

Glossary

A

abolition the movement to do away with slavery (8)

amendment an addition or change to a constitution or other document (3)

antebellum era the time in nineteenth-century America before the Civil War began in 1861 (7)

Antifederalists those who opposed the new government established by the U.S. Constitution (6)

appropriate to set aside a sum of money for a specific purpose (5)

archaeologist a scientist who studies and interprets artifacts of past human life (4)

armistice an agreement to stop fighting; the end of World War I (11)

Articles of Confederation the country's first constitution (6)

artisan a skilled craftsperson (7)

assembly line an arrangement of workers, machines, and equipment in which the product passes from operation to operation until completed (12)

atlatl a carved stick that had a base at right angles to the shaft, used to throw a spear with more force and speed (4)

auction a sale to the highest bidder (11)

B

backcountry the land that was "back" of the land near the coast (5)

bald a mountain area, usually above 6,000 feet in elevation, where few trees grow (1)

barrier island one of a long chain of sand spits found off the North Carolina coast (1)

bicameral having two houses (like a legislature) (3)

bill a proposed law (3)

Bill of Rights the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, which protect our basic rights (3)

biological resource a natural resource that is a plant or animal and is renewable (2)

biotechnology the use of living organisms to make or modify products (15)

Black Codes a series of laws passed during Reconstruction that recognized some rights of the freedmen but also denied freedmen many rights that whites took for granted (9)

blockade runner a low-lying steamship painted gray to match the ocean and fool pursuers; it would be able to slip through the naval blockade (9)

bond a document that serves as proof of a debt and that requires the payment of the debt plus interest (2)

boycott to refuse to participate in something or buy something until certain conditions are met (5)

bright leaf tobacco tobacco cured by controlled heat, which turned the leaf yellow; flue-cured tobacco (10)

buffalo a man in the Tidewater who hid in the swamps to avoid fighting for the Confederacy (9)

busing the practice of taking children on buses to schools outside their neighborhood to achieve racial balance (13)

bypass a road that goes around a city to avoid downtown congestion (13)

C

canal a man-made water channel (7)

cape a large portion of land extending into an ocean or other large body of water (1)

capital resource a tool used in the production of goods and services (2)

Carolina bays elongated depressions in the ground found in the Coastal Plain (1)

carpetbagger a man who came from the North to North Carolina or other southern states to gain power and fortune after the Civil War (9)

ceremonial center an area built by Mississippians that allowed them to come together for religious worship, recreation, and fellowship (4)

certificate of deposit (CD) a bank certificate that earns interest for a specific period of time (2)

charter a type of document issued by a monarch (4)

city council the governing body of North Carolina's cities (3)

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) a New Deal program in which young men lived in camps and performed public works projects; they were fed and housed and given money to share with their families back home (12)

civil rights the rights of citizens (13)

Civil Rights Act of 1964 legislation that made it illegal for any government office or place of business that served the public to practice segregation (13)

clan an extended family of people with a common ancestor (4)

climate long-term atmospheric conditions (1)

clubbing combining surplus crops into one large load and trusting friends and neighbors to take them to market (7)

Coastal Plain region that part of North Carolina that lies between the Tidewater and the Piedmont (1)

Cold War the hostilities between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II; it was "cold" because it was fought mainly with words and diplomacy (13)

collateral something pledged to guarantee the repayment of a loan (10)

collective bargaining the ability of a union to speak for all the workers in negotiations with an employer (12)

colony a group of people who settle in a distant land but are still under the rule of their native land (4)

Columbian Exchange the exchange of plants, animals, foods, people, diseases, and ideas between the Old World and New World (4)

command economy an economy in which the government directs the system and tries to control how producers answer the four basic economic questions (2)

Committees of Safety organizations set up in counties once the Revolutionary War started to keep order and provide government (6)

common school a school where even the most "common" family could send children to learn "the rudiments of education" (7)

community college system state schools that provide the first two years of college education; were originally "industrial schools" established by counties (13)

commute to go to and from work (13)

compromise an agreement where each side gives up something and gets something it wants (6)

