–53, 353p, 531; Mexican Americans, 301p; Pilgrim, 44; slavery and, 388–89; social classes and, 402

**Farmers' Alliance**, 564

**farming**: dry, 561; equipment, 366, 561, 562p; free silver debate, 564; on the Great Plains, 561–64, 563g; methods of, 561, 562p; National Grange, 562–63; organizations, 562–63, 564; in the South, 529–30, 529p. *See also* agriculture

**Farragut**, David, 485–86, 485f, 487, 487p, 493

**federal courts**, 147, 198

**federal government**, 133, 144; branches of, 145; concurrent powers and, 144; delegated powers of, 144; functions of, 231; organizing the, 197–98; Tenth Amendment and, 183

**federalism**, 129, 144, 163f

**Federalist Papers**, 133, 134f

**Federalist Party**, 132–33, 212; election of 1800, 228–29; Embargo Act and, 242

**Federal Judiciary Act (1789)**, 147

**federal regulatory powers**, 628

**Federal Reserve Act (1913)**, 631

**Federal Reserve system**, 631

**Ferdinand**, King of Spain, 15

**Fetterman Massacre**, 554m

**Few**, William, 165

**Fifteenth Amendment**, 171, 522f, 523

**Fifth Amendment**, 119, 166, 180, 181, 452

**Fillmore**, Millard, 446, 450, 581, R24

**Finney**, Charles Grandison, 410–11, 416  
**First Amendment**, 119, 166, 178–79, 179p, 421

**First Seminole War**, 261

**fishing industry**, 47

**FitzSimons**, Thomas, 165

**Flathead**, 554m

**Florence**, Italy, 12, 13

**Florida**, 1p, R28; cotton in, 378m; exploration of, 16m, 21; and French and Indian War, 60; Native Americans in, 261, 297, 297m; during Reconstruction, 523; secedes from the Union, 458; Second Seminole War, 297, 297m; Spain and, 40, 101, 207, 207m, 261, 261m

**Floyd**, William, 89

**folk music**, 272

**folktales**, 389

**Foraker Act (1900)**, 651

**Ford**, Henry, 577

**Ford's Theater**, 517

**foreign policy**, 595p; with Britain, 260, 261m, 262; with Canada, 260; with China, 582–83; imperialism, 578–79; isolationism, 579; with Japan, 581–82, 582p; of Jefferson, 234–35; with Mexico, 659–61, 659p, 660m; Monroe Doctrine, 262–63; with Spain, 261, 261m; of Taft, 657; of Theodore Roosevelt, 655–56, 656p; of Wilson, 661

**forest service**, 628

**Fort Detroit**, 61, 97, 247, 247m

**Fort Donelson**, 484

**Fort Greenville**, 208

**Fort Henry**, 484

**Fort McHenry**, 247m, 248

**Fort Mims**, 247m, 248

**Fort Moultrie**, 472p, 473m

**Fort Necessity**, 60

**Fort Sumter**, 459, 473, 473m, 473p

**Fort Ticonderoga**, 81, 94, 94m

**Fort Wagner**, 493

**Forty-niners**, 327–30, 327p, 328p, 329p, 439

**Fountain of Youth**, 21

**Four Corners**, 8

**Fourteenth Amendment**, 170–71, 520–21, 522f, 523, 529, 618

**Fourth Amendment**, 166, 180

**France**: American Revolution and, 95, 100, 100m; empire of, 26, 26m, 60m; England and, 205, 205p, 206, 240; exploration by, 16m; French and Indian War, 60; Louisiana and, 235–36; in North America, 101m; revolution in, 205, 205p, 206; XYZ Affair, 214

**Franklin**, Benjamin, 84, 85, 89, 95, 101, 131, 131p, 132, 165

**Frazier**, William, 356

**Freedmen's Bureau**, 516, 516p, 520–21

**freedpeople**, 515, 515p–16p, 516

**free enterprise**, 329

**Freeport Doctrine**, 453–54

**free silver debate**, 564

**Free Soil Party**, 439, 450

**Free Speech (newspaper)**, 624

**free states**, 266–67, 266m, 419m, 438–39, 439m

**free trade**, 351

**Frémont**, John C., 320, 451

**French and Indian War**, 60, 64

**French Revolution**, 205, 205p, 206

**French West Indies**, 207

**frontier**, 546, 547m, 565; literature of the, 274–75f. *See also* Northwest Territory  
**Fugitive Slave Act**, 441–42, 443, 446  
**Fugitive Slave Law**, 440  
**Fuller**, Margaret, 405  
**Fulton**, Robert, 342p, 359  
**fundamental liberties**, 166–67  
**Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**, 46, 115, R41  
**fur trade**, 49, 50, 308  
**Futrell**, Mary Hatwood, 183

**G**

**Gadsden**, James, 323  
**Gadsden Purchase**, 323  
**Gage**, Thomas, 69, 79  
**gag rule**, 420–21  
**Gallatin**, Albert, 213p, 230, 231, 350  
**Gallaudet**, Thomas, 413  
**Gálvez**, Bernardo de, 95, 95p  
**gam saan haak**, 330  
**gang-labor system**, 386  
**Garfield**, James A., 603p, 607, 608p, 609, R25  
**Garrison**, William Lloyd, 397, 417, 417p, 492, 515, 523  
**gasoline**, 577–78  
**Gates**, Horatio, 94, 99  
**General Amnesty Act (1872)**, 527  
**General Court of Massachusetts**, 45–46, 48  
**Genet**, Edmond, 206  
**Geography Skills**: human-environment interaction, 9m, 14m, 26m, 37m, 45m, 60m, 80m, 91m, 100m, 321m, 362m, 521m; interpreting maps, 45m, 56m, 60m, 78m, 91m, 100m, 101m, 116m, 121m, 158m, 208m, 213m, 247m, 261m, 265m, 266m, 289m, 297m, 309m, 321m, 362m, 401m, 419m, 439m, 447m, 448m, 457m, 499m, 501m, 521m, 525m, 547m, 550m, 554m, 596m, 649m, 650m, 654m, 660m; location, 116m, 235m, 297m, 321m, 525m; movement, 14m, 37m, 56m, 80m, 91m, 100m, 121m, 265m, 309m; place, 26m, 45m, 56m, 101m, 261m; reading skills for, 4–5f, 76–77f, 226–27f, 306–07f, 544–45f; region, 9m, 16m, 60m, 116m, 121m, 235m, 261m, 265m, 266m, 289m, 521m, 525m  
**geography themes**, 254, 336  
**George II**, King of England, 40  
**George III**, King of England, 61, 78, 84  
**Georgia**, R28; Civil War in, 495, 501, 501m, 502; colony of, 40, 40m; cotton in, 378m; Native Americans in, 296; ratification of the Constitution, 165; during Reconstruction, 523; in Revolutionary War, 98, 99; secedes from the Union, 458; slavery in, 388  
**German**, Obadiah, 245  
**Germany**: American Revolution and, 92, 95; immigrants from, 330, 401, 560, 588; Samoa and, 641  
**Gerónimo**, 557  
**Gerry**, Elbridge, 89  
**Gettysburg**, Battle of, 497–500, 497p, 498p, 499m, 499p  
**Gettysburg Address**, 500, R48

**Ghost Dance**, 558  
**Giannini**, Peter, 590  
**Gibbons**, Thomas, 359  
*Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824), 266, 359, R32  
**Gilded Age**, 606–09, 608p, 609p  
**Gilman**, Nicholas, 165  
**Goethals**, George W., 655  
**gold**, 296, 546–48  
**golden spike**, 551  
**Gold Rush**, 327–31, 327p, 328p, 329p  
**Goliad**, Texas, 314, 314m  
**Gompers**, Samuel, 585, 586, 585p, 619  
**Gorgas**, William C., 655  
**Gorham**, Nathaniel, 165  
**government**: branches of, 129; colonial, 54–55, 55f, 55p, 66; federalism, 129; formation of, 115–16; General Court of Massachusetts, 45–46; influencing, 186; models of, 115; in Pennsylvania, 50; religion and, 46f. *See also* city government; federal government; state government  
**Grady**, Henry, 528, 530, 530p  
**Grangerism**, 560  
**Grant**, Ulysses S., 469p, R25; at Appomattox, 502–03, 502p; battles in the West, 484–85; biography of, 489, 489p; election of 1868, 522–23; presidency of, 607; at Vicksburg, 486, 500  
**graphs**, 392f  
**Great Awakening**, 58–59, 58p, 83  
**Great Awakening**, Second, 410–11, 412, 416  
**Great Basin**, culture area, 9m, 10  
**Great Britain**: American Revolution and, 78–81, 79m, 80m, 84, 91m, 92–97, 100–01, 100m; colonial policy of, 57, 61, 64–66, 68–69f; colonial taxation by, 64–66; Declaration of Independence and, 84; Embargo Act and, 241–42; France and, 205, 206, 240; French and Indian War and, 59–60, 62; immigrants from, 588; Industrial Revolution in, 346–47, 350; and Jay's Treaty, 207; North American empire of, 60m; Oregon Country and, 235m, 309, 317; and Proclamation of 1763, 61; railroad in, 360; and Treaty of Paris (1763), 60, 60m; and Treaty of Paris (1783), 101, 101m, 120; U.S. Civil War and, 468, 475; and triangular trade, 56m, 57; and U.S.-Canadian border, 250–51m, 260, 261m, 310; U.S. foreign policy and, 241–42, 260, 262, 310; U.S. trade with, 120–21, 121m, 122; and War of 1812, 240–41, 242–45, 242–43f, 246–48, 247m. *See also* England  
**Great Compromise**, 126–27  
**Great Lakes**, 16m, 18, 101, 260  
**Great Migration**, 44  
**Great Plains**, 237, 238, 550m, 551; culture area, 9m, 10–11; farming the, 561–64, 563g; immigrants on the, 560; Native Americans on the, 553–56, 553p, 554m, 556p; settling the, 560  
**Greece**, 273, 588  
**Greeley**, Horace, 417  
**Greene**, Catherine, 377  
**Greene**, Nathanael, 99, 100  
**Grenville**, George, 64, 66  
**Grimké**, Angelina and Sarah, 417, 421, 424  
**Grundy**, Felix, 244  
**Guachichil**, 9m

**guerrilla warfare**, 99, 99p  
*Guinn v. United States* (1915), 625  
**Guiteau**, Charles, 607  
**Gulf of Mexico**, 26  
**gun control**, 180  
**Gwinnett**, Button, 89

**H**

**habeas corpus**, 494  
**Haida**, 9m  
**Haisle**, 9m  
**Haiti**, 235, 658  
**Hall**, Lyman, 89  
**Hamilton**, Alexander, 124, 132, 133, 133p, 134, 165; Federalist Party and, 212; Jefferson and, 201, 202–04, 203p; national bank and, 203–04; national debt and, 200–02, 201c; as secretary of the treasury, 197, 197p; Washington and, 211; Whiskey Rebellion and, 209; Zenger and, 56  
**Hamlet**, James, 441, 443  
**Hancock**, John, 66, 85p, 89  
**Han**, 9m  
**Harmar**, Josiah, 208, 208m  
**Harpers Ferry**, Virginia, 455–56  
**Harris**, Townsend, 643  
**Harrison**, Benjamin, 89, 608, 609p, R25  
**Harrison**, William Henry, 446, R24; Battle of Tippecanoe and, 243–44; death of, 317; election of 1840, 293; War of 1812, 247–48  
**Hart**, John, 89  
**Hartford Convention**, 249, 290  
**Harvard**, John, 48  
**Harvard College**, 48, 414  
**harvesting machine**, 366  
**Hawaii**, 636p, R28; territory of, 642–43, 642m, 642p  
**Hawthorne**, Nathaniel, 406  
**Hay**, John, 644, 645, 653  
**Hayes**, John W., 582  
**Hayes**, Rutherford B., 527, 607, 608p, 609, R25  
**Hay-Herrán Treaty (1903)**, 653  
**Haymarket Riot**, 586, 586m  
**Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901)**, 653  
**Hays**, Mary Ludwig, 91  
**Haywood**, William, 619  
**headlight system**, 38  
**health programs**, 610, 612  
**hearing-impaired**, 413  
**Hearst**, William Randolph, 646, 647  
**"Heavenly Road, The" (spiritual)**, 389  
**Heitsuk**, 9m  
**Helper**, Hinton Rowan, 381  
**Henrietta Maria**, Queen of England, 39  
**Henry**, Patrick, 66, 78, 79, 84–85, 126, 132, 201  
**Henry the Navigator**, 15  
**Henry VIII**, King of England, 25  
**Henson**, Josiah, 388  
**Herrán**, Thomas, 653  
**Hessians**, 92, 93  
**Hewes**, George, 68, 89  
**Heyward**, Thomas, Jr., 89  
**Hiawatha (Longfellow)**, 407  
**Hidalgo y Costilla**, Father Miguel, 312  
**higher education**, 48, 414  
**Hill**, D.H., 480

