

Chapter 16

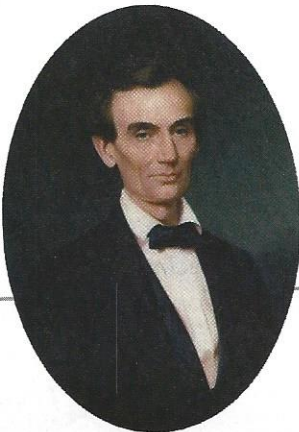
Vocabulary Builder

Previewing High-Use Academic Words

| High-Use Word | Definition | Sample History Sentence |
|--|--|---|
| voluntary (VAHL ahn tair ee) (Section 1, p. 547) | adj. not forced; done of one's own free will | The state of Virginia's ceding of western land to the U.S. government was <u>voluntary</u> . |
| resolve (ree SAHLV) (Section 1, p. 548) | v. to decide; to solve | The colonists <u>resolved</u> to fight the British. |
| critic (KRIHT ihk) (Section 2, p. 553) | n. someone who makes judgments on the value of objects or actions | The war hawks were <u>critics</u> of Madison's lenient policy toward the British. |
| impose (ihm POHZ) (Section 2, p. 555) | v. to place a burden on something or someone | The Tariff of 1816 <u>imposed</u> a high tax on certain goods imported into the country. |
| factor (FAK tor) (Section 3, p. 558) | n. condition or quality that causes something else to happen | Distance was the most important <u>factor</u> in the colonies developing cultures different from the British. |
| inferior (ihn FIR ee uhr) (Section 3, p. 561) | adj. of lower rank or status, or of poorer quality | At first, American manufactures were <u>inferior</u> in quality to British goods. |

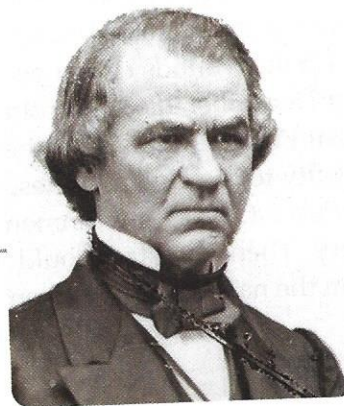
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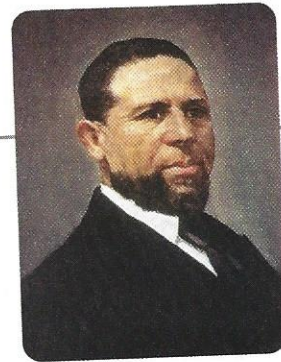


Abraham Lincoln

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Andrew Johnson



Hiram Revels

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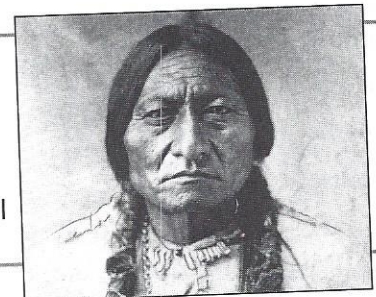
Chapter 17

Vocabulary Builder

Previewing High-Use Academic Words

| High-Use Word | Definition | Sample History Sentence |
|--|---|---|
| immigrate (IHM mah grayt) (Section 1, p. 581) | v. to move to a foreign region or country | Thousands of Chinese <u>immigrated</u> to the United States to work on western railroads. |
| manual (MAN yoo ahl) (Section 1, p. 581) | adj. involving work done by hand | The miners were exhausted after ten hours of <u>manual</u> labor. |
| transform (trans FORM) (Section 2, p. 584) | v. to change in appearance or form; to change the condition of something | The arrival of horses in Spanish times <u>transformed</u> the lives of Native Americans. |
| violate (vī ah layt) (Section 2, p. 589) | v. to break a rule or law; to disrespect; to disturb | Time after time, the government <u>violated</u> treaties it had made with Native Americans. |
| persist (per SIHST) (Section 3, p. 591) | v. to endure; to continue in the face of difficulty | Farmers on the frontier <u>persisted</u> despite the hardships they faced. |
| myth (mihth) (Section 3, p. 593) | n. story or legend; imaginary object; invented story | In discussing the "Wild West," it is difficult to separate fact from <u>myth</u> . |
| reside (ree ZID) (Section 4, p. 595) | v. to live (in or at); to dwell for a while; to exist (in) | The rancher <u>resided</u> in a large house with a view of distant mountains. |
| surplus (SER pluhs) (Section 4, p. 598) | n. excess; quantity that is left over | The company's expenses were very high that year; there was no <u>surplus</u> to invest in research. |

