

# Glossary

This glossary contains those terms that are in **bold color** in the textbook. The chapter in which the term appears is shown in parentheses following the definition.

## A

**abolition** the movement to do away with something, particularly slavery in the 1800s (7)

**absolute location** identifies a precise position on Earth's surface; often stated in longitude and latitude (1)

**ad valorem tax** a tax on real and personal property that is imposed on the property's fair market value (16)

**affirmative action program** a program designed to provide work and education opportunities for women and minorities (12)

**Agricultural Extension Service** a government agency that gave matching federal funds to states that spent money to teach young people better farming methods (10)

**ally** one who shares a common cause (9)

**al-Qaeda** an extremist group of Islamist terrorists led by Osama bin Laden; responsible for the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks (13)

**annex** to add on, such as adding territory to an existing town, city, or state (7)

**antebellum** the period before the Civil War (7)

**anthropologist** a scientist who studies artifacts, cave drawings, well-traveled pathways, and oral history to learn about the culture of a group (3)

**Antifederalists** those who opposed a strong central government and did not favor ratification of the U.S. Constitution (14)

**antiquities** ancient relics (3)

**Appalachian Plateau region** a physiographic region of Georgia in the far northwestern corner of the state (1)

**appeasement** the policy of giving an aggressor what it wants in order to avoid war (11)

**apprentice** to learn a particular skill or craft from a master craftsman (5)

**aquifer** an underground natural water storage tank (2)

**archaeologist** a scientist who studies artifacts to learn about the lives of early peoples (3)

**armistice** an agreement to stop fighting (10)

**arsenal** an arms storehouse (7)

**Articles of Confederation** the first constitution of the United States; ratified in 1781, it created a weak federal government and was eventually replaced (5)

**artifacts** items such as pottery shards, weapons, tools, and jewelry that were made by humans; could also include fossils (3)

**artisan** a craftsperson (4)

**assessment** the fair market value set on a particular item (16)

**Atlanta Compromise speech** a speech given by Booker T. Washington in 1895 at the Cotton States and International Exposition that proposed that blacks and whites should agree to benefit from each other (10)

**Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway** a 1,000-mile-long inland waterway that runs from New York to Miami, Florida (2)

**Australian ballot** a reform supported by the Populist party in which a ballot is printed by the government, distributed at voting places, and collected in sealed boxes so that the votes would be kept secret (10)

**axis** an imaginary straight line around which an object rotates (1)

## B

**baby boom** a period following World War II in which many children were born (12)

**Back-to-Africa movement** a movement popular in the 1890s that promised cheap transportation to Liberia for African Americans for the purpose of establishing colonies (10)

**bankruptcy** occurs when people or businesses cannot pay their debts and seek the help of the courts to manage their affairs (13)

**barrier island** an island that lies off the coast and protects the beaches by blocking much of the wind, sands, and water that could erode the mainland (1)

**barter economy** an economy based on the ability to trade or exchange goods or services without the use of money (3)

**bauxite** a mineral used in the manufacture of aluminum (9)

**bill** a proposed law (14)

**Bill of Rights** the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution (6)

**Black Code** a set of laws passed by Georgia, and most southern states, after the Civil War to restrict the rights of the freedmen (9)

**blockade** to obstruct or prevent access to (8)

**blockade runner** a ship that slipped around or through a blockade (8)

**Blue Ridge region** a physiographic region of Georgia located in the northeastern part of the state (1)

**blues, the** a form of music that was based on black folk music (11)

**board of commissioners** the elected governing body for most Georgia counties (16)

**boll weevil** a small, grayish, long-snouted beetle that attacked the cotton plant (11)

**bond issue** a way for local governments to raise money for a public project; the amount raised by the bonds must be repaid with interest (16)

**Bourbon Triumvirate** the name given to three Georgia leaders—Joseph E. Brown, Alfred H. Colquitt, and John B. Gordon (9)

**boycott** a protest in which people refuse to buy certain items until specific conditions are met (5)

***Brown v. Board of Education*** a U.S. Supreme Court case in which the Court declared that the separate-but-equal schools were unconstitutional (12)

**budget** a plan for receiving and spending money (14)

**C**

**carpetbagger** a northerner who moved to the South after the Civil War (9)

**cash crop** crops like wheat or cotton that were grown to be sold (6)

**chain gang** a group of prisoners in a county work camp; replaced the convict lease system (10)

**charter** a legal document that grants special rights and privileges (4)

**checks and balances** the system that provides to each branch of government some power that controls or prevents some actions of the other two branches (14)

