

Biographical Dictionary

A

Adams, John (1735–1826) American statesman, he was a delegate to the Continental Congress, a member of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence, vice president to George Washington, and the second president of the United States. (p. 228)

Adams, John Quincy (1767–1848) Son of President John Adams and the secretary of state to James Monroe, he largely formulated the Monroe Doctrine. He was the sixth president of the United States and later became a representative in Congress. (p. 267)

Adams, Samuel (1722–1803) American revolutionary who led the agitation that led to the Boston Tea Party; he signed the Declaration of Independence. (p. 65)

Addams, Jane (1860–1935) American social worker and activist, she was the co-founder of Hull House, an organization that focused on the needs of immigrants. She helped found the American Civil Liberties Union and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931. (p. 597)



Aguinaldo (ahg-ee-NAHL-doh), **Emilio** (1869–1964) Filipino leader and commander of forces in rebellion against Spain, he led an insurrection against the authority of the United States. (p. 648)

Alcott, Louisa May (1832–1888) American novelist, her revised letters written as a Civil War nurse were published as *Hospital Sketches*. She is famed for the novel *Little Women* and its sequels. (p. 409)

Anthony, Susan B. (1820–1906) American social reformer, she was active in the temperance, abolitionist, and women's suffrage movements and was co-organizer and president of the National Woman Suffrage Association. (p. 427)

Arkwright, Richard (1732–1792) English inventor, he patented the water-powered spinning frame, improving the production of cotton thread. (p. 347)

Arthur, Chester A. (1829–1886) Vice-president of the United States in 1880, he became the twenty-first president of the United States upon the death of James Garfield. (p. 607)

Astor, John Jacob (1763–1848) American fur trader and financier, he founded the fur-trading post of Astoria and the American Fur Company. (p. 308)

Austin, Stephen F. (1793–1836) American colonizer in Texas, he was imprisoned for urging Texas statehood after Santa Anna suspended Mexico's constitution. After helping Texas win independence from Mexico, he became secretary of state for the Texas Republic. (p. 313)

B

Bagley, Sarah G. (d. 1847?) American mill worker and union activist, she advocated the 10-hour workday for private industry. She was elected vice president of the New England Working Men's Association, becoming the first woman to hold such high rank in the American labor movement. (p. 357)

Banneker, Benjamin (1731–1806) African American mathematician and astronomer, he was hired by Thomas Jefferson to help survey land for the new capital in Washington, D.C. (p. 202)

Barton, Clara (1821–1912) Founder of the American Red Cross, she obtained and administered supplies and care to the Union soldiers during the American Civil War. (p. 496)

Beecher, Catharine (1800–1878) American educator and the daughter of Lyman Beecher, she promoted education for women in such writings as *An Essay on the Education of Female Teachers*. She founded the first all-female academy. (p. 413)

Beecher, Lyman (1775–1863) American clergyman, he disapproved of the style of preaching of the Great Awakening ministers. He served as president of the Lane Theological Seminary and supported female higher education. (p. 410)

Bell, Alexander Graham (1847–1922) American inventor and educator, his interest in electrical and mechanical devices to aid the hearing-impaired led to the development and patent of the telephone. (p. 577)

Bidwell, Annie (1839–1918) American pioneer activist, she worked for social and moral causes and for women's suffrage. (p. 562)

Black Hawk (1767–1838) Native American leader of Fox and Sauk Indians, he resisted the U.S.-ordered removal of Indian nations from Illinois and raided settlements and fought the U.S. Army. (p. 297)

Bolívar, Simon (1783–1830) South American revolutionary leader who was nicknamed the Liberator, he fought many battles for independence, winning the support of many U.S. leaders. (p. 262)

Brandeis, Louis (1856–1941) Progressive lawyer and jurist, he was the first Jewish nominee to the Supreme Court and was appointed Associate Justice. (p. 630)

Brooks, Preston (1819–1857) American congressman, he assaulted and beat Senator Charles Sumner for his antislavery speeches and for insulting a pro-slavery relative. He was nicknamed Bully Brooks by northerners. (p. 449)

Brown, John (1800–1859) American abolitionist, he started the Pottawatomie Massacre in Kansas to revenge killings of abolitionists; he later seized the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, to encourage a slave revolt. He was later tried and executed. (p. 455)

Bryan, William Jennings (1860–1925) American lawyer and Populist politician, he favored free silver coinage, an economic policy expected to help farmers. He was a Democratic nominee for president in 1896 and was defeated by William McKinley. (p. 564)



Buchanan, James (1791–1868) American politician and fifteenth president of the United States, he was chosen as the Democratic nominee for president in 1854 for being politically experienced and not offensive to slave states. (p. 450)

Bunau-Varilla, Philippe (1859–1940) French engineer, he served as minister from Panama to the United States and negotiated a treaty for U.S. control of the Panama Canal Zone. (p. 653)

Burns, Anthony (1834–1862) American enslaved African, he ran away and was arrested in Boston. His arrest became the center of violent protests by northern opponents of the Fugitive Slave Act. (p. 442)