Compromise of 1850 an agreement that allowed California to enter the Union as a free state, instituted a stronger fugitive slave law, and ended slave trading in the District of Columbia but allowed DC residents to keep the slaves they already had (8)

compulsory education a requirement that every child attend school until a specific age, unless there was a family situation that required the child to work (11)

Confederate States of America a government formed by the southern states that seceded from the Union in the early 1860s (9)

Confiscation Act a law passed by the new state saying that those who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new state could have their property taken away (6)

conjurer a "medicine man," who was supposedly able to cast spells (4)

conscript to force to join the military; to draft (9)

consensus general agreement (3)

consolidated high school a centrally located school for grades nine through twelve; usually combined several smaller schools into one larger school that had more teachers and offered more courses (13)

constituent a person in a legislator's district (3)

consumer a person who satisfies a need or want by buying a good or service (2)

Consumer Price Index (CPI) an economic indicator that measures prices (2)

Council of State nine state officials who are elected directly by the people to perform specific tasks (3)

county commission the key body for county government (3)

county seat the municipality where the county's courthouse and government are located (3)

cove a valley where streams cut out swaths wide enough for farming (1)

credit the ability to buy something now and pay for it later or over a period of time (2)

crossroads hamlets small towns that provided goods and services to nearby farmers (1)

Culpeper's Rebellion a political struggle over control of the Albemarle that arose after the Lords Proprietors tried to enforce the Navigation Acts (5)

cultural renewal an effort to find out the best things about the past and continue to use them (14)

culture the beliefs, traditions, music, art, and social institutions of a group of people who share common experiences (4)

curriculum courses offered at an educational institution (7)

customs duty a fee paid when a good was shipped out of a port (5)

D

Declaration of Independence the 1776 document issued by the Continental Congress by which the colonies declared their independence from Great Britain (3)

Declaration of Rights a list included with the first state constitution that set out the rights and protections of citizens (6)

demand the quantity of a good or service consumers are willing to buy (2)

democracy control of a group or country by its members (3)

Democratic Party political party strengthened by Andrew Jackson in the 1830s; it supported less interference by government (7)

depression a serious downturn in economic activity; sales of goods and prices fall, manufacturing decreases, businesses close, banks fail, and people lose their jobs (12)

dialect a variation in the pronunciation of words (4)

discrimination ill treatment, usually based on race, gender, class, or some other category instead of who a person is (13)

disfranchisement the loss of the right to vote (11)

E

economist a person who studies the economy (2)

economy how people manage material resources in a community or other organized body, like a single household, city, state, nation, or the world (2)

ecosystem all the living organisms in an area and how they interact with one another (15)

Edenton Tea Party a meeting in 1774 in which 51 women from the Albemarle Sound, led by Penelope Barker, promised they would drink no more British tea or use other imported materials (6)

elastic clause a clause in Article I of the U.S. Constitution that empowers Congress to make all laws “necessary and proper” for carrying out the expressed powers granted in the Constitution (3)

Electoral College the body that chooses the president and vice president (3)

elevation height above sea level (1)

emancipation the legal freeing of a slave by a master (7)

embargo a government order that limits trade in some way (8)

enumerated powers those powers specifically given to Congress in the Constitution (3)

equalization the funding of schools in poorer counties at a greater rate than in richer counties (11)

Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) a proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would forbid discrimination against someone because of gender; the amendment failed to be ratified (14)

estuary a place where fresh water and salt water meet (1)

evolution the theory that man developed from earlier, simpler life forms (12)

expedition a journey for a specific purpose (4)

expenses the spending of some or all income for needs and wants (2)

extortion charging illegal fees (5)

exurbs the outlying areas ringing the growing cities (15)

F

Fall Line an imaginary line that divides the Piedmont from the Coastal Plain; it extends from near Roanoke Rapids southwest past Raleigh and Fayetteville (1)

farmer cooperative store a store that bought supplies, such as fertilizer, in bulk, which lowered the cost to the farmers (10)

Farmers' Alliance an organization to help farmers, founded in the late 1800s (10)

Federalists those in favor of the new government established by the U.S. Constitution (6)

felony a serious crime such as murder that is punishable by death or a significant prison term and loss of some privileges of citizenship (3)