**citizenship** denotes the rights and responsibilities of a natural-born or naturalized citizen (16)

**civil rights** the rights that a person has simply because

he or she is a citizen (10)

**Civil Rights Act of 1964** federal legislation that refused federal funds to any school system that did not end segregation; the legislation also made racial discrimination in public places, such as theaters, restaurants, and hotels, illegal (12)

**clan** a group of people who believe themselves related by blood (3)

**climate** the type of weather a region experiences over a long period of time (1)

**Coastal Plain region** a physiographic region of Georgia that runs from the coast to the Piedmont Plateau (1)

**Cold War** a period of hostility between the United States and the Soviet Union following World War II (12)

**collective bargaining** discussions between a union and employer to determine such things as working conditions and employees' wages, hours, and benefits (11)

**colony** a group of people who settle in a new land but who keep their ties to their homeland (4)

**commission form** a form of municipal government in which voters elect commissioners, each of whom is the head of a department within city government (16)

**Compromise of 1850** legislation passed by Congress by which California entered the Union as a free state, slave trading was ended in the District of Columbia, Texas gave up its claims to New Mexico in exchange for money, residents of the territories of New Mexico and Utah would be able to determine whether they wanted slavery, and a stronger Fugitive Slave Act was enacted (7)

**Confederate States of America** the name given to the government formed by the southern states that seceded from the Union in the early 1860s (7)

**conscription** the drafting of men to serve in the army (8)

**conservative** favoring traditional values and reluctant to make changes (14)

**constitutionalism** a principle that elected representatives are bound by a written constitution that describes the rights of the people and the framework of the government (14)

**continental shelf** that portion of the continent or the coastal plain that extends into the ocean (1)

**convict lease system** a system in Georgia after the Civil War in which prisoners were leased to companies for their labor; companies were supposed to provide housing and food (9)

**co-op** a cooperative buying store that allows members to buy goods and equipment directly from producers (9)

**council-manager form** a form of municipal government in which voters elect a city council, which hires a city manager responsible for the day-to-day operations of the city (16)

**county** a subdivision of the state set up to carry out certain governmental functions; Georgia has 159 counties (16)

**county seat** the city or town where the county government is located (16)

**county unit system** a procedure for political primaries that gave the more populous counties more unit votes; established by the Neill Primary Act (10)

**court of appeals** the second highest ranking court in the Georgia court system; an appellate court (15)

**crackers** a group of what plantation owners called “undesirable people” who moved from Virginia and the Carolinas to the middle and western parts of the colony (5)

**credit** the ability to buy something now and pay for it later or over a period of time (9)

**culture** the beliefs, traditions, music, art, and social institutions of a group of people who share common experiences (3)

## D

**Declaration of Independence** document issued by the Second Continental Congress by which the delegates stated their intention to be free of British rule (5)

**deficit spending** owing and spending more than is available (5)

**depression** a sharp economic downturn; businesses and banks fail, farmers lose their land, people lose their jobs (6)

**dictator** an individual who rules a country through military might (11)

**discrimination** unfair treatment of a person or group because of prejudice (9)

**disfranchise** to take the right to vote away from someone or some group (9)

**downsizing** occurs when businesses fire or lay off workers to cut costs, maintain profits, and remain competitive with other businesses (13)

**driver** an older slave that a plantation owner thought was loyal and who supervised other slaves (7)

**drought** a lack of precipitation over a period of time that results in water shortages (1)

## E

**economics** the study of how we made decisions to allocate limited resources (natural, human, capital) in order to meet our unlimited wants (3)

**Eighteenth Amendment** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that prohibited the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages (10)

**El Niño** warmer-than-normal Pacific Ocean surface temperatures (1)

**elastic clause** Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, which gives Congress the right to make all laws necessary to carry out its expressed powers (14)

**electoral college** a group of representatives who formally elect the president and vice president; each state has electors equal to the number of its representatives in Congress (14)

**electorate** the voters (14)

**email** messages sent electronically on the computer (13)

**Emancipation Proclamation** a document issued by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862 that freed the slaves in the Confederacy (8)

**embargo** the stopping of all trade with a foreign country (6)

**emigrate** to move to another place (6)

**Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)** a proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution to ensure equal rights for women; the amendment failed to get the required votes (12)

**equator** the imaginary line that goes around the globe exactly halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole (1)

**estuary** a body of water where freshwater rivers and salt water mix; examples include sounds, marsh creeks, and tidal rivers (2)