C

Calhoun, John C. (1782–1850) American politician and supporter of slavery and states' rights, he served as vice president to Andrew Jackson and was instrumental in the South Carolina nullification crisis. (p. 285)

Carnegie, Andrew (1835–1919) American industrialist and humanitarian, he focused his attention

on steelmaking and made a fortune through his vertical integration method. (pp. 580, 583)

Carranza, Venustiano (1859–1920) Mexican revolutionist, he led revolts against Huerta and became president of Mexico. He adopted programs of social and economic reform, but he faced revolts from other revolutionists. (p. 661)

Catt, Carrie Chapman (1859–1947) American educator and reformer, she led a successful fight to obtain suffrage for women and to secure the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment. (p. 623)

Chief Joseph (c.1840–1904) Chief of Nez



Percé tribe, he led a resistance against white settlement in the Northwest. He eventually surrendered, but his eloquent surrender speech earned him a place in American history. (p. 559)

Clark, George Rogers (1752–1818) American Revolutionary soldier and frontier leader, he captured the British trading village of Kaskaskia during the Revolution and encouraged Indian leaders to remain neutral. (p. 97)

Clark, William (1770–1838) American soldier and friend of Meriwether Lewis, he was invited to explore the Louisiana Purchase and joined what became known as the Lewis and Clark expedition. (p. 237)

Clay, Henry (1777–1852) American politician from Kentucky, he was known as the Great Pacificator because of his support of the Missouri Compromise. He developed the Compromise of 1850 to try to avoid civil war. (pp. 264, 266)

Cleveland, Grover (1837–1908) Twenty-second and twenty-fourth president of the United States, he promoted civil service reform and a merit system of advancement for government jobs. (p. 608)

Cole, Thomas (1801–1848) American painter, he was the founder of the Hudson River school, a group of artists who emphasized the beauty of the American landscape, especially the Hudson River valley. (p. 272)

Columbus, Christopher (1451–1506) Italian explorer, he was convinced that he could reach Asia by sailing westward across the Atlantic Ocean. He gained the support of Spain's monarchs and commanded a small fleet that reached the so-called New World, setting off a tide of European exploration of the area. (pp. 15, 17)

Cooper, James Fenimore (1789–1851) Well-known Early American novelist, he wrote the *Last of*

Cooper

the Mohicans and many stories about the West. (p. 271)

- Cooper, Peter** (1791–1883) American ironworks manufacturer who designed and built *Tom Thumb*, the first American locomotive. (p. 360)
- Cortés, Hernán** (1485–1547) Spanish conquistador, he conquered Mexico and brought about the fall of the Aztec Empire. (p. 20)
- Crazy Horse** (1842?–1877) Native American chief of Oglala Sioux, he took part in the Battle of the Little Bighorn, in which General Custer was surrounded and killed. He was killed after surrendering and resisting imprisonment. (p. 555)
- Crittenden, John J.** (1787–1863) Kentucky senator, he attempted to save the Union by reconciling differences between northern and southern states in the Senate proposal known as Crittenden's Compromise. (p. 459)
- Custer, George Armstrong** (1839–1876) American army officer in the Civil War, he became a Native American fighter in the West and was killed with his troops in the Battle of the Little Bighorn. (p. 556)

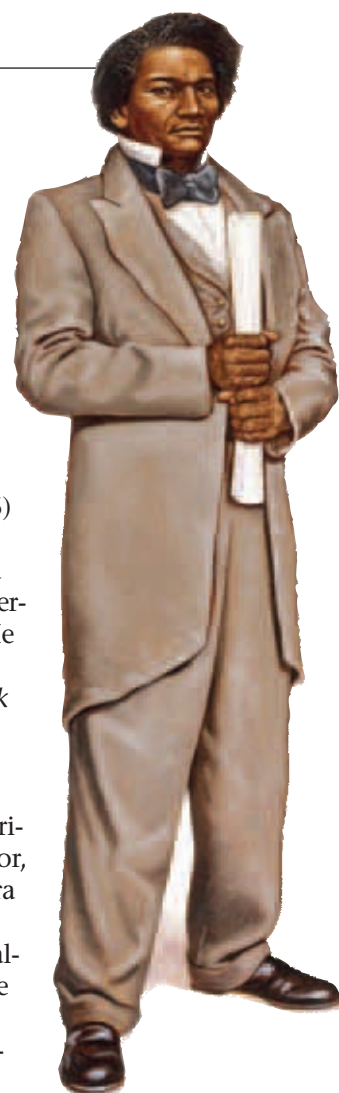
D

- Davis, Jefferson** (1808–1889) First and only president of the Confederate States of America after the election of President Abraham Lincoln in 1860 led to the secession of many southern states. (p. 458)
- Deere, John** (1804–1886) American industrialist; he developed a steel plow to ease difficulty of turning thick soil on the Great Plains. (p. 366)
- Dewey, John** (1859–1952) American educator, psychologist, and philosopher, he developed teaching methods that emphasized problem-solving skills over memorization and that became the model for progressive public education. (p. 612)
- Díaz, Porfirio** (1830–1915) Mexican general and politician, he was president and dictator of Mexico for a total of 30 years. He ruled the people of Mexico harshly but encouraged foreign investment. (p. 659)
- Dickinson, Emily** (1830–1886) American poet, she lived a reclusive life, and her poems were not widely acclaimed until after her death. (p. 407)
- Dix, Dorothea** (1802–1887) American philanthropist and social reformer, she helped change the prison system nationwide by advocating the development of state hospitals for treatment for the mentally ill instead of imprisonment. (p. 412)