**Hispanic Americans:** poll tax and, 176; population of, 22c. *See also Cuban Americans; Mexican Americans; Puerto Rican Americans*

**Hispaniola,** 17, 19, 235

**History and Geography:** America's Growth 1760, 52–53; The Atlantic Slave Trade, 62–63; Origins of the Constitution, 118–19; America's Growth 1820, 250–51; The Erie Canal, 268–69; The Indian Removal Treaties, 298–99; America's Growth 1850, 332–33; The Vicksburg Strategy, 488–89; America's Growth 1900, 662–63

**Holmes,** Oliver Wendell, 179

**Homestead Act (1862),** 560

**homesteaders,** 565, 565m, 565p

**Homestead Strike,** 587

**Honduras,** 657

**Hood,** John, 501

**Hooker,** Thomas, 46

**Hooper,** William, 89

**Hope,** James, 480p

**Hope Leslie (Sedgwick),** 271, 272p

**Hopewell,** 8

**Hopi,** 9m, 554m

**Hopkins,** Stephen, 89

**Hopkinson,** Francis, 89

**horizontal integration,** 581

**Horseshoe Bend,** Battle of, 247m, 248

**Horton,** James, 352

**House of Burgesses,** 55, 66, 68, 79, 115

**House of Representatives, U.S.,** 129, 145; Constitution and the, 151; gag rule, 420–21; impeachment and, 146; term of office, 152f; Ways and Means Committee, 145. *See also Congress, U.S.*

**housing:** factory, 353, 354; Native American, 10p; slum, 610; tenements, 404, 590, 596, 611

**Houston,** Sam, 313, 315, 459

**Howard,** Oliver O., 516

**Howe,** Elias, 367

**Howe, Samuel Gridley,** 413

**Howe, William,** 81, 92, 94

**How the Other Half Lives (Riis),** 620f

**Hudson,** Henry, 16m, 18

**Hudson Bay,** 16m, 18

**Hudson River,** 359

**Hudson River school,** 272, 272p

**Huerta,** Victoriano, 661

**Huguenots,** 25, 50

**Hull House,** 596m, 596p, 597, 611

**human-environment interaction,** 9m, 14m, 26m, 37m, 45m, 60m, 80m, 91m, 100m, 321m, 362m, 521m

**Humphrey, H.**, 353

**hunter-gatherers,** 6

**Huntington,** Samuel, 89

**Hupa,** 9m, 10, 554m

**Huron,** 9m, 59, 61

**Hutchinson,** Anne, 46, 46p, 47

**Ice Age,** 6–7, 7m

**Idaho,** R28; Oregon Trail and, 326

**Ignacienco,** 9m

**Illinois,** R28; coal mining in, 362; labor in, 587; Mormons in, 311; Native Americans in, 297; in Northwest Territory, 116m, 117; voting rights in, 284

**Illinois,** 9m

**immigrants,** 590m–91m; adjustments for, 591; Asian, 592p; Chinese, 330, 550, 590m, 593; cities and, 402, 403p, 404, 611; factories and, 356; German, 330, 401; on the Great Plains, 560; Irish, 266, 400, 588, 591m; labor unions and, 593; from Mexico, 660; nativists and, 402; neighborhoods of, 590; new, 588; newspapers and, 596; old, 588; opposition to, 593; patterns of, 591c; Pilgrim, 42–43; population of, 400, 401, 591g; religious persecution and, 588–89; rights of, 184–85; work and, 591–92

**Immigration Restriction League,** 593

**impeachment,** 146, 160, 509p, 522

**imperialism,** 640–41

**impressions,** 240

**inaugural address:** of Jefferson, 230, 255, R44; of Lincoln (first), 459, 472, R47; of Lincoln (second), 477, R49; of McKinley, 638; of Pierce, 446; of Wilson, 630

**Inca,** 8, 21

**Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl (Jacobs),** 418

**income tax,** 630

**indentured servants,** 38–39, 51

**Independence Hall,** 125p, 126

**Indiana,** R28; in Northwest Territory, 116m, 117; voting rights in, 284

**Indian Affairs,** Bureau of, 294

**Indiana Territory,** 243–44

**Indian Removal Act (1830),** 294–96, 295p, 297, 297m

**Indians.** *See Native Americans*

**Indian Territory,** 294, 309m

**indict,** 180

**Indies,** 15

**indigo,** 41

**individualism,** 407, 424

**Industrial Revolution:** beginning of, 346–47; in Great Britain, 346–47, 350; inventions during, 349, 349p; manufacturing in the, 348p, 349–51, 349p, 350p; Second, 574–78, 574p, 575p, 576p, 577, 577p, 584; textile industry, 347–48, 347p

**Industrial Workers of the World,** 619

**industry:** child labor and, 615–19, 615p, 616p, 617p; growth of, 574–76, 575p. *See also business; factories*

**inflation,** 25, 122–23, 292, 329

**Influence of Sea Power Upon History, The (Mahan),** 641

**Ingersoll, Jared,** 165

**initiative procedure,** 613

**Institute for Colored Youth,** 414

**interchangeable parts,** 348p, 349

**interest,** 13

**interest groups,** 186

**interstate commerce,** 122, 266

**Interstate Commerce Act (1887),** 563

**Interstate Commerce Commission,** 563

**Intolerable Acts (1774),** 68–69, 69, 78

**Inuit,** 8, 8m, 9m

**inventions,** 364–67, 576–77, 576p, 577p, 595; electricity, 577; telegraph, 364–65, 365p, 550, 577; telephone, 577, 577p; at World's Fair, 596. *See also science and technology*

**Iowa,** R28; farming and, 561; Oregon Trail and, 310

**Iowa,** 9m

**Ireland:** immigrants from, 266, 400, 588, 591m; potato famine in, 400

**ironclads,** 482–83, 488p

**iron ore,** 363, 381

**Iroquois,** 9m, 11

**Iroquois League,** 10p, 11, 59, 60m

**Irving,** Washington, 270, 275f

**Isabella,** Queen of Spain, 15

**Islam,** 14m

**isolationism,** 641

**Italy,** 14m; immigrants from, 588, 590, 591m

**J**

**Jackson, Andrew,** 248, 261, 267, 281p, R23; biography, 287; election of 1828, 272, 285–86; election of 1832, 290; inauguration of, 286; Indian Removal Act and, 294, 296; nullification crisis and, 290–91; regional differences and, 288–89, 289m, 289p; Second Bank of the United States and, 291–92; states' rights doctrine and, 290–91; Tariff of Abominations and, 289; Texas and, 315; in War of 1812, 248

**Jackson, Helen Hunt,** 558

**Jackson, Thomas "Stonewall,"** 478, 498

**Jackson, William,** 165

**Jacksonian Democracy,** 285

**Jacobs, Harriet,** 418, 418p

**James II, King of England,** 55–56

**Jamestown,** 36–37, 37m, 38

**Japan,** 644; trade with, 643–44, 644p

**Jay, John,** 132, 133, 134, 207

**Jay Cooke and Company,** 527

**Jay's Treaty (1794),** 207

**Jefferson, Thomas,** 126, R23; architecture and, 273; Articles of Confederation and, 116; biography, 233; Declaration of Independence and, 84, 89; Democratic-Republican Party, 212; election of 1800, 228–29, 229p; Embargo Act (1807), 241–42; foreign policy of, 234–35; France and, 206; freedom of religion and, 179; Hamilton and, 201, 202–04, 203p; inauguration of, 230; Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, 215; manufacturing and, 351; policies of, 230–31; as secretary of state, 197, 197p; spoils system and, 608; state constitutions and, 115; states' rights doctrine and, 290; Supreme Court and, 231–32, 232p; as vice president, 212

**Jews,** immigrants, 588–89

**Jim Crow laws,** 528

**Johnson, Andrew,** R24; Black Codes and, 518–20; election of 1866, 521; impeachment of, 146, 509p, 522; Reconstruction and, 517

**Johnson, William Samuel,** 165

**Johnston, A.S.,** 485

**Johnston, Joseph,** 501

**joint-stock companies,** 13, 43, 579

**Jolliet, Louis,** 26

**Jones, John Paul,** 97

**Jones Act (1917),** 651

**Jones, Mary Harris,** 586

**judicial branch**, 129; checks and balances, 146f; Constitution and the, 161–62; organization of, 147–48; separation of powers, 145. *See also* court system; Supreme Court, U.S.  
**judicial review**, 232  
**Judiciary Act (1789)**, 197  
**Judiciary Act (1801)**, 231  
**Jumano**, 9m  
**Jungle, The (Sinclair)**, 621f, 628  
**jury duty**, 185, 186p  
**jury trial**, 181, 185

**K**

**Kalakaua**, King of Hawaii, 580, 636p, 642  
**Kansa**, 9m  
**Kansas**, R28; African Americans in, 560; Bleeding Kansas, 448–49, 448p; cattle industry in, 548–49, 549; Civil War in, 487; slavery issue in, 446–47, 446m, 447m  
**Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)**, 446–47, 446m, 447m, 450–51  
**Kansas Pacific Railroad**, 548–49  
**Karankawa**, 9m  
**Kaskaskia**, 97  
**Kawaiisu**, 9m  
**Kearny**, Stephen, 320  
**Keating-Owen Child Labor Act (1916)**, 631  
**Kelley**, Florence, 616  
**Kelley**, Oliver Hudson, 563  
**Kemble**, Frances, 265  
**Kennedy**, John F., 176, R26  
**Kentucky**, R28; admitted to the Union, 234; Civil War in, 474, 474m; Second Great Awakening in, 410  
**Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions**, 215  
**Key**, Francis Scott, 248, R31  
**Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, A (Stowe)**, 443  
**Kickapoo**, 9m, 554m  
**King**, Rufus, 165, 266  
**King Philip**, 59  
**King Philip's War**, 59  
**Kiowa**, 9m  
**Kitchen Cabinet**, 286  
**Klickitat**, 9m  
**Knights of Labor**, 585, 586  
**Know-Nothing Party**, 402, 450  
**Knox**, Henry, 197p  
**Knox**, Philander Chase, 657  
**Ku Klux Klan**, 526, 526p, 527p  
**Kwakiutl**, 9m, 10

**L**

**labor laws**, 357; children and, 615–19, 615p, 616p, 618p; court system and, 618–19; reforms and, 618; women and, 618, 619  
**labor organizations**, 619  
**labor strikes**, 356  
**labor unions**, 585–86, 585p, 587, 587c; immigrants and, 593; membership in, 586; women in, 586. *See also* trade unions  
**Labrador**, 260  
**Lady at Home, The (magazine)**, 425  
**Lafayette**, Marquis de, 94p, 95, 100, 100m  
**Lafitte**, Jean, 248