Sitting Bull



Previewing Key Terms and People

vigilante, p. 580

subsidy, p. 580

transcontinental railroad, p. 581

travois, p. 584

tepee, p. 584

reservation, p. 586

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open range, p. 590

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vaquero, p. 592

cow town, p. 592

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inflation, p. 599

William Jennings Bryan, p. 599

Chapter 18

Vocabulary Builder

Previewing High-Use Academic Words

| High-Use Word | Definition | Sample History Sentence |
|---|---|---|
| factor (FAK tor) (Section 1, p. 608) | n. condition or quality that causes something else to happen | Technology was one <u>factor</u> that led to the Industrial Revolution. |
| alter (AWL ter) (Section 1, p. 613) | v. to change; to make different | Bridges and tall buildings <u>altered</u> the look of American cities. |
| eliminate (ee LIHM ih nayt) (Section 2, p. 615) | v. to get rid of | For many Americans, the automobile <u>eliminated</u> the need for horses. |
| justify (JUHS tih fi) (Section 2, p. 616) | v. to give good reason for an action | Industrialists said that competition <u>justified</u> tough ways of doing business. |
| accelerate (ak SEL er ayt) (Section 3, p. 621) | v. to increase in speed | Immigration <u>accelerated</u> population growth in the United States. |
| clinic (KLIHN ihk) (Section 3, p. 622) | n. place where people receive medical treatment, often for free or for a small fee | Poor families went to free <u>clinics</u> because they could not afford medical care. |
| isolate (i sah layt) (Section 4, p. 627) | v. to set apart; to separate | Many farmers felt <u>isolated</u> after moving to large, crowded cities. |
| exclude (ehks KLYOOD) (Section 4, p. 629) | v. to keep out, expel, or reject | All-white schools in the South <u>excluded</u> African American students. |
| minimum (MIHN ah muhm) (Section 5, p. 632) | adj. smallest amount possible or allowed | The law did not set a <u>minimum</u> wage for factory workers. |
| circuit (SIR kuht) (Section 5, p. 633) | n. route repeatedly traveled | Preachers followed a regular <u>circuit</u> as they traveled from state to state. |

Previewing Key Terms and People

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>patent, p. 610</p> <p>Thomas Edison, p. 610</p> <p>Alexander Graham Bell, p. 611</p> <p>Henry Ford, p. 612</p> <p>assembly line, p. 613</p> <p>Wilbur and Orville Wright, p. 613</p> <p>entrepreneur, p. 614</p> <p>corporation, p. 614</p> <p>monopoly, p. 615</p> | <p>Andrew Carnegie, p. 615</p> <p>John D. Rockefeller, p. 615</p> <p>trust, p. 615</p> <p>free enterprise, p. 616</p> <p>Samuel Gompers, p. 618</p> <p>collective bargaining, p. 618</p> <p>urbanization, p. 620</p> <p>tenement, p. 622</p> <p>Jane Addams, p. 622</p> | <p>settlement house, p. 622</p> <p>steerage, p. 626</p> <p>assimilation, p. 627</p> <p>anarchist, p. 629</p> <p>compulsory education, p. 632</p> <p>realist, p. 634</p> <p>Mark Twain, p. 634</p> <p>Joseph Pulitzer, p. 635</p> <p>yellow journalism, p. 635</p> |
|--|---|---|