Founding Fathers the leaders who planned how the government of the United States would be organized (3)

franchise a business granted a special right to sell a product or service in a certain area (14)

free black a black person who was not a slave (7)

freedmen newly freed slaves (9)

Freedmen's Bureau a federal agency set up by Congress in 1865 to provide food, clothing, shelter, and education for the former slaves (9)

freedom riders whites and blacks who, together, rode public buses and attempted to integrate bus stations along their route (13)

free soil the belief that the national government had the right to keep slavery from spreading into new territories (8)

French and Indian War war fought in North America from 1754 to 1763 between France and Great Britain over which European kingdom would control North America (5)

furnishing merchant a storekeeper who let farmers buy fertilizer, seed, tools, and other supplies to make a crop (10)

Fusionists members of the Populist and Republican parties who cooperated to elect statewide officials in the late 1890s (10)

G

Gadsden Purchase a purchase by the United States in 1853 of the southern part of New Mexico for \$10 million; it fixed the southern U.S. border (8)

General Assembly the name of North Carolina's legislature today (3); the lawmaking body made up of representatives from the various necks (5)

geography the study of the physical features of Earth and its atmosphere and how these affect human activities (1)

girdling the process of stripping bark from around the trunk of a tree; which killed the tree in time (5)

globalization the development of an increasingly worldwide economy marked by free trade and reliance on cheaper foreign labor (2)

global warming the gradual rise of temperatures on Earth (14)

goods tangible items such as food, clothing, houses, and furniture (2)

graded school a school that required students to pass certain tests before proceeding to the next step, or grade (10)

grandfather clause a rule that provided an exception to the literacy requirement for voting; it stated that any man whose father or grandfather had voted before 1867 could vote anyway, because that family had always done so (11)

Granville District land given to Lord Granville as his share of the colony (5)

Great Migration the movement of blacks from across the South to the northern cities (11)

Great Recession the sharp downturn in economic activity between 2008 and 2013, which is considered the largest downturn since the Great Depression (2)

gristmill a place to grind grain into flour (5)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) the total value of the final goods and services produced in the United States in a certain time period, usually a year (2)

Gulf Stream the ocean current that runs northward along the North Carolina coast; it carries warm water from the Gulf of Mexico across the Atlantic (1)

H

Halifax Resolves a document issued by the Provincial Congress that authorized the delegates to the Continental Congress to join other colonies in seeking independence (6)

headwaters springs from which rivers arise (1)

historic preservation an effort to save and restore landmark buildings, those structures that help tell local histories (14)

Home Guard older men of a county who were charged with defending their neighborhoods during the Civil War (9)

human resource a person who produces goods or services (2)

humidity a measure of the amount of moisture in the air (1)

hurricane a tropical storm that brings high winds and heavy rains (1)

hydroelectricity water-powered electricity (11)

immunity resistance to disease (4)

impeach to file charges against a public official for wrongdoing while in office (9)

implied powers those powers given to Congress in the elastic clause (3)

impresment the British strategy in the early 1800s of kidnapping American sailors and pressing them into service for the British navy (8)

income money that an individual acquires (2)

Indian Removal Act a law, passed by Congress in 1830, that called for all Native Americans to be moved to the western territories (8)

inflation a continual increase in the price of goods and services (2)

inlet a break in the barrier islands that allows seawater to come in and out with the tides (1)

integration the process of bringing different groups (races) into society as equals (13)

interest money paid for the use of money (2)

internal improvements expenditures for transportation, such as railroads and canals (7)

interstate banking the ability of banks to have branches in other states (14)

interstate highway system a multilane, limited-access system of roads set up by the federal government in 1956 to connect all parts of the nation (13)

investment money spent on something with the goal of making a profit (2)

J

Jim Crow laws segregation laws that separated the races, particularly in public places like city parks and graded schools; named after an old minstrel show that made blacks look foolish and dependent (11)

judicial review the authority of the U.S. Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress and state legislatures, and actions taken by the executive branch (3)

juror a citizen selected for jury duty (3)

K

Kansas-Nebraska Act legislation of 1854 to organize new territories of Kansas and Nebraska, with popular sovereignty available in the territories (8)