- Douglas, Stephen** (1813–1861) American politician and pro-slavery nominee for president, he debated Abraham Lincoln about slavery during the Illinois senatorial race. He proposed the unpopular Kansas-Nebraska Act, and he established the Freeport Doctrine, upholding the idea of popular sovereignty. (p. 446)

- Douglass, Frederick** (1817–1895) American abolitionist and writer, he escaped slavery and became a leading African American spokesman and writer. He published his biography, *The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*, and founded the abolitionist newspaper, the *North Star*. (pp. 418, 422)

- Du Bois, W. E. B.** (1868–1963) African American educator, editor, and writer, he led the Niagara Movement, calling for economic and educational equality for African Americans. He helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). (p. 624)



Frederick Douglass

E

- Edison, Thomas Alva** (1847–1931) American inventor of over 1,000 patents, he invented the light-bulb and established a power plant that supplied electricity to parts of New York City. (p. 576)
- Edwards, Jonathan** (1703–1758) Important and influential revivalist leader in the Great Awakening religious movement, he delivered dramatic sermons on the choice between salvation and damnation. (p. 58)
- Emerson, Ralph Waldo** (1803–1882) American essayist and poet, he was a supporter of the transcendentalist philosophy of self-reliance. (p. 405)
- Equiano, Olaudah** (c.1750–1797) African American abolitionist, he was an enslaved African who was eventually freed and became a leader of the abolitionist movement and writer of *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano*. (pp. 41, 57)

F

Farragut, David (1801–1870) American soldier, he was the first commissioned American admiral, and in the Civil War he captured New Orleans and maintained a blockade along the Gulf Coast against Confederate forces. (pp. 485, 486)

Finney, Charles Grandison (1792–1875) American clergyman and educator, he became influential in the Second Great Awakening after a dramatic religious experience and conversion. He led long revivals that annoyed conventional ministers. (p. 410)

Franklin, Benjamin (1706–1790) American statesman, he was a philosopher, scientist, inventor, writer, publisher, first U.S. postmaster, and member of the committee to draft the Constitution. He invented bifocals and the lightning rod and wrote *Poor Richard's Almanack*. (p. 131)

Frémont, John C. (1813–1890) American explorer, army officer, and politician, he was chosen as the first Republican candidate for president. He was against the spread of slavery, and he was rejected by all but the free states as a “single issue” candidate in the election of 1856. (p. 451)

Fulton, Robert (1765–1815) American engineer and inventor, he built the first commercially successful full-sized steamboat, the *Clermont*, which led to the development of commercial steamboat ferry services for goods and people. (p. 359)

G

Gallaudet, Thomas (1787–1851) American educator, he studied techniques for instructing hearing-impaired people and established the first American school for the hearing impaired. (p. 413)

Gálvez, Bernardo de (1746–1786) Governor of Spanish Louisiana, he captured key cities from the British, greatly aiding the American Patriot movement and enabling the Spanish acquisition of Florida. (p. 95)

Garfield, James A. (1831–1881) Twentieth president of the United States, he was elected in 1880 but was assassinated only months after inauguration. (p. 607)

Garrison, William Lloyd (1805–1879) American journalist and reformer, he published the famous antislavery newspaper, the *Liberator*, and helped found the American Anti-Slavery Society, promoting immediate emancipation and racial equality. (p. 417)

Geronimo (1829–1909) Chiricahua Apache leader, he evaded capture for years and led an extraordinary opposition struggle against white settlements in the American Southwest until his eventual surrender. (p. 557)

Gompers, Samuel (1850–1924) American labor leader, he helped found the American Federation of Labor to campaign for workers' rights, such as the right to organize boycotts. (p. 585)

Grant, Ulysses S. (1822–1885) Eighteenth president of the United States, he received a field promotion to lieutenant general in charge of all Union forces after leading a successful battle. He accepted General Lee's surrender of Confederate forces at Appomattox Courthouse, ending the Civil War. (pp. 484, 489)



Grimké, Angelina (1805–1879) and **Sarah** (1792–1873) American sisters and reformers, they were the daughters of a slaveholding family from South Carolina who became antislavery supporters and lecturers for the American Anti-Slavery Society. They also took up the women's rights campaign. (p. 417)

H

Hamilton, Alexander (1755–1804) American statesman and member of the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention, he was an author of the *Federalist Papers*, which supported ratification of the Constitution. He was the first secretary of treasury under George Washington and developed the Bank of the United States. (p. 200)