**La Follette**, Robert M., 614  
**Lagunero**, 9m  
**laissez-faire**, 606  
**Lake Erie**, 265m, 266  
**Lake Erie**, Battle of, 247, 247m  
**Lakota Sioux**, 556  
**land grants**, 315, 550, 560  
**Land Ordinances (1785 and 1787)**, 116m, 117  
**land rush**, 565, 565m, 565p  
**Langdon**, John, 165  
**language**: of Mexican Americans, 592; sign, 553; Spanish, 325  
**Larcom**, Lucy, 354, 356  
**La Salle**, René-Robert de, 26  
**Las Casas**, Bartolomé de, 23  
**Last of the Mohicans, The (Cooper)**, 271, 274f  
**Latin America**, 652–58, 654m; dollar diplomacy in, 657; Monroe Doctrine and, 655  
**Latrobe**, John, 360  
**laws**, bills become, 154  
**Leaves of Grass (Whitman)**, 407  
**Lee**, Ann, 406  
**Lee**, Charles, 91  
**Lee**, Francis Lightfoot, 89  
**Lee**, Richard Henry, 89, 132  
**Lee**, Robert E., 455–56, 469p, 498; battles in the East, 480; biography of, 481, 481p; surrender of, 502–03, 502p  
**legal systems**: British, 64. *See also* court systems  
**"Legend of Sleepy Hollow, The" (Irving)**, 271, 275f  
**legislative branch**, 129; checks and balances, 146f; Constitution and the, 151–57; organization of, 145; separation of powers, 145. *See also* Congress, U.S.; House of Representatives, U.S.; Senate, U.S.  
**legislatures**, 127  
**Leopard (ship)**, 241  
**Lesseps**, Ferdinand de, 653  
**Lewis**, Francis, 89  
**Lewis**, Meriwether, 222–23p, 235–38  
**Lewis and Clark expedition**, 222–23p, 235m, 236–38  
**Lexington**, Battle of, 79–80, 79m, 79p  
**libel**, 179  
**Liberator, The (newspaper)**, 397, 417  
**Liberia**, 417  
**Liberty (ship)**, 66  
**Liliuokalani**, Queen of Hawaii, 642–43, 642p  
**limited government**, 115  
**limited powers**, 116  
**Lincoln**, Abraham, 490p, R24; assassination of, 508p, 517; biography of, 477, 477p; Civil War and, 474, 478, 480, 484–87, 485p, 486m, 494, 501; debates and, 453–54, 454p; *Dred Scott* decision and, 452, 453; election of 1860, 457, 457m; Emancipation Proclamation and, 491–92, 491m, R48; Gettysburg Address, 500, R48; inaugural address (first), 459, 472, R47; inaugural address (second), R49; on John Brown, 456; secession and, 458–59; slavery and, 473; Stowe and, 443; Ten Percent Plan and, 513; Wade-Davis Bill and, 514  
**Lincoln**, Mary Todd, 474

**Lincoln's First Inaugural Address**, 459, 472, R47  
**Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address**, 477, R49  
**Linking to Today**: commerce clause and Native Americans, 155f; communications, 495f; democracy, 285f; Hispanics, 22f; Louisiana Purchase, 239f; manufacturing, 350f; Mexican Americans, 324f; Native American tribal councils, 555f  
**Linotype**, 595  
**literacy tests**, 593  
**literature**, 270–71, 274–75; African American, 418; American romanticists, 406–07; frontier, 274f–75f; muckraking, 620f, 621f; of the Progressives, 620f, 621f; of slaves, 389; transcendentalism, 405–06; *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (Stowe), 444f; utopian, 406  
**Literature in History**: frontier, 274f–75f; *How the Other Half Lives* (Riis), 620f; *Jungle, The (Sinclair)*, 621f; *Last of the Mohicans, The (Cooper)*, 274f; *Legend of Sleepy Hollow, The* (Irving), 275f; muckraking, 620f, 621f; of the Progressives, 620f, 621f  
**Little Bighorn**, Battle of, 554m, 556  
**Little Round Top**, 498, 499, 499m  
**Little Turtle**, 206p, 208, 209  
**Little Women (Alcott)**, 409  
**Livingston**, Philip, 89  
**Livingston**, Robert R., 84, 235–36  
**Livingston**, William, 165  
**Lochner**, Joseph, 618–19  
**Lochner v. New York (1905)**, 619, R34  
**Locke**, John, 59, 115  
**Lodge**, Henry Cabot, 641  
**London Company**, 36–38, 55  
**Lone Star Republic**, 314m  
**Longfellow**, Henry Wadsworth, 407, 408  
**longhouses**, 10p  
**Longstreet**, James, 502  
**Long Walk**, 557  
**Los Angeles**, California, 320  
**Louisiana**, R28; Civil War in, 484; cotton in, 378m; France and, 26, 60m, 235–36; and French and Indian War, 60; during Reconstruction, 523; secedes from the Union, 458; Spain and, 60m, 235–36; Ten Percent Plan and, 513  
**Louisiana Purchase**, 234–39, 235m, 236p, 237p, 239m; Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), 446–47, 446m, 447m  
**Louis XIV**, King of France, 26  
**Louis XVI**, King of France, 206  
**Lovejoy**, Elijah, 420  
**Lowell**, Francis Cabot, 354  
**Lowell**, Massachusetts, 354  
**Lowell Female Labor Reform Association**, 357  
**Lowell girls**, 354–56, 354p, 355p  
**Lowell Offering (magazine)**, 354  
**Lowell system**, 354  
**Loyalists**, 84, 85, 98  
**Luther**, Martin, 24–25, 25p  
**Lynch**, Thomas, Jr., 89  
**lynching**, 624

**M**

**Macon**, Nathaniel, 266–67  
**Madero**, Francisco, 660, 661

**Madison, Dolley**, 149, 248p  
**Madison, James**, 124, 126, 126p, 132, 133, 134, 135, 165, 197, 206, R23; Bill of Rights and, 178; biography of, 149, 149p; closed markets and, 122; Democratic-Republican Party, 212; election of 1808, 245; election of 1812, 245; *Federalist Papers*, 134f; Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, 215; national bank and, 204; as secretary of state, 230; states' debts and, 201–02; states' rights doctrine and, 290; War of 1812, 245; Washington and, 211  
**Magellan, Ferdinand**, 17  
**Magna Carta**, 114, 119, R40  
**Mahan, Alfred T.**, 641  
**Maidu**, 9m  
**Maine**, R28; Missouri Compromise and, 266m, 267; labor laws in, 357  
**Maine, USS** (battleship), 647, 647p  
**maize**, 10, 19  
**majority party**, 145  
**majority rule**, 178  
**Makah**, 9m  
**Malintzin**, 20  
**mammoths**, 7p  
**Mandan**, 9m, 11, 238, 554m  
**Manhattan Island**, 27, 49  
**manifest destiny**, 316–17, 320  
**Mann, Horace**, 412, 413, 413f, 413p  
**Manuel, King of Portugal**, 15  
**manufacturing**: in Industrial Revolution, 348p, 349–51, 349p, 350p  
**maps**: expansion, 334f; interpreting, 45m, 56m, 60m, 78m, 91m, 100m, 101m, 116m, 121m, 158m, 208m, 213m, 247m, 261m, 265m, 266m, 289m, 297m, 309m, 321m, 362m, 401m, 419m, 439m, 447m, 448m, 457m, 521m, 525m, 547m, 550m, 554m, 596m, 649m, 650m, 654m, 660m; migration, 566f  
**Marbury, William**, 231  
**Marbury v. Madison** (1803), 231–32, 232p, R32  
**March to the Sea**, 502  
**Marco Polo**, 14  
**Maricopa**, 554m  
**Marie-Antoinette**, Queen of France, 206  
**Marion, Francis**, 99, 99p  
**Marquette, Jacques**, 26  
**Marshall, John**, 232, 232p, 296  
**Marshall, Thurgood**, 148  
**marital law**, 658  
**Maryland**, R28; Articles of Confederation and, 116; Civil War in, 474, 474m, 498–500; colony of, 39; labor reforms in, 618; ratification of the Constitution, 165; roads in, 265, 265m; slavery in, 379; voting rights in, 284  
**Mason, Biddy**, 329–30  
**Mason, George**, 132, 133p  
**Massachusetts**, 9m  
**Massachusetts**, R28; Boston Massacre, 67, 67f; colonial, 44–45, 47; education in, 273, 412, 413; General Court, 45–46, 48; government in, 55–56; immigrants in, 400; minimum wage law, 616; Pilgrims in, 43; ratification of the Constitution, 165; reform groups in, 412; in Revolutionary War, 78–81, 79m, 80m; tax revolt in, 65, 67  
**Massachusetts Bay Colony**, 44–45, 48

**Massachusetts Infantry (54th)**, 493  
**Massacre at Wounded Knee**, 543p, 554m, 558  
**Massasoit**, 43  
**mass culture**, 595–96  
**mass production**, 348p–49p, 349, 367  
**mass transit**, 595  
**matrilineal societies**, 11  
**Mayan culture**, 7p, 8  
**Mayflower (ship)**, 43, 118, 188p  
**Mayflower Compact**, 43, 43f, 114f, 115, 118, R41  
**McClellan, George B.**, 480, 484, 495  
**McCord, Louisa**, 443  
**McCormack, Joseph**, 612  
**McCormick, Cyrus**, 366, 561  
**McCoy, Joseph**, 548  
**McCulloch, James**, 291–92  
**McCulloch v. Maryland** (1819), 266, 291–92, R32  
**McDowell, Irvin**, 478  
**McGuffey, William Holmes**, 412  
**McHenry, James**, 165  
**McKean, Thomas**, 89  
**McKinley, William**, 564, 584, 585, 608, 609p, 647, 651, R25; assassination of, 627  
**McKinley Tariff** (1890), 637, 642  
**McMillan, Harry**, 386, 388  
**Meade, George G.**, 498, 500  
**Medici family**, 13  
**medicine**, 476, 495, 496, 496p  
**Meiji Restoration**, 644  
**Melville, Herman**, 407  
**Memphis**, Tennessee, 521  
**Menominee**, 554m  
**mercantilism**, 56–57  
**mercenaries**, 92  
**merchants**, 47  
**Merrimack (warship)**, 482  
**Mesoamerica**: farming societies in, 7; migration to, 7m; Native Americans in, 8. See also Central America  
**mestizos**, 312  
**Metacomet**, 59  
**Methodists**, 411  
**Mexican Americans**, 301p, 323, 592, 598, 625p, 626; in California, 326–27; effects of Mexican War on, 324; mining and, 547; population of, 22c, 324f; property rights of, 324  
**Mexican Cession**, 323, 438, 440, 441  
**Mexican Revolution**, 659–61, 659p, 660m  
**Mexican-American War**, 320–25, 321m, 322p, 323p, 438, 446; effects of, 324–25  
**Mexico**: foreign policy with, 659–61, 659p, 660m; Gadsden Purchase and, 323; independence of, 312; Mexican Cession, 323; Mexican Revolution, 659–61, 659p, 660m; Spain and, 22, 262; Texas and, 312–15, 313p, 314m, 315p; war in, 320–25, 321m, 322p, 323p  
**Miami**, 9m  
**Michigan**, R28; immigrants in, 401; in Northwest Territory, 116m, 117  
**Micmac**, 9m  
**Middle Ages**, 12–13  
**middle class**, 402, 412  
**Middle Colonies**, 49–51, 49p; characteristics of, 50f; economy of, 51; government in, 55; in Revolutionary War, 91m; women in, 51  
**Middle Passage**, 57p, 58  
**Middleton, Arthur**, 89  
**midnight judges**, 231  
**"Midnight Ride of Paul Revere, The" (Longfellow)**, 408  
**Midway Islands**, 641  
**Mifflin, Thomas**, 165  
**migration**, 590m, 594; to the Americas, 6–7, 7m; maps, 566f  
**military service**, 185, 186p  
**militia**, 59, 79, 166, 180, 475, 494–95  
**minimum wage law**, 616, 618  
**mining**, 546–48; coal, 362–63, 362m; gold, 328–31, 328p; Native Americans and, 554–55  
**Minnesota**, R28; Native Americans in, 554m  
**minority party**, 145  
**Mint, U.S.**, 203  
**Minuit, Peter**, 27  
**minutemen**, 79, 80, 80m, 81  
**missionaries**, 642  
**missions**, 22, 318–19  
**Mississippi**, R29; Civil War in, 485, 500; cotton in, 378m; Native Americans in, 295; secedes from the Union, 458  
**Mississippian culture**, 8  
**Mississippi River**, 16m, 26, 26m, 101, 294, 359p; in Civil War, 485–86, 486m; trade along the, 121, 121m  
**Missouri**, R29; becomes a state, 266–67; Civil War in, 474, 474m, 487; Mormons in, 311; Oregon Trail, 309, 309m; as a slave state, 438  
**Missouri Compromise** (1820), 266–67, 266m, 438; *Dred Scott* decision and, 452  
**Missouri**, 9m  
**Missouri River**, 237  
**Miwok**, 9m, 10  
**Mobile**, 9m  
**Moby-Dick (Melville)**, 407  
**Moctezuma II**, 20–21  
**Modoc**, 9m, 10  
**Mohave**, 9m, 554m  
**Mohawk**, 9m, 11, 91  
**Mohegan**, 9m  
**Molala**, 9m  
**Molasses Act** (1733), 57  
**molasses**, 58  
**Molly Pitcher**, 91  
**monarchy**, 55f, 642–43, 642p  
**money**, 564, 579. See also currency  
**Monitor (warship)**, 483  
**Mono**, 9m  
**monopoly**, 14, 203, 359, 579, 582, 583, 584, 608, 629, 630, R32  
**Monroe, James**, 256p, 655, R23; Florida and, 261; Louisiana Purchase and, 235–36  
**Monroe, John T.**, 485  
**Monroe Doctrine**, 262–63, 655, 656, 657f, R45  
**Montagnais**, 8, 9m  
**Montana**, R29; Native Americans in, 554m  
**Montesquieu, Baron de**, 115  
**Montgomery, Richard**, 92  
**Monticello**, 225p  
**Montreal**, Canada, 92  
**Morgan, John T.**, 528  
**Mormons**, 310–11, 311, 325  
**Mormon Trail**, 309m, 311