Kirk-Holden War Governor Holden's use of the state militia (under the command of Colonel George Kirk) to stop the Klan from taking over key places in the state (9)

Ku Klux Klan an organization that developed into a secret, racist organization whose purpose was to return political and social control to native whites (9)

L

Literary Fund a fund established by the legislature in 1825 whose revenues could be used to help build schools (7)

literate able to read and write (7)

Live at Home Program Governor Gardner's program where farm families used seeds bought by local governments to grow more food and raise the necessities they usually bought at the store (12)

lobbyist a person paid to represent an interest group and present the views of their organization to lawmakers (3)

Lord Proprietor one of eight English aristocrats to whom King Charles II gave a charter for the Carolina colony (5)

Lost Colony name given to the missing Roanoke residents from the White colony (4)

M

manifest destiny the idea that the United States had been "chosen" to control all the land between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (8)

market economy an economy in which decisions are made at an individual, rather than a government, level (2)

martial law the use of military forces to keep order (9)

matrilineal refers to a society where the family line is traced through the mother ("matri") (4)

Mecklenburg Resolves a series of statements made by Mecklenburg's Committee of Safety that recommended that North Carolina declare itself independent (6)

metropolitan an area that has a concentration of people, jobs, services, and entertainment; refers to a city and surrounding suburbs and smaller cities (14)

militia a group of citizen soldiers (5)

millennium the thousand years when each year would start with 2 (15)

mill village a cluster of housing, usually on the edge of town, where the company owned the houses and provided stores and schools (1)

mineral resource a nonrenewable natural substance found inside Earth that is formed by slow geological processes (2)

minimum wage the least amount an employer can pay a worker for a certain number of hours (12)

Missouri Compromise an 1820 agreement that brought Missouri into the Union as a slave state and Maine as a free state and allowed slavery south of a line drawn westward from the southern border of Missouri and forbade slavery north of the line (8)

monadnock a geological condition where a point of land stands out because all around it the land has been eroded (1)

monarchy a form of government ruled by a king or queen, who is in place for life and selected based on ancestry (3)

money supply the amount of currency and coin available for each person (10)

monopoly exclusive control, as of an industry (10)

moonshine illegally made alcohol; so-called because it was made at night to hide the smoke (12)

Moral Monday movement opponents of the Tea Party movement who protested in the state legislative building to disrupt proceedings and call attention to their grievances (15)

Mountains region that part of North Carolina that lies between the Piedmont region and the state of Tennessee (1)

municipality a city with its own government (3)

mutual fund a collection of stocks and bonds in which many investors pool their money and buy shares (2)

N

NASCAR an acronym for the National Association of Stock Car Automobile Racing (1)

natural resource something that comes from Earth or nature and is useful to humans (2)

naval blockade the use of a fleet of ships to prevent supply ships from reaching ports (9)

naval stores pitch, turpentine, and tar, which were needed to seal wooden ships and keep them from leaking on oceangoing voyages (5)

Navigation Acts laws passed in the 1660s that listed which colonial goods would be subject to customs duties (5)

neck a peninsula located only in the northeastern corner of North Carolina (5)

needs goods required for survival (2)

New Deal measures passed by Congress during President Franklin D. Roosevelt's terms that were intended to help the economy recover from the Great Depression by regulating how much factories and farms could operate and how much they could make (12)

normal school a teacher-training institution (10)

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) an agreement among Canada, the United States, and Mexico that made trade among the three countries much easier (15)

North Carolina Colonization Society an organization that worked to pay the ship passage back to Africa for free blacks who wished to move there (9)

North Carolina Fund a fund established by the state in 1963 that was intended to help rural black farm families of the east and inhabitants of mountain coves become self supporting (13)

North Carolina Manumission Society an organization founded in 1816 by Quakers in the Uwharries, which raised money to buy slaves from their masters (9)

no-till farming a type of agriculture where planting is done through the residue of previous plantings and weeds (2)

nullification the idea of voiding and not following national laws within a state (8)

O

organic farming agriculture where no industrially produced fertilizers or pesticides are used (15)

outlier a man from the Uwharries who hid rather than fight for the Confederacy (9)

overdraft writing a check for more than is in the checking account; “bouncing a check” (2)