Chapter 19

Vocabulary Builder

Previewing High-Use Academic Words

| High-Use Word | Definition | Sample History Sentence |
|--|--|--|
| enrich (ehn RIHCH) (Section 1, p. 644) | v. to make wealthy; to increase in quality or wealth | Industrial expansion after the Civil War <u>enriched</u> business leaders. |
| exert (ehks ZERT) (Section 1, p. 645) | v. to use; to put into action | Temperance leaders tried to <u>exert</u> pressure on lawmakers to ban alcohol. |
| efficient (ee FISH ehnt) (Section 2, p. 650) | adj. done in a way that minimizes waste and gets better results | During the Industrial Revolution, new machines and new sources of power made manufacturing more <u>efficient</u> . |
| rigid (RIH jihd) (Section 2, p. 653) | adj. strict; not easily bent or changed | When it came to women's rights, Susan B. Anthony was <u>rigid</u> and refused to compromise. |
| devise (dee vīz) (Section 3, p. 657) | v. to carefully think out; to invent | John D. Rockefeller <u>devised</u> a way to gain a monopoly on the oil business. |
| commit (kah MIHT) (Section 3, p. 658) | v. to make a pledge or promise | Some women <u>committed</u> themselves to ending child labor. |
| submit (sahb MIHT) (Section 4, p. 661) | v. to yield; to give up power or control | The reformer argued that people should not <u>submit</u> to injustice. |
| crisis (KRĪ sihs) (Section 4, p. 664) | n. turning point; situation involving great risk | The Civil War was the greatest <u>crisis</u> in American history. |



Woodrow Wilson

Previewing Key Terms and People

civil service, p. 645
primary, p. 646
recall, p. 647
initiative, p. 647
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Chapter 20

Vocabulary Builder

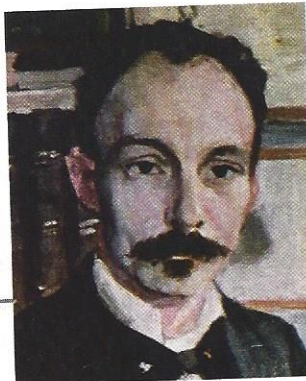
Previewing High-Use Academic Words

| High-Use Word | Definition | Sample History Sentence |
|--|---|---|
| critic (KRIHT ihk) (Section 1, p. 681) | n. someone who makes judgments about objects or actions | <u>Critics</u> are often quick to find fault with a president's actions. |
| exclude (ehks KLYOOD) (Section 1, p. 684) | v. to keep out or expel; to reject or not be considered | The United States objected to the attempts by some nations to <u>exclude</u> U.S. merchants from trade in China. |
| revolt (ree VOHLT) (Section 2, p. 688) | n. uprising; rebellion | Spain struggled to put down <u>revolts</u> in Cuba and the Philippines. |
| prospect (PRAHS pehkt) (Section 2, p. 690) | n. expectation; likely outcome | American businesses wanted to invest in China, lured by the <u>prospect</u> of great profits. |
| hostile (HAHS tihl) (Section 3, p. 694) | adj. unfriendly; intending to do harm; like an enemy | U.S. forces had little trouble defeating <u>hostile</u> forces in Puerto Rico. |
| invest (ihn VEHST) (Section 3, p. 696) | v. to supply money for a project in order to make a profit | If you <u>invest</u> in a stock today, you are hoping that its value will grow so that you can sell it at a profit later. |

Previewing Key Terms and People

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José Martí

Liliuokalani



dollar diplomacy, p. 696
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Chapter 21

Vocabulary Builder

Previewing High-Use Academic Words

| High-Use Word | Definition | Sample History Sentence |
|---|---|---|
| provoke (prah VOHK) (Section 1, p. 706) | v. to cause; to stir to action | The sinking of the <i>Maine</i> <u>provoked</u> the United States to declare war on Spain. |
| liable (lī ah bahl) (Section 1, p. 710) | adj. likely to cause or have an effect | In the 1850s, many Americans warned that the slavery issue was <u>liable</u> to split the Union in two. |
| accelerate (ak SEL er ayt) (Section 2, p. 713) | v. to increase in speed; to move faster | The rate of immigration began to <u>accelerate</u> in the late 1800s. |
| collide (koh LID) (Section 2, p. 715) | v. to clash; to come together with great force | The North and South <u>collided</u> over the issue of slavery. |
| sustain (suh STAYN) (Section 3, p. 718) | v. to nourish or strengthen; to keep going | During the American Revolution, support from overseas helped to <u>sustain</u> the American army. |
| dictate (DIHK tayt) (Section 3, p. 721) | v. to direct or order a specific action | During Reconstruction, Radical Republicans <u>dictated</u> policy in the South. |
| eliminate (ee LIHM ih nayt) (Section 4, p. 723) | v. to remove; to get rid of | The Thirteenth Amendment <u>eliminated</u> slavery in the United States. |
| clause (klawz) (Section 4, p. 724) | n. part of a law, treaty, or other written agreement | Different <u>clauses</u> of the Constitution describe the three branches of government. |