**Morrill Act (1862)**, 560  
**Morris**, Gouverneur, 128, 128*p*, 165  
**Morris**, Lewis, 89  
**Morris**, Robert, 89, 165  
**Morrow**, Edwin P., 173*p*  
**Morse**, Samuel B., 364–65, 365*p*  
**Morse code**, 365  
**Morton**, John, 89  
**Mott**, Lucretia, 426  
**mountain men**, 308  
**Mount Holyoke College**, 413  
**muckrakers**, 610, 616  
**mugwumps**, 606  
**Muir**, John, 628, 628*p*  
**Muller v. Oregon** (1908), 619, R34  
**Munsee**, 554*m*  
**Murray**, Judith Sargent, 197  
**music**, 270*p*, 272, 389  
**Muslims**: trade with, 14*m*, 15

**N**

**Nakipa**, 9*m*  
**Napoléon**, 235–36  
**Narraganset**, 9*m*  
**Nation**, Carry, 623  
**National American Woman Suffrage Association**, 623–24  
**National Association for the Advancement of Colored People**, 625  
**national bank**, 203–04, 266  
**National Child Labor Committee**, 616  
**National Consumers' League**, 616  
**national debt**, 200–02, 201*c*, 292  
**national government**, 116, 129, 163*f*; supremacy of, 164  
**National Grange**, 562–63  
**National Guard**, 180  
**nationalism**, 264–66, 267, 272, 277, 664  
**National Road**, 265, 265*m*  
**National Urban League**, 625  
**National Woman's Party**, 624  
**Native Americans**, 8; buffalo and, 554, 555; in California, 326–27, 331; in Civil War, 487; colonists and, 59; Columbian Exchange and, 19; Columbus and, 17; commerce clause and, 155*f*; Creek War, 247*m*, 248; disease and, 19, 23, 319; education of, 295–96; Great Awakening and, 59; Great Plains, 553–56, 553*p*, 554*m*, 556*p*; horses and, 554; housing of, 10*p*; Indian Removal Act and, 294–96, 295*p*, 297, 297*m*; Jackson and, 261; labor of, 319; land loss of, 554*m*; languages of, 553; Lewis and Clark expedition, 238; in literature, 271; Manhattan Island and, 27; Mexican War and, 324; mining and, 554–55; in Northwest Territory, 208–09, 208*m*; Paleo-Indians, 5, 6, 7; Pilgrims and, 43; Powhatan Confederacy, 37; progressive reforms and, 625–26; property rights of, 324; religion and, 10, 22; reservations and, 555, 558; in Revolutionary War, 91; slavery and, 23; in South America, 20–21; in the Southwest, 557; Spain and, 22–23; Treaty of Greenville and, 242; tribal councils of, 555*f*; U.S. Army and, 555, 556, 557; women, 11, 20, 558,

558*p*. See also specific Native American groups and individuals  
**nativists**, 402, 593  
**Nat Turner's Rebellion**, 390–91, 390*m*, 390*p*, 421  
**naturalized citizens**, 184, 185  
**natural law**, 114  
**natural resources**, 628, 628*p*, 629*m*; coal, 362–63, 362*m*; wood, 362, 363  
**natural rights**, 437, 491  
**natural selection**, 581  
**Navajo**, 9*m*, 10, 324, 554*m*, 557  
**Navigation Acts**, 56–57  
**Navy, U.S.**, 97; Mexico and, 661; in Spanish-American War, 641; War of 1812, 246–48, 247*m*, 248*p*  
**Nebraska**, R29; Native Americans in, 554, 554*m*; railroad in, 550–51; slavery issue in, 446–47, 446*m*, 447*m*  
**Nebraska Territory**, 309*m*  
**necessary and proper clause**, 144, 156  
**Nelson**, Thomas, Jr., 89  
**Netherlands**: colonies of, 27, 49–51, 49*p*; empire of, 26*m*, 27; exploration by, 16*p*; Pilgrims in, 42–43  
**neutrality**, 240  
**Neutrality Proclamation**, 206–07, 207*m*  
**Nevada**, R29; Mexican Cession and, 323; mining in, 547, 547*m*  
**New Amsterdam**, 27, 49–50, 49*p*  
**New England**: colonies in, 42–48, 45*m*, 45*p*; economy of, 47; education in, 48, 412; factories in, 366; government in, 55; slavery and, 85; textile mills in, 348  
*New England Primer*, 48  
*New-England Tale, A* (Sedgwick), 271  
**New England Working Men's Association**, 357  
**Newfoundland**, 260  
**New France**, 26, 26*m*, 60*m*  
**New Freedom**, 630  
**New Hampshire**, R29; colonial, 44, 47; government in, 55–56; labor laws in, 357; ratification of the Constitution, 134, 165  
**New Jersey**, R29; in Civil War, 474, 474*m*; colonial, 49–50; government in, 55–56; immigrants in, 400; ratification of the Constitution, 165; in Revolutionary War, 92–93; technology in, 576; voting rights in, 115  
**New Jersey Plan**, 127  
**New Mexico**, R29; in Civil War, 487; Compromise of 1850 and, 441; Gadsden Purchase and, 323; Mexican Americans in, 325; Mexican Cession and, 323; Mexican War and, 320; Native Americans in, 8, 557; Santa Fe Trail, 309*m*, 310; Spain and, 318  
*New Mexico Territory*, 309*m*  
**New Nationalism**, 629  
**New Netherlands**, 27, 49–50  
**New Orleans**, 26, 60, 121*m*, 207, 207*m*, 521; Civil War in, 485–86, 486*m*; Jefferson and, 234–35  
**New Orleans**, Battle of, 248, 248*m*, 272  
**New South**, 530–31, 530*p*  
**New Spain**, 22, 60*m*, 318, 319  
**newspapers**, 320, 363, 401, 417; yellow journalism, 646  
**New Sweden**, 27  
**New World**, 18  
**New York**, 18, R29; colonial, 49–50;

First Continental Congress and, 78; government in, 55–56; immigrants in, 400; labor reforms in, 618–19; ratification of the Constitution, 134, 165; in Revolutionary War, 92, 100; Stamp Act Congress in, 66; state debt of, 201; transportation in, 265*m*, 266; women's movement in, 428

**New York African Free School**, 414

**New York City**, 50; ethnic groups in, 402*m*; as nation's capital, 199, 199*p*; political machine in, 607; population density, 403*m*; public space in, 596; in Revolutionary War, 92; transportation in, 595; workplace safety in, 618

**New York Journal** (newspaper), 646

**New York State Tenement House Act** (1901), 611

**New York Stock Exchange**, 199, 579

**New York World** (newspaper), 646

**Nez Percé**, 9*m*, 10, 238, 554*m*, 557

**Nicaragua**, 657

**Nickerson**, A.H., 481

**Niña** (ship), 15

**Nineteenth Amendment**, 141, 173, 173*p*, 603*p*, 624, 631*f*

**Ninth Amendment**, 167, 182–83

**Non-Intercourse Act** (1809), 242

**Nooksack**, 9*m*

**Nootka**, 9*m*

**North**: African Americans in the, 414; Civil War in, 474–75, 474*m*; economy of, 288, 289*m*; election of 1860, 457, 457*m*; resources of, 474–75, 474*c*; response to secession, 459; slavery and the, 438–39, 439*m*

**North America**: Columbian Exchange and, 18–19, 18*m*; culture areas in, 8–11, 8*p*, 9*m*, 10*p*; migration to, 6–7, 7*m*, 7*p*; Native Americans in, 8; Northwest Passage, 17–18

**North America: Political**, R8*m*

**North Carolina**, R29; Civil War in, 474, 474*m*, 475, 501*m*, 502; colony of, 40; cotton in, 378*m*; as English colony, 27; ratification of the Constitution, 165; during Reconstruction, 523; in Revolutionary War, 98; state debt of, 201. See also Carolinas

**North Dakota**, R29

**Northeast**: culture area, 9*m*

**Northern Paiute**, 9*m*

**Northern Shoshone**, 9*m*

**Northup**, Solomon, 387–88

**Northwest Coast**: culture area, 9*m*

**Northwest Ordinance** (1787), 117

**Northwest Passage**, 16*m*, 17–18

**Northwest Territory**, 116*m*, 117; conflict in, 208–09, 208*m*; Treaty of Greenville and, 242

**Nueces River**, 320

**nullification crisis**, 290–91

**number systems**, 8

**O**

**Oberlin College**, 413, 414

**"Objections to This Constitution of Government"** (G. Mason), R43

**Obregón, Álvaro**, 661

**O'Connor, Sandra Day**, 148

**Ogden**, Aaron, 359

Oglethorpe, James, 40  
 Ohio, R29; admitted to the Union, 234; education in, 413; election of 1890, 564; immigrants in, 401; labor laws in, 357; Mormons in, 310–11; Native Americans in, 208; in Northwest Territory, 116m, 117; oil in, 576; roads in, 265, 265m; Second Great Awakening in, 410  
 oil, 576, 580–81, 580p  
 Oklahoma, R29; land rush, 565, 565m, 565p; Native Americans in, 553–54, 554m, 557, 565  
**Old Three Hundred**, 312–13  
**Old World**, 18  
**Olive Branch Petition**, 80  
**Olmec society**, 8  
**Olmstead**, Frederick Law, 596  
 Omaha, 9m, 554m  
 Oneida, 9m, 11, 554m  
 Onís, Luis de, 261  
 Onondaga, 9m, 11  
**Open Door Policy**, 644–45  
**oral history**, 74, 104  
 Oregon, 318, R29; annexation of, 317; election of 1876 in, 527; gains statehood, 317; Native Americans in, 557; Oregon Trail, 309–10, 309m; voting in, 613  
 Oregon Country, 235m, 309, 317  
 Oregon Territory, 309m, 317  
 Oregon Trail, 309–10, 309m, 326  
 Osage, 9m, 554m  
 Osceola, 297, 297m  
 O'Sullivan, John, 316  
 Otis, Elisha, 595  
 Otis, James, 65  
 Ottawa, 9m, 61  
 overproduction, 562  
 Oviedo, Fernández de, 19