Overmountain Men westerners who crossed the Blue Ridge and trapped the Tories at the Battle of Kings Mountain (6)

P

paradox a situation where initial appearances are misleading to people (11)

pardon an act of forgiving someone for their actions (6)

parity the amount of money needed to make a minimum profit (12)

Peace Movement the proposal by William Holden to seek a separate peace with the North in the Civil War (9)

pemmican a long-lasting and nourishing food made by grinding together meat, nuts, and grease (4)

Piedmont region that part of North Carolina that lies between the Coastal Plain and the Mountains (1)

plank road a road made out of planks laid out like a deck across the roadbed (7)

plantation a farm large enough to be strictly organized to produce both enough food for subsistence and surplus staple crops that could make money for the owners (7)

pocosin “a swamp on a hill”; a swamp made up of peat that fills with water when the water level is high (1)

political action committee (PAC) a group that tries to keep the public informed and tries to influence legislators to favor its position (3)

popular sovereignty rule by the people through their votes (3)

Populist Party a political party formed in the 1890s that supported the interests of farmers; the People’s Party (10)

prairie land with more open grassland than woods (5)

precipitation rain, snow, sleet, and hail (1)

price gouging charging a higher price than is “fair” (9)

Proclamation of 1763 a ruling forbidding settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains; intended to stop conflicts between the Native Americans and the settlers (6)

producer a person or group of people who use resources to make goods or provide services (2)

profit the amount left over after costs are subtracted from the price (2)

progress industrial development (11)

prohibition a policy making it illegal to make, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages (11)

protective tariff a tariff that added a tax to manufactured goods imported from other countries; this would encourage Americans to buy goods made in the United States (8)

Provincial Congress a legislative body established in 1774 to govern the colony when Governor Martin disbanded the Assembly (6)

Q

quarters the area where slave housing was located (7)

quit-rent an old form of payment that had existed for centuries in Europe; an annual land tax paid to the Proprietors (5)

R

ratify to approve (3)

rationing limiting the amount of any item that can be bought (12)

recession an economic slowdown (7)

Reconstruction the steps taken to restore the southern states to the Union and rebuild the South (9)

referendum a vote of the people on a particular issue (11)

refugee a person fleeing danger or persecution (5)

region a specific area where the lay of the land and the habits of the people are much the same (1)

Regulator a backcountry resident who protested the corruption of backcountry officials (5)

relief money and goods given to people in special need (12)

repossess to take back the ownership of something (2)

republic a country in which citizens rule by voting for their leaders (3)

republicanism a representative form of leadership in which different parts have separate functions (3)

republican simplicity the belief that citizens in a republic should live as simply and independently as possible and depend on themselves, their family, and their neighbors—in that order—for their needs (7)

ridge law legislation aimed at curbing development in the mountains that stated no building could mar the basic shape of the top of a mountain (14)

Rip Van Winkle state North Carolina's nickname in the early 1800s, called that because the state supposedly fell asleep and made little social and economic progress (7)

royal colony a colony governed directly by the king (5)

rural free delivery (RFD) a system of routes for the delivery of mail directly to previously unserved rural areas (11)

S

savanna an area where tall grass mixes with scattered longleaf and other types of pine (1)

scarcity a situation that exists when people and societies try to satisfy unlimited wants with limited resources (2)

secede to withdraw from the Union (8)

secession the action taken if a state decided to leave the Union (9)

secret ballot a method of voting where a voter makes a decision in a private voting booth (12)

sectionalism intense concern for local interests and customs (1)

segregate to separate by race (9)

separate-but-equal concept the concept established in the 1896 U.S. Supreme Court *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision that states could require separate facilities for African Americans if those facilities were equal to those used by whites (13)

service industry companies that provide help (a service) rather than make a product (13)

services work or activities people perform, often for a fee (2)

sharecropping an arrangement where a landowner and a renter split the proceeds from selling the crop raised on the rented land (9)

sheriff the chief law enforcement agent of the county (3)

shopping center a group of stores lined up next to a parking lot (13)

shotgun house a house whose narrow end faced the street with two or three rooms aligned backward with no hallway; so-called because, if all doors were open, a shotgun blast would go through the house without touching anything (11)

sit-in a protest where people enter a public facility and refuse to leave until their demands are heard (13)

slave code rules that defined the social, economic, and physical place of slaves in North Carolina and other states (7)