Harrison, Benjamin (1833–1901) Twenty-third president of the United States, he was a general in the Civil War and helped pass the Sherman Antitrust Act, regulating monopolies. (p. 608)

Harrison, William Henry (1773–1841) American politician, he served as the governor of Indian Territory and fought Tecumseh in the Battle of Tippecanoe. He was the ninth president of the United States. (p. 293)

Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804–1864) American writer, he is famous for his many stories and books, including *The Scarlet Letter*, and he is recognized as one of the first authors to write in a unique American style. (p. 406)

Hay, John (1838–1905) American diplomat, he was secretary of state in the Roosevelt administra-

tion, and he negotiated treaties providing for the United States' construction of the Panama Canal and put forth the Open Door policy with regard to China. (p. 653)

Hayes, Rutherford B. (1822–1893) Nineteenth president of the United States, he was a Civil War general and hero and, in the disputed presidential election of 1876, he was chosen president by a special electoral committee. (p. 607)

Hearst, William Randolph (1863–1951) American journalist, he was famed for sensational news stories, known as yellow journalism, that stirred feelings of nationalism and formed public opinion for the Spanish-American War. (p. 646)

Hidalgo y Costilla, Father Miguel (1753–1811) Mexican priest and revolutionist, he led a rebellion of about 80,000 impoverished Indians and *mestizos* against Spain in the hope of improving living conditions; though defeated, the rebellion eventually grew and helped lead to Mexican independence. (p. 312)

Huerta, Victoriano (1854–1916) Mexican general and politician, he overthrew Madero as Mexican president and faced revolts with many revolutionary leaders. His government was not recognized by the United States. (p. 660)

Hutchinson, Anne (1591–1643) Puritan leader who angered other Puritans by claiming that people's relationship to God did not need guidance from ministers; she was tried and convicted of undermining church authorities and was banished from Massachusetts colony; she later established the colony of Portsmouth in present-day Rhode Island. (p. 46)



I

Irving, Washington (1783–1859) Early American satirical writer, he was the first American writer to gain international acclaim. His works include *Rip Van Winkle* and *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*. He often used American history and authentic American settings and characters. (p. 270)

J

Jackson, Andrew (1767–1845) Nicknamed Old Hickory, he was an American hero in the Battle of New Orleans. As commander of the Tennessee militia, he defeated the Creek Indians, securing

23 million acres of land. His election as the seventh president of the United States marked an era of democracy called Jacksonian Democracy. (pp. 248, 287)

Jackson, Thomas "Stonewall" (1824–1863) American Confederate general, he led the Shenandoah Valley campaign and fought with Lee in the Seven Days' Battles and the First and Second Battles of Bull Run. (p. 479)

Jay, John (1745–1829) American statesman and member of the Continental Congress, he authored some of the *Federalist Papers* and negotiated Jay's Treaty with Great Britain to settle outstanding disputes. (p. 207)

Jefferson, Thomas (1743–1826) American statesman, and member of two Continental Congresses, chairman of the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence, the Declaration's main author and one of its signers, and the third president of the United States. (pp. 84, 233)

Johnson, Andrew (1808–1875) American politician and the seventeenth president of the United States upon the assassination of Lincoln, he was impeached for his unpopular ideas about Reconstruction. He held onto the office by a one-vote margin. (p. 517)

Jones, John Paul (1747–1792) American naval officer famed for bravery, his most famous victory was the defeat of the British warship *Serapis*, during which he declared, "I have not yet begun to fight!" (p. 97)

Jones, Mary Harris (1830–1930) Irish immigrant and American labor leader, she was known as Mother Jones and was a key speaker and organizer. She helped found the Industrial Workers of the World. (p. 586)

K

Kelley, Florence (1859–1932) American reformer, she was active in the settlement house movement and led progressive reforms in labor conditions for women and children. (p. 616)

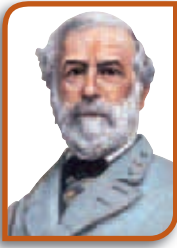
L

Lafayette, Marquis de (1757–1834) French statesman and officer who viewed the American Revolution as important to the world, he helped finance the Revolution and served as major general. (p. 95)

La Follette, Robert M. (1855–1925) Progressive American politician, he was active in local Wisconsin issues and challenged party bosses. As governor, he began the reform program called the Wisconsin Idea to make state government more professional. (p. 614)

Las Casas, Bartolomé de (1474–1566) Spanish missionary and historian, he became the first ordained Catholic priest in the New World and advocated for the welfare and protection of Native Americans as well as preached against the slavery system. (p. 23)

Lee, Robert E. (1807–1870) American soldier, he refused Lincoln's offer to head the Union army and agreed to lead Confederate forces. He successfully led several major battles until his defeat at Gettysburg, and he surrendered to the Union's commander General Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. (pp. 479, 481)



Lewis, Meriwether (1774–1809) Former army captain selected by President Jefferson to explore the Louisiana Purchase, he led the expedition that became known as the Lewis and Clark expedition. (p. 237)