**P**

Paca, William, 89  
**Pacific Coast**: culture area, 9m, 10  
**Pacific Northwest**, 309, 309m  
**Pacific Ocean**, 16m, 17–18, 238; Panama Canal and, 652–53, 654m, 655  
**Pacific Railway Acts**, 550  
**PACs**. *See* political action committees  
 Paine, Robert Treat, 89  
 Paine, Thomas, 83, 92–93, 316  
 Paiute, 9m, 10, 554m, 558  
 Paleo-Indians, 5, 6, 7  
 Panama Canal, 652–53, 654m, 655  
 Panic of 1837, 292, 311, 356  
 Panic of 1873, 527, 552  
 Panic of 1893, 564  
 Papago, 554m  
 paper industry, 363  
 pardons, 147  
 parks, 596, 611, 628, 628p, 629m  
**Participation Skills**: accepting social responsibility, 430f; group decisions, 216f; personal conviction and bias, 368f; working in groups to solve issues, 252f  
 patents, 576  
 Paterson, William, 165  
 Patriots, 81, 84, 85, 98  
 Paul, Alice, 624

Pawnee, 9m, 11, 553, 554, 554m  
 Pawtucket, Rhode Island, 348, 352  
 Pawtuxet, 43, 45m  
**Payne-Aldrich Tariff (1909)**, 629  
**Peace Democrats**, 494  
**Pea Ridge**, Battle of, 487  
 Pemberton, John C., 486  
**Pendleton Civil Service Act (1883)**, 609  
 Penn, John, 89  
 Penn, William, 50, 50p  
**Pennsylvania**, R29; Civil War in, 474, 474m, 498–500; coal mining in, 362; colonial, 50–51; economy of, 51; First Continental Congress in, 78; immigrants in, 400; labor in, 587; labor laws in, 357; oil in, 576; ratification of the Constitution, 165; slavery protest in, 58  
**Pequot**, 9m  
 Perry, Benjamin F., 518  
 Perry, Matthew, 301p, 643  
 Perry, Oliver Hazard, 247  
 Pershing, John J., 661  
 Peru: Spain and, 22  
**petition**, freedom to, 167, 179  
**petroleum**, 576  
**Philadelphia**, 50, 91m, 199, 596; Constitutional Convention in, 124, 125–26, 125p, 126p; Constitutional Hall, 111p; First Continental Congress in, 78; as nation's capital, 202; Second Continental Congress, 80  
**philanthropy**, 581  
**Philippine Government Act (1902)**, 651  
 Philippines, 637, 647–48, 650–51, 650m  
 Pickett, George, 499  
**Pickett's Charge**, 499, 499m, 499p  
 Pierce, Franklin, 445–46, 450, R24; Fugitive Slave Act and, 442  
 Pike, Zebulon, 235m, 238–39  
**Pikes Peak**, 238  
**Pilgrims**, 42–43; life of, 44; Native Americans and, 43; women, 44  
 Pima, 9m, 554m  
 Pinchot, Gifford, 628, 629  
 Pinckney, Charles, 165  
 Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth, 165, 228  
 Pinckney, Thomas, 207, 212  
**Pinckney's Treaty (1795)**, 207–08, 207m  
 Pinkerton Agency, 587  
**Pinta** (ship), 15  
 pioneers, 61  
**Pioneers, The (Cooper)**, 271  
 pirates, 240  
 Pizarro, Francisco, 21  
 placer mining, 329  
**Plains Cree**, 9m  
**Plains Indians**, 237, 553–56, 553p, 554m, 556p  
**Plains Ojibway**, 9m  
 plantations, 23, 38, 41, 289, 373p, 376, 381, 382–83, 383p, 386, 509p  
 planters, 383  
 plants, 18m  
 Plateau: culture area, 9m, 10  
 Platt Amendment, 650  
 plea bargain, 181  
**Pledge of Allegiance**, R30  
**Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)**, 528f, 529, R33–34  
 Plymouth Colony, 33p, 45p  
 Plymouth Rock, 43  
 Pocahontas, 37  
 Poe, Edgar Allan, 407  
 police, 596–97  
**political action committees (PACs)**, 186  
**political cartoons**, 214, 243, 482, 504, 519, 581, 594, 656  
**political machines**, 606–07, 607p, 613  
**political participation**, 186  
**political parties**, 145, 212; changes in, 450–51; nominating conventions, 285; in 1800s, 284–85. *See also* Bull Moose Party; Democrat Party; Democrat-Republican Party; Do-Nothing Party; Federalist Party; Free Soil Party; Know-Nothing Party; Populist Party; Progressive Party; Republican Party; Socialist Party; Whig Party  
**politics**: corruption in, 606–09; explaining the process of, 220–21f; reading skills for, 34–35f, 76–77f, 112–13f, 142–43f, 226–27f, 258–59f, 282–83f, 436–37f, 470–71f, 510–11f, 638–39f; understanding assumptions, 194–95f  
 Polk, James K., 322, R24; Gold Rush and, 327; Mexican-American War and, 320; new territory and, 317–18; slavery and, 438  
**poll taxes**, 176, 176p, 528–29  
**pollution**, 611  
**polygamy**, 310  
**Ponca**, 554m  
 Ponce de León, Juan, 16m, 21  
 Pontiac, 33p, 61, 61p  
**Pony Express**, 542p, 550  
 Pope, John, 480  
**popular sovereignty**, 129, 439, 441, 446, 453  
**population**: of African Americans, 40c; of California, 331; of cities, 594; farm, 562; Hispanic, 22c; House of Representatives and, 145; immigrant, 400, 401, 591g; Mexican American, 324f; rural, 198, 198c; urban, 198–99, 198c  
**population density**, 403m  
**populism**, 562–63  
**Populist Party**, 564  
**Portugal**: exploration by, 14m, 15  
 Pory, John, 38f  
**Potawatomi**, 9m, 554m  
**Pottawatomie Massacre**, 448, 455  
**poverty**, 610  
 Powderly, Terence V., 585  
 Powhatan, 9m, 37  
**Preamble to the Constitution**, 119, 150  
**precedent**, 197  
 Prescott, Samuel, 79  
**President**, U.S., 129, 146, R23–27; as commander in chief, 147; Constitution and the, 158–60; disability of, 176–77; executive orders, 147; in Gilded Age, 607–09, 608p, 609p; pardons and the, 147, 517; during progressive movement, 627–31, 628p; term of office, 152f; veto power of, 146–47  
**president pro tempore**, 145  
**presidios**, 22, 318  
**press**, freedom of the, 167, 179  
 Preston, Thomas, 67  
**Primary Sources**, 292, 296, 311, 426, 453, 456, 612; assessing, 460f; book, 23f; historical document, 43f, 134f, 210f, 230f, 262f, 440f, 441f, 442f, 458f; journal entry, 96f, 238f; letters, 38f,

286f, 391f, 493f; magazine article, 356f; newspaper advertisement, 353f; newspaper article, 67f; points of view, 128f, 203f, 244f, 520f; political cartoons, 214f, 243f, 482f, 519f, 581f, 594f, 656f; speech, 413f, 485f  
**Principles of Scientific Management, The** (Taylor), 584  
 printing press, 24p, 25  
 prisoners of war, 495  
 prison reform, 412  
 privateers, 206, 214  
 Privy Council, 54  
 Proclamation of 1763, 61  
 Progressive Movement, 610–14, 611p, 612p, 613p, 614c  
 Progressive Party, 630  
 Prohibition, 172  
 Promontory, Utah, 551  
 propaganda, 67, 186, 226–27f  
 property rights, 324; women's rights and, 428  
 proprietary colony, 39, 54  
 prospecting, 328  
 Prosser, Gabriel, 390  
 Protestant Reformation, 24–25, 25p  
 Protestant religion, 25, 39, 402  
 Providence, Rhode Island, 46  
 Prussia: American Revolution and, 95  
 public space, 596, 611  
 publishing, 595–96; yellow journalism, 584  
 Publius, 133  
 Pueblo, 10, 318, 325, 554m  
 pueblos, 22  
 Puerto Rican Americans, 184, 651; population of, 22c  
 Puerto Rico, 575p; Spanish-American War in, 649, 649m; as U.S. territory, 651  
 Pulitzer, Joseph, 646  
 Pullman, George, 575, 587  
 Pullman Palace Car Company, 587  
 Pullman Strike, 587  
 Pure Food and Drug Act (1906), 628  
 Puritans, 42–43, 44–45, 45–46, 46; self-government and, 45–46  
 push-pull factor, 30, 401f

**Q**

Quakers, 50, 58, 414, 416  
 Quebec, Canada, 18; in American Revolution, 92; in French and Indian War, 60  
 Quick Facts, 595; African Americans, 529f; Andrew Johnson, 517f; checks and balances, 146f; church and state, 46f; Civil War soldiers, 475f; colonial government, 55f; Constitution, 130; Dred Scott decision, 452f; election of 1800, 229f; federalism, 129f, 163f; Federalists and Antifederalists, 133f; foreign policy, 657f; free states and slave states, 439f; government sources, 114f; Great Compromise, 127f; Hamilton's economic plan, 201f; judicial system, 161f; Middle Colonies, 50f; Patriots, 94f; political machines, 607f; Progressive amendments, 631f; Progressives, 611f; Reconstruction Amendments, 522f;

separation of powers, 145f; Shays' Rebellion, 124f; terms of office, 152f; Texas, 313f; U.S. Constitution, 130f; War of 1812, 249f  
**Quinalt**, 554m  
 Quincy, Josiah, 67, 242, 412

**R**

**Radical Republicans**, 519–20, 519p, 521, 523  
**railroad**, 331, 343p, 360–63, 360p, 361p, 362m, 562p, 581; cattle industry and, 548–49; economy and the, 575; effect of, 363, 552, 552p; regulation of, 563; steel and, 575; transcontinental, 550–52, 550m, 551p, 552p  
**Raleigh**, Sir Walter, 27  
**Randolph**, Edmund, 126–27, 197p  
 ratification, 116, 165  
 "Raven, The" (Poe), 407  
 Read, George, 89, 165  
 Readers (McGuffey), 412  
**Reading Skills**, 34, 76, 112, 142, 194, 226, 258, 282, 302f, 344f, 374f, 398–99, 510f, 544f, 572, 576, 604–05, 638; compare and contrast, 436–37; economics, 4–5f, 34–35f, 194–95f, 282–83f, 306–07f, 344–45f, 374–75f, 572–73f, 638–39f; evaluating web-based information, 374–75f; geography, 4–5f, 76–77f, 226–27f, 306–07f, 544–45f; politics, 34–35f, 76–77f, 112–13f, 142–43f, 194–95f, 226–27f, 258–59f, 282–83f, 398, 436–37f, 470–71f, 510–11f, 638–39f; reading for essential information, 510–11f; religion, 398–99f; science and technology, 344–45f, 544–45f; society and culture, 258–59f, 374–75f, 398–99f, 436–37f, 470–71f, 510–11f, 572–73f; specialized vocabulary, 4–5f; understanding assumptions, 194–95f; understanding cause and effect, 344–45f, 398–99f, 436–37f; understanding chronological order, 112–13f; understanding comparison-contrast, 638–39f; understanding drawing conclusions, 282–83f; understanding propaganda, 226–27f; understanding proposition and support, 470–71f; understanding semantic slanting, 258–59f; understanding structural patterns, 572–73f; understanding summarizing, 142–43f, 306–07f; understanding through questioning, 544–45f; understanding words through context, 34–35f, 76–77f  
**Reagan**, Ronald, 148, R27  
**reaper**, 366  
**Reconstruction**: Black Codes and, 518–20; cotton and, 530, 531; different views of, 512–14; Ku Klux Klan and, 526, 526p, 527p; military districts, 521m; in the New South, 530–31, 530p; Panic of 1873 and, 527; Redeemers and, 528; in the South, 524–25, 525p  
**Reconstruction Acts**, 521–22, 522p  
**Reconstruction amendments**, 171  
**Redcoats**, 80, 80m, 81  
**Redeemers**, 528