Previewing Key Terms and People

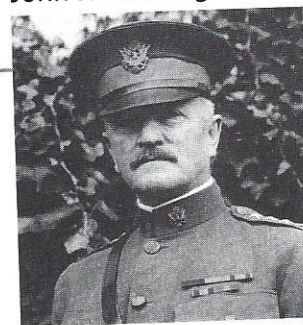
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Jeannette Rankin

John J. Pershing



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Chapter 22

Vocabulary Builder

Previewing High-Use Academic Words

| High-Use Word | Definition | Sample History Sentence |
|--|---|--|
| domestic (doh MEHS tihk) (Section 1, p. 736) | adj. having to do with a country's internal affairs | The President plays a key role in both <u>domestic</u> and foreign affairs. |
| impose (ihm POHZ) (Section 1, p. 738) | v. to place a burden on something or someone | Congress holds the power to <u>impose</u> taxes on goods, services, and income. |
| restrict (ree STRIHKT) (Section 2, p. 742) | v. to confine; to keep within a certain boundary or limit; to place limitations on something or somebody | Racial discrimination has <u>restricted</u> the opportunities of African Americans. |
| isolate (ī sah layt) (Section 2, p. 743) | v. to set apart; to separate | The great distances between homesteads <u>isolated</u> frontier families from their neighbors. |
| critic (KRIHT ihk) (Section 3, p. 749) | n. someone who makes judgments on the value of objects or actions | Many American writers have been <u>critics</u> of middle-class values. |
| analyze (AN ah līz) (Section 3, p. 750) | v. to critically examine an idea or object by separating it into parts | Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote novels that <u>analyzed</u> people's actions and decisions. |
| accumulate (uh KYOOM yoo layt) (Section 4, p. 753) | v. to slowly collect; to increase in amount over time | As losses mounted, investors <u>accumulated</u> many debts. |
| participate (pahR TIHS ah payt) (Section 4, p. 754) | v. to take part in; to share in an activity | Native Americans, African Americans, and women could not <u>participate</u> in the voting process. |

Previewing Key Terms and People

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Warren Harding, p. 737 Calvin Coolidge, p. 737 disarmament, p. 738 communism, p. 738 anarchist, p. 739</p> | <p>prohibition, p. 741 bootlegger, p. 741 speakeasy, p. 741 Charles Lindbergh, p. 747 jazz, p. 747</p> | <p>Sinclair Lewis, p. 749 Langston Hughes, p. 750 installment buying, p. 752 bull market, p. 753 buying on margin, p. 753</p> |
|---|--|---|

Chapter 23

Vocabulary Builder

Previewing High-Use Academic Words

| High-Use Word | Definition | Sample History Sentence |
|--|--|---|
| decline (dee KLĪN) (Section 1, p. 770) | v. to lose strength or power over time | The Populist Party <u>declined</u> after the election of 1896. |
| voluntary (VAHL ahn tair ee) (Section 1, p. 775) | adj. not forced; done of one's own free will | Without a draft law, registration for the armed forces was completely <u>voluntary</u> . |
| specify (SPEHS ah fi) (Section 2, p. 777) | v. to name or describe in exact detail | In the Fourteen Points, Woodrow Wilson <u>specified</u> his goals for world peace. |
| infrastructure (IHN frah struhk chahr) (Section 2, p. 778) | n. underlying foundation on which a community or nation depends, such as its roads, bridges, etc. | Henry Clay's American system was designed to improve the nation's <u>infrastructure</u> by building roads and canals. |
| domestic (doh MEHS tihk) (Section 3, p. 782) | adj. having to do with the home or housework | The majority of American women spent most of their time on <u>domestic</u> duties. |
| confer (kahn FER) (Section 3, p. 783) | v. to exchange ideas with someone | The President <u>confers</u> with his Cabinet on important issues. |
| minimum (MIHN ah muhm) (Section 4, p. 791) | adj. smallest or least required or allowed | The <u>minimum</u> age for the President is 35 years. |
| fundamental (fuhn duh MEHN tahl) (Section 4, p. 793) | adj. basic; essential; most important | Freedom of speech is one of the <u>fundamental</u> rights guaranteed by the Constitution. |