**expenditure** money spent or paid out (15)

**expressed powers** those powers specifically given to Congress in the U.S. Constitution (14)

## F

**Fall Line** the point at which hilly or mountainous lands meet the coastal plain (1)

**Farmers' Alliance** a farmers organization founded in the late 1870s; it worked for lower railroad freight rates, lower interest rates, and a change in the government's

tight money policy (9)

**fauna** animals, reptiles, birds, and sea life (2)

**federalism** a system in which the national and state governments share authority over the same territory and the same people (14)

**Federalists** those who supported a strong national government and ratification of the U.S. Constitution (14)

**felony** a serious crime such as murder or burglary punishable by a year or more in prison, a fine of at least \$1,000, or both (15)

**Fifteenth Amendment** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1870, that extended the right to vote to all males (9)

**figurehead** a person who is the head of an organization but who has no powers (16)

**fiscal year** a budgetary spending year; Georgia's fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30 (15)

**flora** plants, flowers, and trees (2)

**Fourteenth Amendment** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1868, that granted citizenship to the former slaves and forbade the states from denying anyone the "equal protection of the law" (9)

**freedmen** the former slaves (9)

**Freedmen's Bureau** a federal government organization established in 1865 that helped the newly freed slaves after the Civil War (9)

**free soiler** those people in the Kansas and Nebraska territories who opposed slavery (7)

**free state** a state that did not allow slavery (7)

**French and Indian War** the war that took place in North America from 1754 to 1763 in which the French and their Indian allies fought the British for control of the Ohio River Valley (5)

**freshwater slough** small ponds, freshwater marshes, and swamps (2)

## G

**garrison** a fort where troops are housed (4)

**General Assembly** the legislature of the state of Georgia; consists of a senate and a house of representatives (6)

**general election** an election held in November in at least every even-numbered year to choose major federal and state officials (16)

**general local option sales tax** a countywide sales tax added onto and collected at the same time as the state base sales tax (16)

**geography** the science of studying Earth as the home of humans (1)

**Georgia Act** legislation passed by Congress in 1869 that returned Georgia to military rule and required the state to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment (9)

**Georgia Regional Transportation Authority** a group established in 1999 to combat air pollution, traffic congestion, and poorly planned development in the Metropolitan Atlanta area (13)

**gerrymander** to draw up an election district in such a way that it benefits a certain group (10)

**G. I. Bill** legislation passed by Congress in 1944 that made low-cost loans to veterans and gave returning soldiers the opportunity for a college education; the Serviceman's Readjustment Act (11)

**global warming** the raising of the average temperature on Earth due to an excess of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere (1)

**good** any item that can be bought, sold, or traded (3)

**governor** the head of the executive branch of the state government (15)

**grandfather clause** a clause inserted in the Georgia constitution in 1908 that stated only those men whose fathers or grandfathers had been eligible to vote in 1867 were eligible to vote; the clause disfranchised most of Georgia's African Americans (10)

**grand jury** a group of citizens who determine whether or not a person accused of a crime should be indicted and required to stand trial (15)

**Grange** the Patrons of Husbandry, a farmers' organization, organized in 1867; it influenced the establishment of a state department of agriculture (9)

**Great Compromise** a compromise at the Constitutional Convention in which the states agreed that the House of Representatives would be based on proportional representation and the Senate would have equal representation (14)

**Great Depression** a severe economic downturn that began with the stock market crash of 1929 and lasted until World War II (11)

**Great Migration** the movement of southern blacks from the South to the North; it began after World War I and lasted until the 1960s (11)

## H

**headright system** a system of distributing land by which each white male as the "head" of a family had

the “right” to receive up to 1,000 acres (6)

**hemisphere** one-half of a sphere (1)

**Holocaust** the name given to the systematic extermination of 6 million Jews and other “undesirables” during World War II (11)

**HOPE scholarship program** a scholarship program established in 1993 that provides money for tuition, fees, and books for Georgia high school students who graduate with a B average and who choose to attend one of Georgia’s public colleges or universities; students who choose to attend a private Georgia college or university may be eligible for scholarships of up to \$3,000 (13)

**horticulture** the science of cultivating plants and trees (3)

**hurricane** a tropical storm spawned when waters of 80°F or more transform the heat energy of tropical waters into strong winds and heavy waves (1)

## I

**impeach** to bring charges against a public official while that person is still in office (9)

**implied powers** powers not specifically stated in the Constitution but derived from Congress’s right to make all laws necessary to carry out its expressed powers (14)

**indentured servant** a person who agreed to work for someone for a set period of time in exchange for passage to the New World (4)