Liliuokalani (li-lee-uh-woh-kuh-LAHN-ee) (1838–1917) Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, she opposed annexation by the United States but lost power in a U.S.-supported revolt by planters that led to a new government. (p. 642)

Lincoln, Abraham (1809–1865) Sixteenth president of the United States, he promoted equal rights for African Americans in the famed Lincoln-Douglas debates. He issued the Emancipation Proclamation and set in motion the Civil War, but he was determined to preserve the Union. He was assassinated in 1865. (pp. 452, 477)

Little Turtle (c. 1752–1812) Miami chief who led a Native American alliance that raided settlements in the Northwest Territory, he was defeated and forced to sign the Treaty of Greenville, and he later became an advocate for peace. (p. 208)

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth (1807–1882) American poet in the mid-nineteenth century, he is best known for his story-poems, such as "Paul Revere's Ride" in *Tales of a Wayside Inn* and *The Song of Hiawatha*. (p. 407)

Lowell, Francis Cabot (1775–1817) American industrialist who developed the Lowell system, a mill system that included looms that could both weave thread and spin cloth. He hired young women to live and work in his mill. (p. 354)

M

McClellan, George B. (1826–1885) American army general put in charge of Union troops and later removed by Lincoln for failure to press Lee's Confederate troops in Richmond. (p. 479)

McCormick, Cyrus (1809–1884) American inventor and industrialist, he invented the mechanical reaper and harvesting machine that quickly cut down wheat. (p. 366)

McKinley, William (1843–1901) Twenty-fifth president of the United States, he enacted protective tariffs in the McKinley Tariff Act of 1890 and acquired Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines during his administration. He was later assassinated. (p. 608)

Madero, Francisco (1873–1913) Mexican revolutionary leader, he called for the restoration of the Mexican constitution and planned an overthrow of Díaz. He became president of Mexico but was overthrown by Victoriano Huerta. (p. 660)

Madison, James (1751–1836) American statesman, he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, the fourth president of the United States, the author of some of the *Federalist Papers*, and is called the father of the Constitution for his proposals at the Constitutional Convention. He led the United States through the War of 1812. (pp. 126, 149)

Magellan (muh-JEL-uhn), **Ferdinand** (1480–1521) Portuguese captain of a Spanish fleet that sought a western route to Asia via the "Southern Ocean," he found a passage through South America, now known as the Strait of Magellan, but died during the expedition. His crew of 18 people with one remaining ship successfully circumnavigated the world. (p. 17)

Mann, Horace (1796–1859) American educator, he is considered the father of American public education. He was a leader of the common-school movement, advocating education for all children. (pp. 412, 413)



Marion, Francis (1732?–1795) Revolutionary War commander of Marion's Brigade, a group of guerrilla soldiers in South Carolina that used surprise raids against British communications and supply lines. (p. 99)

Marshall, John (1755–1835) Federalist leader who served in the House of Representatives and as U.S. Secretary of State, he later became the Chief

Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, establishing in *Marbury v. Madison* the Supreme Court's power of judicial review. (p. 232)

Marshall, Thurgood (1908–1993) First African American U.S. Supreme Court Justice, he represented as a lawyer the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and fought racial segregation. (p. 148)

Meade, George G. (1815–1872) American army officer, he served as a Union general at major Civil War battles. He forced back General Lee's Confederate army at Gettysburg but failed to obtain a decisive victory. (p. 498)

Melville, Herman (1819–1891) American writer, he based his books on his own sailing experiences and is famous for *Moby-Dick*. (p. 407)

Moctezuma II (1466–1520) Emperor of Mexico's Aztec Empire, he welcomed explorer Cortés as a god but was taken prisoner by him. He was later killed, and the Aztec capital was destroyed during the following Aztec uprising. (p. 20)

Monroe, James (1758–1831) Leading Revolutionary figure and negotiator of the Louisiana Purchase, he was the fifth president of the United States. He put forth the Monroe Doctrine establishing the U.S. sphere of influence in the Western Hemisphere that became the foundation of U.S. foreign policy. (p. 261)

Morse, Samuel F. B. (1791–1872) American artist and inventor, he applied scientists' discoveries of electricity and magnetism to develop the telegraph, which soon sent messages all across the country. (pp. 364, 365)



Mott, Lucretia (1793–1880) American reformer, she planned the Seneca Falls Convention with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the first organized meeting for women's rights in the United States. (p. 426)

O

O'Connor, Sandra Day (1930–) Associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, she was the first woman appointed to the Court. (p. 148)

Osceola (c.1804–1838) Florida Seminole leader, he resisted removal by the U.S. government despite an earlier treaty that Seminole leaders had been forced to sign. He was eventually captured and died in prison. (p. 297)

P

Paine, Thomas (1737–1809) American political philosopher and author, he urged an immediate declaration of independence from England in his anonymously and simply written pamphlet, *Common Sense*. (p. 83)