**Red River**, 238  
**Reed**, Walter, 650, 655  
**referendum procedure**, 613  
**reform movements**, 597, 603p; abolition of slavery, 416–421; child labor and, 612, 615–19, 615p, 616p, 617p; civil service, 608–09; progressives and, 610–14, 611p, 612p, 613p, 614c; voting and, 613, 614c; women's rights, 425–28, 426p  
**religion**: African Americans and, 411, 515, 597; in England, 39; freedom of, 115, 166, 179; government and, 46f; Great Awakening, 58–59, 58p; immigrants and, 588–89; in Middle Colonies, 49–50; Mormons, 310–11; music and, 270p, 272; Native American, 10, 22; in New England colonies, 42–43, 45–46; in Pennsylvania, 50; Protestant Reformation, 24–25, 25p; Puritan, 46; reading skills for, 398–99f; Second Great Awakening, 410–11; in slave culture, 389–90; in the South, 384; Toleration Act and, 39. See also individual religions  
**Republican Motherhood**, 197  
**Republican Party**: creation of, 450; election of 1860, 457, 457m; election of 1868, 522–23; election of 1876, 527, 607; election of 1880, 607; election of 1884, 608; election of 1888, 608; election of 1896, 608; election of 1912, 629–30; Emancipation Proclamation and, 491; Radical Republicans, 519–20, 519p, 521, 523; in Reconstruction, 525. See also Democratic-Republican Party  
**reservations**, 555, 558  
**reserved powers**, 144  
**Revels**, Hiram, 509p, 525, 525p  
**Revere**, Paul, 67, 79, 134  
**revivals**, 58–59, 58p, 272, 384  
**Revolutionary War**: allies in, 95; Continental Army and, 90–91, 91m, 91p, 95; early battles, 78–81, 79m, 80m; economics of, 200–01; England and, 91m, 92–97, 100–01, 100m; French Revolution and, 206; Middle Colonies in, 91m; sea battles of, 97; soldiers in, 90–91, 91p; in the South, 98–99, 99p; Treaty of Paris, 101; Valley Forge, 96, 96p; war debts, 122–23  
**Reynolds**, Mary, 386  
**Rhode Island**, R29; colonial, 46–47, 47; Constitutional Convention, 126; government in, 55–56; ratification of the Constitution, 134  
**Rhode Island system**, 353  
**Richmond**, Virginia, 381, 513p, 475, 478, 480  
**Riis**, Jacob, 596, 620f  
**Rio Grande**, 320  
 "Rip Van Winkle" (Irving), 271  
 roads, 22, 265–66, 265m, 289, 379  
**Roanoke Island**, 27  
**Rochambeau**, Comte de, 100  
**Rockefeller**, John D., 580–81, 582, 583, 583p  
**Rocky Mountains**, 260, 309m  
**Rodney**, Caesar, 89  
**Rolfe**, John, 37  
**Roman Catholic Church**, 22, 39, 313, 402; Protestant Reformation and, 25

**Roosevelt, Franklin D.**, R26; term of office, 146, 174  
**Roosevelt, Theodore**, 627–30, 628p, R25; biography, 655, 655p; foreign policy of, 655–56, 656p; Panama Canal and, 653, 655; Rough Riders and, 648, 648p, 649p  
**Roosevelt Corollary**, 656, 657f  
**Rosebud**, Battle of the, 554m  
**Ross, George**, 89  
**Ross, John**, 295  
**Rough Riders**, 648, 648p, 649p  
**royal colony**, 37, 40, 54  
**royal governor**, 54  
**Rush, Benjamin**, 89  
**Rush-Bagot Agreement**, 260  
**Russia**: empire of, 60m; immigrants from, 588; in North America, 101m; Oregon Country and, 309, 317

**Rutledge, Edward**, 89  
**Rutledge, John**, 128, 128p, 165

## S

**Sacagawea**, 222–23p, 238  
**Sack of Lawrence**, 447–48  
**Sacramento River**, 327  
**St. Clair, Arthur**, 208  
**St. Lawrence River**, 17, 18, 26  
**St. Louis**, 26, 236f  
**Salem**, Massachusetts, 47  
**Salt Lake City**, 309m, 311  
**Sam, Guillaume**, 658  
**Samoa**, 641  
**Samoset**, 43  
**Sampson, Deborah**, 91  
**Sand Creek Massacre**, 554m, 555  
**San Diego**, California, 320  
**San Francisco**, California, 320, 328, 331g, 331p, 570p  
**Sanitary Commission**, U.S., 476  
**sanitation**, 611  
**San Jacinto**, Battle of, 314, 314m  
**San Juan Hill**, 649  
**Santa Anna, Antonio López de**, 313–14, 314m, 322  
**Santa Fe**, New Mexico, 309m, 310, 318  
**Santa Fe Trail**, 309m, 310  
**Santa María (ship)**, 15  
**Santee Sioux**, 9m  
**Saratoga**, Battle of, 94, 94m, 95  
**Saschutkenne**, 9m  
**satire**, 271  
**Sauk**, 9m, 297  
**Savannah**, Georgia, 40, 379, 501m, 502  
**scalawags**, 524–25  
**Scandinavia**, 588  
**Scarlet Letter, The (Hawthorne)**, 397p, 406  
**science and technology**, 349; in Age of Exploration, 14–15; factories, 366; farm equipment, 366, 561, 562p; icebox, 367; during Industrial Revolution, 349, 349p; Panama Canal, 590–91, 592m, 593; reading skills for, 344–45f, 544–45f; sewing machine, 366p, 367; spinning machine, 347, 347p; steam power, 359, 360, 366; telegraph, 364–65, 365p; themes of, 568; *USS Constitution*, 241p; water frame, 347, 347p; at World's Fair, 596.  
*See also* inventions  
**scientific agriculture**, 380

**scientific management**, 584  
**Scientific Revolution**, 59  
**Scott, Dred**, 451–52, 452m  
**Scott, Winfield**, 321m, 322, 323, 446, 475, 482f  
**Scott v. Sandford** (1857), R33. *See also* *Dred Scott* decision  
**sea dogs**, 25  
**secession**, 458–59  
**Second Amendment**, 166, 180  
**Second Seminole War**, 297, 297m  
**sectionalism**, 267, 439  
**segregation**, 528, 529  
**Selective Service**, 185  
**self-government**: for Californios, 319f; for Cubans, 646; in English colonies, 43, 45, 50, 102, 118, R41  
**Seminary Ridge**, 498, 499m  
**Seminole**, 9m, 11, 261, 297, 297m, 565  
**Senate**, U.S., 129, 145; Constitution and the, 152; Louisiana Purchase and, 236; president of the, 145; Seventeenth Amendment and, 172; term of office, 152f. *See also* Congress, U.S.; legislative branch  
**Seneca**, 9m, 11  
**Seneca Falls Convention**, 397p, 426–27, 426p  
**Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments**, 426, R45  
**separate but equal**, 529  
**separation of powers**, 145f  
**Separatists**, 42  
**Sequoia**, 295  
**Serapis (warship)**, 97  
**Seri**, 9m  
**Serra, Junípero**, 22  
**settlement houses**, 597  
**Seven Days' Battles**, 479m, 480  
**Seventeenth Amendment**, 172, 613, 631f  
**Seventh Amendment**, 166, 167, 180, 181  
**Seven Years' War**, 60  
**Seward, William**, 440, 447, 457, 641  
**Seward's Folly**, 641  
**sewing machine**, 366p, 367  
**sharecropping**, 529–30  
**Shawnee**, 9m, 61, 242–44  
**Shawnee Trail**, 550m  
**Shays, Daniel**, 122p, 123–24, 123p  
**Shays's Rebellion**, 122p, 123, 123p  
**Sherman, Roger**, 84, 89, 126p, 165  
**Sherman, William Tecumseh**, 501–02, 501m, 515  
**Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)**, 582, 608, 628  
**Sherman Silver Purchase Act (1888)**, 564  
**Shiloh**, Battle of, 485  
**Shoemaker, David R.P.**, 476  
**Shoshone**, 9m, 10, 222–23p, 238, 554m  
**"Shot Heard 'Round the World"**, 79–80  
**Shuswap**, 9m  
**Sierra Nevada**, 326, 327, 550m, 551  
**Signal Corps**, 495f  
**Silet**, 554m  
**Silk Road**, 13–14, 14m  
**silver**, 546–48, 564  
**Silvester, Naomi**, 44  
**Sinclair, Upton**, 621f, 628  
**Singer, Isaac**, 367  
**Sioux**, 9m, 553, 554, 554m, 555, 556  
**Sirius (steamship)**, 343p  
**Sitting Bull**, 556  
**Sixteenth Amendment**, 172, 630, 631f  
**Sixth Amendment**, 166, 167, 180, 181, 185  
**skyscrapers**, 595  
**slander**, 179  
**Slater, John**, 353  
**Slater, Samuel**, 348, 352, 353  
**Slatersville**, 353  
**slave auctions**, 387, 388  
**slave codes**, 41, 388, 391  
**slave narratives**, 418, 443  
**slave revolts**, 390–91, 390m, 390p, 455–56  
**slavery**, 289, 373p; abolition of, 416–21, 417p, 418p, 419m, 420p; Africa and, 57; agriculture and, 376; buying freedom, 387; compensation for, 515; daily life under, 388–90, 388p, 389p; Declaration of Independence and, 85; domestic, 387; *Dred Scott* decision and, 451–52, 452m, 453; education and, 388; Emancipation Proclamation and, 491–92, 491m, 503; families and, 388–89; Fugitive Slave Act and, 441–42; gang-labor system, 386; Kansas-Nebraska Act, 446–47, 446m, 447m; Lincoln and, 473; living conditions and, 387; manifest destiny and, 317; in Middle Colonies, 51; Middle Passage, 57p, 58; Native Americans and, 23; New England colonies and, 85; in Northwest Territory, 116m, 117; regional differences about, 438–39, 439m; religion and, 389–90; skilled jobs and, 387; in southern colonies, 39, 40, 41; in Texas, 313; Thirteenth Amendment, 170; Thirteenth Amendment and, 514–15; Three-Fifths Compromise, 128; Underground Railroad and, 341p, 418–20, 419m; in Virginia, 38–39  
**slave states**, 266–67, 266m, 419m, 438–39, 439m  
**slave trade**, 128, 379, 440  
**Slidell, John**, 320  
**slums**, 610  
**smelting process**, 363  
**Smith, James**, 89  
**Smith, John**, 36–37  
**Smith, Joseph**, 310–11  
**Smith, Margaret Bayard**, 286f  
**Smith, Margaret Chase**, 179  
**Smith, Sophia**, 622  
**Smith College**, 622  
**smuggling**, 57, 64, 66, 68  
**Snake River**, 326  
**social classes**, 402  
**social Darwinism**, 581  
**socialism**, 619  
**Socialist Party**, 630  
**social problems**, 610–14, 611p, 612p, 613p, 614c  
**social reforms**, 612  
**Social Studies Skills**, 532f; accepting social responsibility, 430f; analysis, 28f, 102f, 136f, 188f, 276f, 460f, 598f, 632f, 664f; analyzing costs and benefits, 598f; comparing migration maps, 566f; continuity and change, 664f; critical thinking, 28f, 102f, 136f, 188f, 300f, 460, 460f; determining context, 188f; different points of view, 136f; framing historical questions, 28f; group decisions, 216f; identifying central issues, 276f; interpreting graphs, 392f; interpreting maps, 334f; interpreting political cartoons, 504f;