Social Security Act legislation passed in 1935 to provide workers with a retirement pension and to help them when they were laid off from work (12)

society an orderly community that has some way of making and enforcing laws (3)

sound an inland body of mixed water found throughout much of the Tidewater region (1)

Stamp Act an act of Parliament passed in 1765 that required that tax stamps be used on all kinds of documents (6)

staple crop a crop that made money for the farmer; primarily tobacco and cotton, sometimes also corn, wheat, or rice (7)

states' rights the political position that the states could assert their independence when they believed the federal government was doing something wrong (7)

stock ownership shares in a company (2)

stock market a place where the stock of corporations is bought and sold (12)

stretch-out situation that occurred when mill owners made workers tend more machines than they could properly handle; so-called because workers often had to stretch to reach everything (12)

strike an action where workers refuse to work, usually as a protest over some grievances (11)

subprime loan a loan that is often unlikely to be paid back (15)

subsidy a grant of money (14)

subsistence farming growing what is needed to feed one's family and livestock, then selling the surplus, often to neighbors (7)

suburb a neighborhood at the edge of a community, where houses were put in ordered lines and resembled each other in style (11)

suffrage the right to vote (7)

supply the quantity of a good or service available for sale (2)

T

tax an amount paid by citizens to their governments to support governments and the services they provide (3)

Tea Party movement a national protest group that called for a reduced role of government at all levels in the lives of citizens (15)

Tidewater region that part of North Carolina that lies along the Atlantic Ocean (1)

tobacco allotment a specific amount of land on which to grow tobacco (12)

tobacco price support a minimum price for a tobacco crop; if the market price fell below the minimum price, farmers could store the tobacco, take out a parity loan, and repay the loan when the market price rose above the minimum price (12)

tobacco towns towns where activities focused around the raising of tobacco (1)

toll a payment for something, such as grinding grain or using a road (5)

Tories those who sided with the British during the Revolutionary period (6)

tornado a funnel-shaped storm whose rotating winds can reach over 200 miles per hour (1)

traditional economy an economy that depends on agriculture and bartering, in which economic decisions are often based on customs, beliefs, or habits (2)

Trail of Tears the name given to the journey of the Cherokee and other tribes who were forced from their homes and made to move west to Indian Territory (7)

transition the beginning of important and long-lasting change (10)

U

underemployment the situation when people are employed at less than full-time jobs or at jobs that do not match their training or meet their economic needs (15)

Underground Railroad the informal system of routes and safe houses that helped slaves, mainly from the border states, escape to the North (8)

unemployment the situation in which a person does not have a job but has been actively looking for work in the previous four weeks and is available for work (2)

Unionist leaders who wanted to stay in the Union (9)

United States Constitution the document, written in 1787 and ratified in 1788, that set up our nation's current framework for government (3)

universal education the idea that every child, white and black, should have access to better schools (11)

universal manhood suffrage the ability of all men over the age of 21 to vote regardless of color or economic status (9)

urban renewal the replacement of run-down city buildings; usually applied to poor neighborhoods on the edges of downtowns (14)

urban sprawl unplanned, uncoordinated spread of a city (urban area) (14)

V

veto to deny passage of legislation (3)

Voting Rights Act of 1965 legislation that provided for federal enforcement of voting rights that had been set out in the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution (13)

W

wants goods and services that are not necessary for survival but are desired by people (2)

War of 1812 a war in which the United States fought the British to ensure that Americans could settle the West and be safe from interference on the high seas (7)

weather short-term atmospheric conditions (1)

westerlies winds from the west that bring warmer air in the winter and cooler air in the summer (1)

wetland an area where soil is soaked or flooded with water (1)

Whig Party political party founded in the 1830s to oppose President Andrew Jackson; it supported more government involvement, internal improvements, and education (7)

Whigs those who favored independence from Great Britain (6)

white supremacy the belief that the white race is superior to any other race (10)

XYZ

yeoman farmer a farmer who tilled the land he or some family member owned (7)