Paul, Alice (1885–1977) American social reformer, suffragist, and activist, she was the founder of the organization that became the National Woman's Party (NWP) that worked to obtain women's suffrage. (p. 624)

Penn, William (1644–1718) Quaker leader who founded a colony for Quakers in Pennsylvania; the colony provided an important example of representative self-government and became a model of freedom and tolerance. (p. 50)

Perry, Oliver Hazard (1785–1819) American naval captain who put together the fleet that defeated the British at the Battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812. (p. 247)

Pershing, John J. (1860–1948) American army commander, he commanded the expeditionary force sent into Mexico to find Pancho Villa. He was the major general and commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I. (p. 661)

Pickett, George (1825–1875) American general in the Confederate army, he was famed for Pickett's Charge, a failed but heroic effort at Cemetery Ridge in the Battle of Gettysburg, often considered a turning point of the Civil War. (p. 499)

Pierce, Franklin (1804–1869) Democratic candidate for president in 1852 and the fourteenth president of the United States, he made the Gadsden Purchase, which opened the Northwest for settlement, and passed the unpopular Kansas-Nebraska Act. (p. 445)

Pike, Zebulon (1779–1813) Army officer sent on a mission to explore the West, he was ordered to find the headwaters of the Red River. He attempted to climb what is now known as Pikes Peak in Colorado. (p. 238)

Pizarro (puh-ZAHR-oh), **Francisco** (c. 1475–1541) Spanish conquistador who sailed with Balboa on the discovery of the Pacific Ocean, he later pursued rumors of golden cities in the Andes Mountains of South America and conquered the Inca Empire. (p. 21)

Pocahontas (c.1595–1617) American Indian princess, she saved the life of John Smith when he was captured and sentenced to death by the Powhatan. She was later taken prisoner by the English, converted to Christianity, and married colonist John Rolfe. (p. 37)

Poe, Edgar Allan (1809–1849) American writer, he is famed for his haunting poem “The Raven,” as well as many other chilling or romantic stories and poems. He is credited with creating the first detective story, *The Gold Bug*. (p. 407)

Polk, James K. (1795–1849) Eleventh president of the United States, he settled the Oregon boundary with Great Britain and successfully conducted the Mexican-American War. (p. 317)

Pontiac (c.1720–1769) Ottawa chief who united the Great Lakes’ Indians to try to halt the advance of European settlements, he attacked British forts in a rebellion known as Pontiac’s Rebellion; he eventually surrendered in 1766. (p. 61)



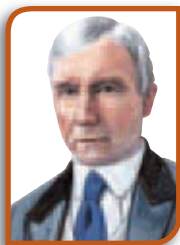
Powderly, Terence V. (1849–1924) American labor leader for the Knights of Labor, he removed the secrecy originally surrounding the organization, leading to its becoming the first truly national American labor union. (p. 585)

Pulitzer, Joseph (1847–1911) American journalist and newspaper publisher, he established the Pulitzer Prize for public service and advancement of education. (p. 646)

R

Revels, Hiram (1822–1901) American clergyman, educator, and politician, he became the first African American in the U.S. Senate. (p. 525)

Rockefeller, John D. (1839–1937) American industrialist and philanthropist, he made a fortune in the oil business and used vertical and horizontal integration to establish a monopoly on the steel business. (pp. 580, 583)



Roosevelt, Theodore (1858–1919) Twenty-sixth president of the United States after William McKinley was assassinated, he organized the first volunteer cavalry regiment known as the Rough Riders which fought in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. As president, he acquired the Panama Canal Zone, and announced the Roosevelt Corollary, making the United States the defender of the Western Hemisphere. (pp. 627, 655)

S

Sacagawea (sak-uh-juh-WEE-uh) (1786?–1812) Shoshone woman who, along with her French fur-trapper husband, accompanied and aided Lewis and Clark on their expedition. (p. 238)

Santa Anna, Antonio López de (1794–1876) Mexican general and politician, he was president of Mexico and became a dictator. He fought in the Texas Revolution and seized the Alamo but was defeated and captured by Sam Houston at San Jacinto. (p. 313)

Scott, Dred (1795?–1858) Enslaved African who filed suit for his freedom stating that his time living in a free state made him a free man; the Supreme Court ruling known as the *Dred Scott* decision upheld slavery and found the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional. (p. 451)

Scott, Winfield (1786–1866) American general, he served as commander in the Mexican War and used a two-part strategy against the South in the Civil War; he wanted to destroy the South’s economy with a naval blockade and gain control of the Mississippi River. (p. 475)

Sequoya (between 1760 and 1770–1843) American Indian scholar and craftsman, he created a writing system for the Cherokee language and taught literacy to many Cherokee. (p. 295)

Serra (ser-rah), **Junípero** (hoo-NEE-pay-roh) (1713–1784) Spanish Franciscan missionary to California, he planned or founded numerous missions all along the Pacific coast and founded San Francisco in an effort to spread Christianity. (p. 22)