- interpreting time lines, 70f; participation, 216f, 252f, 368f, 430f; personal conviction and bias, 368f; primary and secondary sources, 460f; short and long term causal patterns, 632f; solving problems, 300f; study, 334f, 392f, 504f, 566f; understanding historical interpretation, 102f; working in groups to solve issues, 252f
- society and culture:** definition of, 7; reading skills for, 258–59f, 374–75f, 398–99f, 436–37f, 470–71f, 510–11f, 572–73f
- Society of Friends,** 50. *See also* Quakers
- sodbusters,** 561, 561p
- Sons of Liberty,** 66, 68, 79, 209
- South:** African Americans in, 384p; Civil War in, 474–75, 474m, 501–02, 501m; colonies in the, 36–41, 37m, 39p, 40m, 55; cotton in, 377–78, 378m, 380p; economy of, 41, 288–89, 289m, 380p, 513; education in the, 415; election of 1860, 457, 457m; factories in, 380–81; farming in, 288–89, 380, 382–84, 529–30, 529p; Freedmen's Bureau in, 516, 516p; Ku Klux Klan and, 526, 526p, 527p; New South, 530–31, 530p; nullification crisis and, 290–91; Reconstruction in the, 524–25, 525p; religion in, 384; resources of the, 474–75, 474c; Revolutionary War in the, 98–99, 99p; slavery in, 39, 40, 41, 128, 438–39, 439m; state government in the, 517, 524–25, 525p; urban life in the, 384
- South America:** migration to, 7m; Monroe Doctrine and, 262–63; Native Americans in, 20–21; Spain and, 262
- South America: Political,** R9m
- South Carolina:** agriculture in, 41; Black Codes in, 519; Civil War in, 473, 473m, 473p, 493; colony of, 40; cotton in, 378m; economy of, 290; freedpeople in, 515; nullification crisis and, 290–91; plantations, 373p; ratification of the Constitution, 165; during Reconstruction, 523; in Revolutionary War, 98, 99, 99p; secedes from the Union, 435p, 456, 458; Second Great Awakening in, 410. *See also* Carolinas
- South Dakota,** R29
- Southeast:** culture area, 9m
- Southwest,** 318–19; culture area, 9m, 10; Mexican Americans in, 325, 592, 626; Native Americans in the, 557
- Spaight, Richard Dobbs,** 165
- Spain:** Adams-Onís Treaty, 309; American Revolution and, 95; California and, 318–19, 319p; Central America and, 22, 262; colonies of, 22–23; Cuba and, 584–85; empire of, 26m, 27, 60m; England and, 25, 26p; exploration by, 16m, 20–21, 21p; Florida and, 101, 207, 207m, 261, 261m; Louisiana and, 235–36; Mexico and, 262; Native Americans and, 22–23; New Mexico and, 318; in North America, 101m; Oregon Country and, 317; Pinckney's Treaty, 207–08, 207m; South America and, 262; Spanish-American War, 646–51, 647p, 648p, 649m, 649p, 650m, 650p; Texas and, 312; trade with, 121, 121m; U.S. foreign policy and, 261, 261m
- Spanish-American War,** 646–51, 647p, 648p, 649m, 649p, 650m, 650p
- Spanish Armada,** 25, 25p
- Spanish Florida,** 40
- Spanish language,** 325
- Speaker of the House,** 145
- Speaking Skills:** oral history, 74; thinking, 81
- specialization,** 584
- speculators,** 201
- speech,** freedom of, 166, 179
- spheres of influence,** 644
- spinning machine,** 347, 347p
- spirituals,** 272, 389
- spoils system,** 286, 608–09
- Spokane,** 9m, 554m
- Spy, The (Cooper),** 271
- Squamish,** 9m
- Squanto,** 43
- Square Deal,** 627–28
- Stamp Act (1765),** 66, 68
- Stamp Act Congress,** 66
- Standard Oil Company,** 580–81, 580p
- Stanford, Leland,** 550, 581, 583, 583p
- Stanford University,** 581
- Stanton, Edwin,** 491, 522
- Stanton, Elizabeth Cady,** 426, 427, 428, 429, 429p, 623
- staple crops,** 51
- Starr, Ellen Gates,** 597
- "Star-Spangled Banner, The" (Key),** 248, R31
- state constitutions,** 115
- state courts,** 198
- state government,** 129, 163f; concurrent powers and, 144; Constitution and, 162–63; delegated powers of, 144; nullification crisis and, 290–91; powers denied, 157; Redeemers and, 528; reserved powers of, 144; in the South, 517, 524–25, 525p; Tenth Amendment and, 183; Thirteenth Amendment and, 517; Wisconsin Idea, 614
- states' rights doctrine,** 290–91
- Statue of Liberty,** 589p
- steamboat,** 359, 359p; cotton trade and, 379
- steam power,** 366
- steel industry,** 363, 574–75, 580
- steerage,** 589
- Stephens, Alexander,** 383, 458
- Stephens, Ann Sophia,** 406
- Stevens, John L.,** 642
- Stevens, Thaddeus,** 520, 520p, 522
- stockholders,** 579, 580p
- Stockton, Richard,** 89
- Stockton, Robert,** 320
- Stone, Lucy,** 427–28
- Stone, Thomas,** 89
- Stowe, Harriet Beecher,** 424, 435p, 443, 444f
- Strauss, Levi,** 330
- strict construction,** 204
- strikes,** 356, 586m, 587, 627–28
- Strong, George Templeton,** 361
- Stuart, Jeb,** 498
- Study Skills:** comparing migration maps, 566f; interpreting graphs, 392f; interpreting maps, 334f; interpreting political cartoons, 504f
- Stuyvesant, Peter,** 27, 49p, 50
- Subarctic,** culture area, 8, 8m, 9m
- subsidy,** 642
- suburbs,** 595
- subways,** 595
- suffrage,** 115, 173, 173p. *See also* voting rights
- sugar,** 642
- Sugar Act (1764),** 64, 68
- sugarcane,** 381
- Sullivan, Louis,** 595
- Suma,** 9m
- Sumner, Charles,** 448–49, 520
- supply and demand,** 563g
- Supreme Court, U.S.,** 130, R34–35p; decisions, 147, 148, 231, 266, 291–92, 296, 359, 451, 452, 453, 528, R32–39; Jefferson and, 231–32, 232p; judicial review, 232; term of office, 152f. *See also* judicial branch; individual cases
- Susquehanna,** 9m
- Sutter, John,** 327
- Sutter's Fort,** 327
- Swamp Fox.** *See* Marion, Francis
- Swampy Cree,** 9m
- sweatshops,** 592
- Sweden,** 27; empire of, 26m, 27; immigrants from, 591m
- symbolic speech,** 179

## T

- Taft, William Howard,** 629–30, R26; foreign policy of, 657, 657f, 658
- Tagish,** 9m
- Taino,** 9m, 17
- Talleyrand-Périgord, Charles-Maurice de,** 214, 236
- Tammany Hall,** 607
- Taney, Roger B.,** 452
- Tarahumara,** 9m
- Tariff of Abominations,** 289
- tariffs:** British, 121; Confederation Congress and, 122; Hamilton and, 209; progressives and, 629; protective, 203; regional differences and, 288–89; transportation and, 264. *See also* taxes
- Tarlton, Banastre,** 98–99
- taxation without representation,** 67
- taxes:** Boston Tea Party and, 68; House Ways and Means Committee, 145; income, 630; in Massachusetts Bay Colony, 44–45. *See also* tariffs
- Taylor, Frederick W.,** 584
- Taylor, George,** 89
- Taylor, Zachary,** 439, 446, R24; Mexican-American War and, 320, 322, 322p
- Tea Act (1773),** 68
- tea tax,** 68
- technology.** *See* inventions; science and technology
- Tecumseh,** 242–44, 247, 248
- telegraph,** 364–65, 365p, 550, 577
- telephone,** 577, 577p
- Teller Amendment,** 647, 650
- temperance movement,** 411, 426, 623
- tenant farmers,** 562
- tenements,** 404, 590, 596, 611
- Tennessee,** R29; admitted to the Union, 234; Civil War in, 474, 474m, 484–85; cotton in, 378m; during Reconstruction, 523; Second Great Awakening in, 410

**Tenochtitlán**

Tenochtitlán, 20–21  
**Ten Percent Plan**, 513  
**Tenth Amendment**, 167, 182, 183  
 terms of office, 152*f*, 174  
**Teton Sioux**, 9*m*  
**Texas**, 309, 309*m*, R29; Alamo, 314, 314*m*, 315*p*; annexation of, 317, 318; cattle industry in, 548–49, 549; Civil War in, 484, 487; as a colony, 312–13; Compromise of 1850 and, 440, 441; cotton in, 378*m*; frontier, 318; independence of, 313; Mexican Americans in, 592; Mexican-American War and, 321*m*; Mexican Cession and, 323; Mexico and, 312–15, 313*p*, 314*m*, 315*p*; Native Americans in, 553; Reconstruction in, 517; as republic, 313–15, 314*m*, 318; secedes from the Union, 458, 459; slavery in, 313; Spain and, 312  
**Texas Rangers**, 315, 555  
**Texas Revolution**, 313–15, 314*m*  
**textile industry**, 347–48, 347*p*, 354–56, 355*p*, 475, 530–31  
**Thacher**, James, 80, 94  
**Thames River**, Battle of, 247, 247*m*  
**Thanksgiving**, 43  
**Thayendanegea**, 91  
**Third Amendment**, 166, 180  
**Thirteenth Amendment**, 170, 171, 514–15, 517, 522*f*  
**Thoreau**, Henry David, 405  
**Thornton**, Matthew, 89  
**Three-Fifths Compromise**, 128  
**Tilden**, Samuel J., 527, 607  
**Time Lines**: amendments, 168–69; culture, 270–72; European history, 24–25; farming, 562–63; interpreting, 70*f*; inventions, 364–67, 576–77; Lewis and Clark expedition, 236–37; neutrality, 206–07; Patriots, 94–95; populism, 562–63; Road to Revolution, 68–69; Road to War, 242–43; suffrage, 424–25  
**time zones**, 360  
**Tippecanoe**, Battle of, 243–44  
**Tlingit**, 9*m*  
**tobacco**, 19, 37, 41, 289, 380  
**Tocqueville**, Alexis de, 186, 367  
**Toleration Act (1649)**, 39  
**Tolowa**, 9*m*  
**Tompkins**, Sally Louisa, 496  
**Tom Thumb (locomotive)**, 343*p*, 360  
**Tongas**, 9*m*  
**Tonkawa**, 9*m*  
**Toponce**, Alexander, 551  
**Tories**, 76, 84  
**totems**, 10  
**town meeting**, 55, 55*f*, 114*f*, 115  
**Townshend Acts (1767)**, 66, 68, 69  
**townships**, 116*m*  
**trade**, 50; with Africa, 13–15, 14*m*; with Asia, 13–15, 14*m*; barriers to, 121*m*; with Britain, 121, 121*m*, 122; with China, 317; closed markets, 122; cotton, 379; with Japan, 643–44, 644*p*; in Middle Colonies, 51; overland, 13–14, 14*m*; with Spain, 121, 121*m*. See also free trade; triangular trade  
**trade laws**, 56–57  
**trade unions**, 356. See also labor unions  
**Trail of Tears**, 295*p*, 296  
**transcendentalism**, 405–06