John Steinbeck



Previewing Key Terms and People

overproduction, p. 771
bankruptcy, p. 772
default, p. 772
bonus, p. 775
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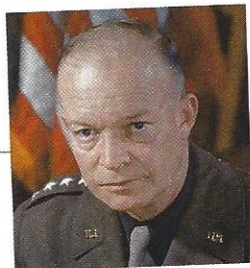
Vocabulary Builder

Previewing High-Use Academic Words

| High-Use Word | Definition | Sample History Sentence |
|---|---|---|
| superior (soo PIR ee uhr) (Section 1, p. 803) | adj. of greater importance or value; of higher quality | Racism is the belief that one race is naturally <u>superior</u> to another. |
| inferior (ihn FIR ee uhr) (Section 1, p. 803) | adj. of lower rank or status; of poorer quality | In the early 1800s, British manufacturers tried to sell <u>inferior</u> goods to the United States. |
| emphasize (EHM fah siz) (Section 2, p. 809) | v. to stress; to give particular importance to | The Declaration of Independence <u>emphasizes</u> the idea of natural rights. |
| pendulum (PEHN jah luhm) (Section 2, p. 811) | n. hanging weight that swings from side to side in a steady rhythm | In the early 1900s, the <u>pendulum</u> began to swing in favor of workers and unions. |
| convert (kuhn VERT) (Section 3, p. 816) | v. to change from one purpose to another | During the war, some factories <u>converted</u> from producing cars to making tanks. |
| vague (vayg) (Section 3, p. 819) | adj. uncertain; not precise or exact | The Bill of Rights requires that charges against an accused person must be precise rather than <u>vague</u> . |
| dimension (dih MEHN shuhn) (Section 4, p. 821) | n. size or extent; length, width, or height | In the late 1800s, American cities grew to greater <u>dimensions</u> than ever before. |
| efficient (ee FISH ehnt) (Section 4, p. 826) | adj. acting effectively, without wasted cost or effort | Edison's electric power plant provided industry with an <u>efficient</u> source of power. |

Previewing Key Terms and People

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totalitarian state, p. 802
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Dwight D. Eisenhower

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Chapter 25

Vocabulary Builder

Previewing High-Use Academic Words

| High-Use Word | Definition | Sample History Sentence |
|--|--|---|
| sphere (sfir) (Section 1, p. 836) | n. area of interest or influence | During the era of imperialism, many nations had <u>spheres</u> of influence in China. |
| hostile (HAHS tihl) (Section 1, p. 837) | adj. unfriendly; opposing | In the early 1940s, relations between the United States and Japan gradually became <u>hostile</u> . |
| exceed (ehks SEED) (Section 2, p. 842) | v. to go beyond | During World War II, the output of American war industries <u>exceeded</u> expectations. |
| negative (NEHG ah tihv) (Section 2, p. 846) | adj. in opposition to an idea; not positive | The Teapot Dome Scandal left a <u>negative</u> mark on Harding's administration. |
| pursue (per SYOO) (Section 3, p. 851) | v. to follow; to attempt to capture or achieve | The United Nations was formed to <u>pursue</u> the goal of world peace. |
| resolve (ree SAHLV) (Section 3, p. 853) | v. to settle or decide | Many people <u>resolved</u> never to let an event like the Holocaust happen again. |
| revolt (ree VOHLT) (Section 4, p. 858) | n. uprising; rebellion | The <u>revolt</u> between Britain and the Patriots led to a victory for the Patriots. |
| encounter (ehn KOWN ter) (Section 4, p. 859) | n. short, dangerous, or frightening meeting between people, groups, or things | At Stalingrad, the <u>encounter</u> between the German forces and the Russian people was brutal. |

Previewing Key Terms and People

iron curtain, p. 837
satellite, p. 837
containment, p. 837
airlift, p. 838
veto, p. 840
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Chapter 26