Seward, William H. (1801–1872) American politician, who as Secretary of State was laughed at for “Seward’s Folly,” the purchase of Alaska from Russia for less than two cents an acre, which added approximately 600,000 square miles of land to the United States. (p. 641)

Shays, Daniel (1747?–1825) Revolutionary War officer who led Shays’s Rebellion, an uprising of farmers in western Massachusetts that shut down the courts so that farmers would not lose their farms for tax debts. He was defeated and condemned to death, but pardoned. (p. 123)

Sherman, William Tecumseh (1820–1891) American Union army officer, his famous March to the Sea captured Atlanta, Georgia, marking an important turning point in the war. (p. 501)

Singer, Isaac (1811–1875) American inventor; he patented an improved sewing machine and by 1860 was the largest manufacturer of sewing machines in the country. (p. 367)

Sitting Bull (c.1831–1890) American Indian leader who became the head chief of the entire Sioux nation, he encouraged other Sioux leaders to resist government demands to buy lands on the Black Hills reservations. (p. 556)

Slater, Samuel (1768–1835) English industrialist who brought a design for a textile mill to America, he is considered the founder of the American cotton industry. (p. 348)

Smith, John (c.1580–1631) English colonist to the Americas who helped found Jamestown Colony and encouraged settlers to work harder and build better housing. (p. 37)

Squanto (?–1622) Patuxet Indian who was captured and enslaved in Spain but later escaped to England and then America; he taught the Pilgrims native farming methods and helped them establish relations with the Wampanoag, the Indians at the feast later known as Thanksgiving. (p. 43)

Stanford, Leland (1824–1893) American railroad builder and politician, he established the California Central Pacific Railroad and founded Stanford University. (pp. 581, 583)

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady (1815–1902) American woman suffrage leader, she organized the Seneca Falls Convention with Lucretia Mott. The convention was the first organized meeting for women's rights in the United States, which launched the suffrage movement. (pp. 426, 429)



Stevens, Thaddeus (1792–1868) American lawyer and politician, he was the leader of the Radical Republicans in the Reconstruction effort and was an opponent and critic of Andrew Johnson's policies. He sought economic justice for freedmen and poor southerners. (p. 519)

Stone, Lucy (1818–1893) American woman suffragist, she was a well-known and accomplished antislavery speaker who supported the women's rights movement. (p. 427)

Stowe, Harriet Beecher (1811–1896) American author and daughter of Lyman Beecher, she was an abolitionist and author of the famous antislavery novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (p. 443)

Stuyvesant (STY-vuh-suhnt), **Peter** (c.1610–1672) Director general of the Dutch New Netherland colony, he was forced to surrender New Netherland to the English. (p. 37)

Sutter, John (1803–1880) American pioneer who built Sutter's Fort, a trading post on the California frontier; gold was discovered, leading to the California gold rush. (p. 327)

T

Taft, William Howard (1857–1930) Twenty-seventh president of the United States, he angered progressives by moving cautiously toward reforms and by supporting the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, which did not lower tariffs very much. He lost Roosevelt's support and was defeated for a second term. (p. 629)

Taney (TAW-nee), **Roger B.** (1777–1864) U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice, he wrote the majority opinion in the *Dred Scott* decision, stating that African Americans were not citizens and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. (p. 452)

Taylor, Frederick W. (1856–1915) American efficiency engineer, he introduced the manufacturing system known as scientific management that viewed workers as mechanical parts of the production process, not as human beings. (p. 584)

Tecumseh (1768–1813) Shawnee chief who attempted to form an Indian confederation to resist white settlement in the Northwest Territory. (p. 242)

Thoreau, Henry David (1817–1862) American writer and transcendentalist philosopher, he studied nature and published a magazine article, "Civil Disobedience," as well as his famous book, *Walden Pond*. (p. 405)

Truth, Sojourner (c.1797–1883) American evangelist and reformer, she was born an enslaved African but was later freed and became a speaker for abolition and women's suffrage. (p. 418)

Tubman, Harriet (c.1820–1913) American abolitionist who escaped slavery and assisted other enslaved Africans to escape; she is the most famous Underground Railroad conductor and is known as the Moses of her people. (p. 420)

Turner, Nat (1800–1831) American slave leader, he claimed that divine inspiration had led him to end the slavery system. Called Nat Turner's Rebellion, the slave revolt was the most violent one in U.S. history; he was tried, convicted, and executed. (p. 390)

Tweed, William Marcy (1823–1878) American politician, he gained control of New York City's Tammany Hall political machine and became known as Boss Tweed. He was convicted of stealing from the New York City treasury. (p. 607)

V

Vallejo, Mariano Guadalupe (1808–1890) American soldier and politician, he increased settlement in

northern California and became a rich cattleman. He helped in the effort to get statehood for California. (p. 319)

Van Buren, Martin (1782–1862) American politician and secretary of state under Andrew Jackson, he later became the eighth president of the United States. (p. 286)

Vesey, Denmark (c.1767–1822) American insurrectionist, he was brought to America as a slave but purchased his own freedom. He planned a large slave uprising in South Carolina and was tried and hanged along with 36 others accused of plotting the rebellion. (p. 390)