**Transcontinental Railroad**, 331, 550–52, 550*m*, 551*p*, 552*p*  
**transportation**, 264; animals used for, 19; canals, 265–66, 265*m*, 379; in cities, 595, 611; El Camino Real, 22; inventions in, 577–78; railroad, 331, 343*p*, 360–63, 360*p*, 361*p*, 362*m*, 550–52, 550*m*, 551*p*, 552*p*; revolution in, 358; roads, 265–66, 265*m*, 289, 379; ships, 37*m*; steamboat, 359, 359*p*; tariffs and, 264  
**Travis**, Jim, 314  
**treaties**, 116, 120, 164, 310, 593, 693, R32; and Congress, 145*c*, 146*c*; and courts, 161; with Native Americans, 298, 553–55, 554*m*; and president, 145*c*, 147, 160. See also specific treaties  
**Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek**, 295  
**Treaty of Fort Jackson (1814)**, 248  
**Treaty of Fort Laramie (1851)**, 554, 554*m*  
**Treaty of Fort Laramie (1868)**, 555  
**Treaty of Ghent (1814)**, 249, 260  
**Treaty of Greenville (1795)**, 209, 242  
**Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)**, 323, 324  
**Treaty of Medicine Lodge (1867)**, 554*m*, 555  
**Treaty of Paris (1763)**, 60  
**Treaty of Paris (1783)**, 101, 120  
**Tredegar Iron Works**, 373*p*, 381  
**Trenton**, Battle of, 93  
**trials**, 181  
**Triangle Shirtwaist Company**, 618  
**triangular trade**, 56*m*, 57–58, 57*p*  
**tribal councils**, 555*f*  
**tricksters**, 389  
**trolleys**, 595  
**trusts**, 581, 582, 628  
**Truth**, Sojourner, 418, 424  
**Tubman**, Harriet, 420, 420*p*  
**Tule River culture area**, 554*m*  
**Turner**, Nat, 390–91, 390*m*, 390*p*, 421  
**Tuskegee**, 9*m*  
**Tweed**, William Marcy, 607, 607*p*  
**Twelfth Amendment**, 168–69  
**Twentieth Amendment**, 173–74  
**Twenty-fifth Amendment**, 176–77  
**Twenty-first Amendment**, 174  
**Twenty-fourth Amendment**, 176  
**Twenty-second Amendment**, 146, 174  
**Twenty-seventh Amendment**, 177  
**Twenty-sixth Amendment**, 141, 177  
**Twenty-third Amendment**, 174  
**Two Years Before the Mast (Dana)**, 319  
**Tyler**, John, 293, R24; westward expansion and, 317  
**tyranny**, 83

**Union Pacific Railroad**, 550–51  
**unions**. See labor unions; trade unions  
**Union States**, 474, 474*m*, 479*m*  
**United States of America: Physical**, R4–5*m*  
**United States of America: Political**, R2–3*m*  
**Utah**, R29; Compromise of 1850 and, 441; Mexican Cession and, 323; Mormons in, 311; Native Americans in, 8; railroad in, 551  
**Utah Territory**, 309*m*  
**Ute**, 9*m*, 10, 554*m*

**V**

**Vail**, Alfred Lewis, 365  
**Vallandigham**, Clement L., 494  
**Vallejo**, Mariano Guadalupe, 319, 319*p*, 321*m*, 331  
**Valley Forge**, 96, 96*p*  
**Van Buren**, Martin, 281*p*, 286, 290, 439, R23; election of 1836, 292; labor and, 357  
**Van Vorst**, Marie, 616  
**vaqueros**, 318*p*, 549, 549*p*  
**Vassar College**, 622  
**Veiller**, Lawrence, 611  
**Venezuela**, 655–56  
**Venice**, Italy, 13*p*, 14  
**Veracruz**, Mexico, 321, 322  
**Vermont**, R29  
**vertical integration**, 580  
**Vesey**, Denmark, 390. See also Denmark Vesey Document  
**Vespucci**, Amerigo, 17  
**veto**, 146–47  
**Vice President**, U.S., 146; as president of the Senate, 145; term of office, 152*f*  
**Vicksburg**, Siege of, 486, 486*m*, 488, 500  
**Villa**, Francisco “Pancho,” 661  
**Vincennes**, Battle of, 97  
**Virginia**, R29; agriculture in, 41, 378*m*; Articles of Confederation and, 124; Civil War in, 474, 474*m*, 475, 478–81, 479*m*, 480*p*, 500; daily life in, 38–39; education in, 48; as English colony, 27; government in, 55; House of Burgesses, 115; Jamestown, 36–37, 37*m*, 38; ratification of the Constitution, 134, 165; in Revolutionary War, 98, 100, 100*m*; slave revolts in, 455–56; slavery in, 38–39, 379, 385, 388; state debt of, 201; tax revolt in, 66, 68; western frontier and, 61  
**Virginia (warship)**, 482–83

**Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**, 290  
**Virginia Company**. See London Company  
**Virginia Declaration of Rights**, 135

**Virginia Plan**, 126–27  
**Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom**, 115, 118, 179, R42  
**visually impaired**, 413  
**volunteer groups**, 186–87, 187*p*  
**Von Steuben**, Friedrich, 95, 96  
**voting**: age, 177; elections and, 186; reforms in, 613, 614*c*  
**voting rights**, 115; of African Americans, 171, 385, 493, 521, 521*m*, 522*p*, 523; poll taxes and, 528–29; in 1800s, 284–85; in Washington, D.C., 174; of women, 173, 173*p*, 523, 603*p*, 623–24, 623*p*

**Voting Rights Act (1970)**

**Voting Rights Act (1970),** 177

**W**

**Wabash River,** 244  
**Wade, Benjamin,** 513, 522  
**Wade-Davis Bill,** 513–14

wagon trains, 309–10, 310p, 311p  
**Waicura,** 9m

**Wailaki,** 554m

**Waldo, Albigence,** 96

**Walker, David,** 417

**Walla Walla,** 9m, 554m

**Wall Street,** 199

**Waltham, Massachusetts,** 354

**Walton, George,** 89

**Wampanoag,** 9m, 43, 59

**Wappo,** 9m

war debts, 122–23

**War Hawks,** 244–45

**War of 1812,** 245; battles of, 246–48, 247m, 248p; causes and effects of, 249f; manufacturing and the, 351; Rush-Bagot Agreement, 260

**War of Independence.** See Revolutionary War

**Washington, R29**

**Washington, Booker T.,** 624, 624p

**Washington, D.C.: Civil War in,** 474, 474m, 478, 479; corruption in, 607; design of, 202, 202p; as nation's capital, 202, 202p, 230; voting rights in, 174; in War of 1812, 247m, 248, 248p. *See also* District of Columbia

**Washington, George,** 210p, R23; biography of, 82, 82p; cabinet of, 197p; at Constitutional Convention, 126, 126p; Continental Army and, 80, 80m, 81, 91m, 92–93, 93p, 96, 96p, 100, 100m, 101; court system and, 197–98; farewell address of, 210f, 211, R43; as Federalist, 132; foreign policy of, 641; in French and Indian War, 60; inauguration of, 196p, 197; Jay's Treaty, 207; national bank and, 204; Neutrality Proclamation, 206–07; Northwest Territory and, 208–09, 208m; Pinckney's Treaty, 207–08, 207m; as president, 197–98, 197p; Whiskey Rebellion and, 209

**Washington, Martha,** 197

**Washington's Farewell Address,** 210f, 211, R43

**Washington Territory,** 309m

**Washo,** 9m

water frame, 347, 347p

water-use laws, 325

**Wayne, Anthony,** 208

**Webster, Daniel,** 291, 291p, 361, 440f, 441

**Weems, Maria,** 341p

**Weld, Charles Richard,** 361

**Weld, Theodore,** 416, 424

**Wells, Ida B.,** 624

**West:** Civil War in the, 484–87, 485p, 486m; conflicts in the, 242–44; culture areas, 9m, 10; economy of, 289, 289m; frontier, 61; fur trade in the, 308; Lewis and Clark expedition, 235m, 236–38; mining in, 546–48, 547m; movement to the, 308–11, 309m, 310p, 311p, 316–17, 546, 547m, 565, 565m; Native

Americans in, 557; Oregon Country and, 309, 309m; Oregon Trail, 309–10, 309m; Pike's expedition, 238–39; Revolutionary War in the, 97; water-use laws, 325

**Western Shoshone,** 9m

**Western Trail,** 550m

**West Indies,** 17; trade with, 121m

**Westinghouse, George,** 575, 577

**West Virginia,** R29; Civil War in, 474, 474m, 479m; coal mining in, 362; oil in, 576; roads in, 265, 265m

whaling, 47

**Whig Party,** 292, 450; election of 1852, 446

**Whipple, William,** 89

**Whiskey Rebellion,** 209

**White, John,** 27

**Whitefield, George,** 58p, 59

**White House,** 230, 286

**Whitman, Walt,** 407

**Whitney, Eli,** 349, 372p, 377, 377p

**Wichita,** 9m

**Wilder, Laura Ingalls,** 562

**Wilderness Campaign,** 500

**Willard, Frances,** 623

**William and Mary College,** 48

**Williams, Joseph E.,** 493f

**Williams, Roger,** 46–47

**Williams, William,** 89

**Williamson, Hugh,** 165

**Wilmot, David,** 438

**Wilmot Proviso,** 438–39

**Wilson, James,** 89, 126p, 165

**Wilson, Woodrow,** 629, 630–31, R26; foreign policy of, 657f, 658, 661

**Winnemucca, Sarah,** 558, 558p

**Winthrop, John,** 44, 45

**Wisconsin,** R29; immigrants in, 401; in Northwest Territory, 116m, 117; Wisconsin Idea, 614

**Wisconsin Idea,** 614

witchcraft trials, 47

**Witherspoon, John,** 89

**Wolcott, Oliver,** 89

**Woman's Christian Temperance Union,** 623

women: in Civil War, 496, 496p; Daughters of Liberty, 62; Declaration of Independence and, 85; education and, 48, 413, 413p, 424, 622; first ladies, 197; in Gold Rush, 328, 329, 329p; Great Awakening and, 59; Homestead Act and, 560; immigrant, 592; labor reform and, 357, 619; in labor unions, 586; in Middle Colonies, 51; in the military, 185; mill workers, 343p, 531; minimum wage law and, 618; Mormon, 310; Native American, 11, 20; Pilgrim, 44; on plantations, 383; Progressive movement and, 622; Quaker, 50; reform groups and, 412, 603p; in Revolutionary War, 91; slaves, 387p; on the Supreme Court, 148; temperance movement and, 623; in textile industry, 354–56, 355p; voting rights of, 115, 173, 173p, 284, 523, 603p, 623–24, 623p; on wagon trains, 310, 311p

**women's rights,** 397p, 423–24; leaders, 427–28; property rights and, 428; Seneca Falls Convention, 426–27, 426p; voting rights, 115, 173, 173p,

284, 523, 603p, 623–24, 623p

**Wood, Leonard,** 650

**Woodward, Charlotte,** 426, 428

**Worcester v. Georgia (1832),** 296, R32–33

workers' compensation, 618

workplace safety, 618

**World: Political,** R6–7m

**World's Fair,** 596

**Wovoka,** 558

**Wright, Orville and Wilbur,** 578

**Writing Skills:** biographical narrative, 106–07f; biographical sketch, 372; cause and effect, 338–39f; character sketch, 256, 278; comparing people and events, 464–65f; explaining a political process, 220–21f; infographics, 32; interviews, 280; job history, 508; letter of recommendation, 224; letters, 2; newspaper advertisement, 342, 372; newspaper article, 468; newspaper editorial, 110; Nobel nomination, 192, 216; outline, 300; pamphlets, 140, 190; persuasive essay, 668–69f; social studies report, 536–39f

writing systems, 8, 295

**Wyoming,** R29; cattle industry in, 549;

Mexican Cession and, 323; Native Americans in, 554, 554m

**Wythe, George,** 89

**X**

**XYZ Affair,** 213–14, 214p

**Y**

**Yakima,** 9m, 554m

**Yaqui,** 9m

**Yaquna,** 9m

**yellow fever,** 650, 655

**yellow journalism,** 646

**yeomen,** 384

**Yokuts,** 9m, 10

**Yorktown, Battle of,** 100, 100m

**Young, Brigham,** 311, 325

**Yuki,** 9m

**Yuma,** 9m

**Z**

**Zapata, Emiliano,** 661

**Zavala, Lorenzo de,** 313

**Zenger, John Peter,** 56

**zoning laws,** 611

**Zuni,** 9m

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