Vocabulary Builder

Previewing High-Use Academic Words

| High-Use Word | Definition | Sample History Sentence |
|--|--|--|
| reinforce (ree ihn FORS) (Section 1, p. 875) | v. to strengthen; to make more effective | Women's contributions during World War I <u>reinforced</u> their efforts to win the vote. |
| persist (pehr SIHST) (Section 1, p. 879) | v. to continue in the face of opposition or difficulty | Despite court rulings against them, labor leaders <u>persisted</u> in organizing unions. |
| domestic (doh MEHS tihk) (Section 2, p. 883) | adj. relating to matters within one's own country, rather than to foreign affairs | Creating jobs and reforming the economy were part of Franklin Roosevelt's <u>domestic</u> program. |
| function (FUHNK shuhn) (Section 2, p. 885) | n. purpose; proper use | The chief <u>function</u> of the legislative branch is to make laws. |
| transform (trahns FORM) (Section 3, p. 887) | v. to change the form, appearance, or nature of something | The machine gun and the airplane <u>transformed</u> the nature of modern warfare. |
| restore (ree STOR) (Section 3, p. 888) | v. to bring back to a normal state | After World War II, democratic rule was <u>restored</u> in West Germany. |
| exert (ehks ZERT) (Section 4, p. 897) | v. to put into action | American citizens <u>exert</u> their political rights by voting. |
| modify (MAH dih fi) (Section 4, p. 897) | v. to make changes to or in; to alter | The Wright Brothers <u>modified</u> their airplane design to make it capable of longer and longer flights. |

Previewing Key Terms and People

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|---|---|--|
| <p>Thurgood Marshall, p. 875</p> <p>integration, p. 875</p> <p>Jackie Robinson, p. 876</p> <p>Rosa Parks, p. 877</p> <p>boycott, p. 877</p> <p>Martin Luther King, Jr., p. 879</p> <p>Earl Warren, p. 881</p> | <p>Lyndon Johnson, p. 884</p> <p>welfare, p. 885</p> <p>civil disobedience, p. 886</p> <p>sit-in, p. 888</p> <p>James Meredith, p. 888</p> <p>Malcolm X, p. 890</p> <p>Stokely Carmichael, p. 890</p> | <p>ghetto, p. 891</p> <p>affirmative action, p. 892</p> <p>Betty Friedan, p. 893</p> <p>César Chávez, p. 895</p> <p>bilingual, p. 895</p> <p>mandatory retirement, p. 896</p> <p>Maggie Kuhn, p. 897</p> |
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Chapter 27

Vocabulary Builder

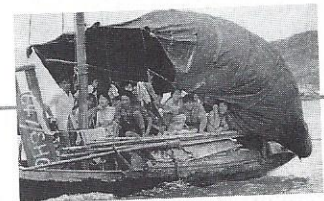
Previewing High-Use Academic Words

| High-Use Word | Definition | Sample History Sentence |
|---|---|---|
| fate (fayt) (Section 1, p. 908) | n. outcome; consequence or final result | U.S. leaders said that the <u>fate</u> of many nations depended on how Americans responded to a Communist challenge in Vietnam. |
| revolt (ree VOHLT) (Section 1, p. 909) | n. uprising; rebellion | The commander was alarmed to hear that some of his troops had staged a <u>revolt</u> . |
| alter (AWL ter) (Section 2, p. 911) | v. to change in some way; to make different | The hard-won victory greatly <u>altered</u> the soldiers' weary spirits. |
| sequence (SEE kwehns) (Section 2, p. 913) | n. one thing occurring after another; series of events | In rapid <u>sequence</u> , the legislature passed all of the bills on the President's agenda. |
| eliminate (ee LIHM ih nayt) (Section 3, p. 920) | v. to remove from consideration | The new regulations <u>eliminated</u> the strictest rules and simplified others. |
| confer (kahn FER) (Section 3, p. 920) | v. to exchange ideas | Before addressing Congress, the President wanted to <u>confer</u> with the leaders in private. |
| accommodation (ak kom moh DAY shuhn) (Section 4, p. 925) | n. agreement or change in what is wanted in order to solve a problem | After years of quarreling, the party leaders were at last able to reach an <u>accommodation</u> . |
| submit (sahb MIHT) (Section 4, p. 926) | v. to give up power or control; to agree to do something | The workers were not willing to <u>submit</u> to management's demands. |