Villa, Francisco “Pancho” (1878–1923) Mexican bandit and revolutionary leader, he led revolts against Carranza and Huerta. He was pursued by the U.S. but evaded General Pershing. (p. 661)

W

Washington, Booker T. (1856–1915) African American educator and civil rights leader, he was born into slavery and later became head of the Tuskegee Institute for career training for African Americans. He was an advocate for conservative social change. (p. 624)

Washington, George (1732–1799) Revolutionary War hero and Patriot leader, he served as a representative to the Continental Congresses, commanded the Continental Army, and was unanimously elected to two terms as president of the United States. (pp. 80, 82)



Webster, Daniel (1782–1852) American lawyer and statesman, he spoke out against nullification and states' rights, believing that the country should stay unified. (p. 290)

Wells, Ida B. (1862–1931) African American journalist and anti-lynching activist, she was part-owner and editor of the *Memphis Free Speech*. (p. 624)

Whitman, Walt (1819–1892) American poet, he gained recognition abroad and later at home for unrhymed works of poetry praising the United States, Americans, democracy, and individualism. (p. 407)

Whitney, Eli (1765–1825) American inventor whose cotton gin changed cotton harvesting procedures and enabled large increases in cotton production; he introduced the technology of mass production through the development of interchangeable parts in gun-making. (p. 349)

Wilder, Laura Ingalls (1867–1957) American writer and frontierswoman who wrote a well-known series of children's books based on her own experiences, including the classic *Little House on the Prairie*. (p. 562)

Wilson, Woodrow (1856–1924) Twenty-eighth president of the United States, his reform legislation was given the name New Freedom, and it included three constitutional amendments: direct election of senators, prohibition, and women's suffrage. He created the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Trade Commission, and he enacted child labor laws. (p. 629)

Winnemucca, Sarah (1844–1891) Paiute Indian reformer, she was an activist for Indian rights and lectured specifically about the problems of the reservation system. (p. 558)

Winthrop, John (1588–1649) Leader of the Massachusetts Bay Colony who led Puritan colonists to Massachusetts to establish an ideal Christian community; he later became the colony's first governor. (p. 44)

Wright, Orville (1871–1948) and **Wilbur** (1867–1912) American pioneers of aviation, they went from experiments with kites and gliders to piloting the first successful gas-powered airplane flight and later founded the American Wright Company to manufacture airplanes. (p. 578)

Y

Young, Brigham (1801–1877) American religious leader who headed the Mormon Church after the murder of Joseph Smith, he moved the community to Utah, leading thousands along what came to be known as the Mormon Trail to the main settlement at Salt Lake City. (p. 311)

Z

Zapata, Emiliano (1879–1919) Mexican revolutionary, he was a guerrilla leader helping Madera overthrow Díaz. He was a champion of farmers and revolted against Carranza. (p. 661)

English and Spanish Glossary

MARK	AS IN	RESPELLING	EXAMPLE
a	<u>al</u> phabet	a	*AL-fuh-bet
ā	Asia	ay	AY-zhuh
ä	<u>car</u> t, <u>top</u>	ah	KAHRT, TAH ^P
e	<u>let</u> , <u>ten</u>	e	LET, TEN
ē	<u>even</u> , <u>leaf</u>	ee	EE-vuhn, LEEF
i	<u>it</u> , <u>tip</u> , <u>Brit</u> ish	i	IT, TIP, BRIT-ish
ī	<u>site</u> , <u>buy</u> , <u>Ohio</u>	y	SYT, BY, OH-HY-oh
	<u>iris</u>	eye	EYE-ris
k	<u>car</u> d	k	KAHRD
ō	<u>over</u> , <u>rainbow</u>	oh	OH-vuhr, RAYN-boh
ú	<u>book</u> , <u>wood</u>	oo	BOOHK, WOOHD
ò	<u>all</u> , <u>or</u> chid	aw	AWL, AWR-kid
òi	<u>foil</u> , <u>coin</u>	oy	FOYL, KOYN
au	<u>out</u>	ow	OWT
ə	<u>cup</u> , <u>butter</u>	uh	KUHP, BUHT-uh ^r
ü	<u>rule</u> , <u>food</u>	oo	ROOL, FOOD
yü	<u>few</u>	yoo	FYOO
zh	<u>vision</u>	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 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 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 Orleans (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)

Revolta 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)

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)
tienas 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)

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

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 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)

Revolta 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 noroeste, 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 Judicatura 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)

- 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)

M

- 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** 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 Missouri** (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)

- 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 Oregon ruta de 2,000 millas que cruzaba las Grandes Planicies desde el oeste de Missouri hasta el Territorio de Oregon (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)

matanza 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)

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 advirtiéndole 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

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, esparcimiento 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 restringieran 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)

subsidio 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 abolió 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 contarían 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 (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)

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)

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<i>c</i> = chart	<i>m</i> = map
<i>f</i> = feature	<i>p</i> = photo
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