Previewing Key Terms and People

Ho Chi Minh, p. 906
domino theory, p. 908
Ngo Dinh Diem, p. 908
guerrilla, p. 909
Lyndon B. Johnson, p. 909
escalate, p. 911

napalm, p. 912
hawks, p. 913
doves, p. 913
conscientious objector, p. 915
Richard Nixon, p. 918
Henry Kissinger, p. 920



boat people, p. 923
inflation, p. 924
Gerald Ford, p. 926
Jimmy Carter, p. 927

Chapter 28

Vocabulary Builder

Previewing High-Use Academic Words

| High-Use Word | Definition | Sample History Sentence |
|---|--|--|
| violate (vī ah layt) (Section 1, p. 938) | v. to break a rule or law; to disrespect; to disturb | The Supreme Court may strike down a law that <u>violates</u> the Constitution. |
| alter (AWL ter) (Section 1, p. 939) | v. to change in some way; to make different | The President listened carefully to the critics, but refused to <u>alter</u> his policy. |
| critic (KRIHT ihk) (Section 2, p. 944) | n. someone who makes judgments, especially negative judgments | Some <u>critics</u> argued that the New Deal increased government power too much. |
| intermediate (ihn ter MEE dee iht) (Section 2, p. 945) | adj. happening in between; part way from one extreme to another | Moderate reformers sought an <u>intermediate</u> position between continued slavery and immediate abolition. |
| deprive (dee PRĪv) (Section 3, p. 950) | v. to withhold; to take away | Under apartheid, nonwhites in South Africa were <u>deprived</u> of the right to vote. |
| pursue (per SYOO) (Section 3, p. 950) | v. to follow; to chase; to attempt to gain | President Nixon <u>pursued</u> a policy of détente with the Soviet Union. |
| confine (kahn FĪN) (Section 4, p. 955) | v. to keep within an area; to shut in or imprison | Under habeas corpus, prisoners cannot be <u>confined</u> for long periods without cause. |
| crisis (KRĪ sihs) (Section 4, p. 956) | n. turning point or deciding event in history | The attack on Fort Sumter created a <u>crisis</u> in relations between North and South. |

Previewing Key Terms and People

balanced budget, p. 938
Ronald Reagan, p. 938
deregulation, p. 939
deficit, p. 939



Ronald Reagan

George H.W. Bush, p. 939
recession, p. 939
Bill Clinton, p. 940
surplus, p. 940
George W. Bush, p. 941
Mikhail Gorbachev, p. 945
glasnost, p. 945
apartheid, p. 949

sanction, p. 949
Yasir Arafat, p. 955
westernization, p. 956
Ruholla Khomeini, p. 956
Saddam Hussein, p. 956
Norman Schwarzkopf, p. 957
Colin Powell, p. 957

Bill Clinton



Chapter 29

Vocabulary Builder

Previewing High-Use Academic Words

| High-Use Word | Definition | Sample History Sentence |
|---|--|--|
| external (ehks TER nahl) (Section 1, p. 969) | adj. on or from the outside | The most important function of the military is to protect the nation from <u>external</u> attack. |
| consume (kahn SYOOM) (Section 1, p. 972) | v. to use up | Americans <u>consume</u> a large percentage of the world's oil. |
| provoke (prah VOHK) (Section 2, p. 977) | v. to excite; to cause an action | The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan <u>provoked</u> an angry response from the United States. |
| fossil (FAH sihl) (Section 2, p. 980) | n. hardened remains of a plant or an animal that lived long ago | Archaeologists have found <u>fossils</u> of large mammals hunted by early Americans. |
| flexible (FLEHKS ah bahl) (Section 3, p. 983) | adj. easily bent; able to be used in many ways | Some people believe that the meaning of the Constitution is <u>flexible</u> and can change with the times. |
| distribute (dihs TRIHB yoot) (Section 3, p. 985) | v. to spread in an orderly way | Federal disaster relief programs help <u>distribute</u> food, clothing, and other supplies to victims. |
| enrich (ehn RIHCH) (Section 4, p. 987) | v. to make richer or fuller; to improve | The writings of Melville, Whitman, and Alcott have <u>enriched</u> American literature. |
| evident (EHV ih dehnt) (Section 4, p. 989) | adj. clear; obvious | The economic effects of World War II were <u>evident</u> in every American home and factory. |

Previewing Key Terms and People

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| <p>terrorism, p. 968 counterterrorism, p. 970 Osama Bin Laden, p. 971 John Kerry, p. 973 globalization, p. 976 trade deficit, p. 976 outsourcing, p. 976</p> | <p>free trade, p. 977 Rachel Carson, p. 978 environmentalist, p. 978 renewable resource, p. 980 global warming, p. 981 e-commerce, p. 983 laser, p. 983</p> | <p>cloning, p. 985 refugee, p. 986 undocumented worker, p. 987 guest worker, p. 987 Condoleezza Rice, p. 989 Sandra Day O'Connor, p. 990</p> |
|--|---|--|