**independence** political or economic freedom (5)

**inflation** a general increase in the prices of goods and services over time (8)

**infrastructure** basic facilities such as roads, bridges, and ports (13)

**injunction** a court order stating that something must or must not be done (10)

**integrate** to open something to members of all races and ethnic groups (11)

**interest group** people who share common goals and objectives and who band together to influence government policies on issues related to their goals and objectives (16)

**ironclad** an armored ship (8)

**isolationism** not taking part in the affairs of other nations (11)

## J

**jazz** a form of music that relied on improvisation (11)

**Jim Crow laws** laws passed in the South to establish “separate-but-equal” facilities for whites and for blacks (10)

**judicial review** the ability to set aside the actions of the legislative or executive branches of any government agency (14)

**jurisdiction** the range of actions over which a court has control or influence (15)

**juvenile** a citizen under the age of seventeen (15)

## K

**Kansas-Nebraska Act** legislation that created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska and that contained a clause on popular sovereignty that negated the Compromise of 1850 (7)

**kaolin** a white clay used in the manufacture of paper and other products (9)

**King Cotton diplomacy** the South’s political strategy during the Civil War; it depended upon British and French dependency on southern cotton to the extent that those two countries would help the South in the war (8)

**Know Nothing party** a political party in the 1800s that did not want immigrants to become citizens or persons not born in the United States to hold political office (7)

**Korean War** a war that broke out in 1950 when communist North Korea invaded democratic South Korea (12)

**Ku Klux Klan** a secret racist organization, formed in 1865, that worked to keep the freedmen from voting after the Civil War (9)

## L

**labor union** an organization of workers formed to improve their wages, benefits, and working conditions (10)

**laissez-faire** the doctrine that the government should not interfere in the private sector of the economy (11)

**La Niña** colder-than-normal Pacific Ocean surface temperatures (1)

**latitude** a measure of the distance north or south of the equator; expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds (1)

**Liberty Boys** a group of Georgians who opposed the Stamp Act; part of the larger Sons of Liberty (5)

**lieutenant governor** an elected official who serves as a

deputy to the governor (15)

**litigation** legal court action (6)

**lobbyist** one who is paid to represent an interest group and to keep pressure on government officials to favor the interest group (16)

**longitude** a measure of the distance east or west of the prime meridian; expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds (1)

**Louisiana Purchase** a transaction in which the United States, at the urging of President Jefferson, bought from France for \$15 million a huge amount of land stretching from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains (6)

**loyalty** a person's devotion or feeling of attachment to a person, group, or idea (7)

**lynching** an illegal hanging, usually by a mob (10)

## M

**manifest destiny** the belief that it was the will of God that the United States expand its borders to the Pacific Coast (7)

**market economy** an economy in which production and costs of goods and services are determined by competition among individuals (6)

**martial law** the use of military forces to maintain order because civilian forces will not or cannot maintain order (10)

**mayor-council form** a form of municipal government where voters elect a mayor and a city council; mayors may be either "weak" or "strong" (16)

**medium of exchange** anything that is generally accepted as a standard of value in a society; usually refers to currency (3)

**mercantilism** a trade policy in which a country exports more than it imports; colonies are expected to supply raw materials to the mother country (4)

**meridian** a line that runs north and south from one pole to the other; a longitude measure (1)

**metropolitan area** a central city of over 50,000 residents or a city and its surrounding counties with a total population of 100,000 or more (16)

**Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA)** a special-purpose district in metropolitan Atlanta that operates the bus and rail system (12)

**middleman** a trader who buys goods from producers and sells them to other traders and consumers (4)

**militia** a citizen army (4)

**Minimum Foundation Program for Education Act** legislation passed in 1949 that lengthened the school year to nine months and raised standards for buildings, equipment, transportation, and school curricula (12)

**minimum wage** the least amount an employer can pay an employee for a certain number of hours worked (11)

**misdemeanor** a less serious crime punishable by less than a year in prison, a fine of less than \$1,000, or both (15)

**Missouri Compromise** legislation passed by Congress in 1820 by which Maine entered the Union as a free state, Missouri entered the Union as a slave state, and slavery was prohibited north of the southern border of Missouri (7)

**monarch** a king or queen (4)

**muckraker** name given to journalists and writers of the Progressive Era who wrote about dishonesty in business, corruption in government and politics, and the horrors of being poor (10)

**municipality** a city with its own government (16)

## N

**National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)** an organization formed in 1909 by white liberals and members of the Niagara Movement to work for the rights of African Americans (10)

**National School Lunch Act** legislation introduced by Georgia Senator Richard B. Russell in 1946 that outlined a program to ensure that schoolchildren received nutritious lunches (12)

**National Organization for Women (NOW)** an organization formed to work for the economic and legal rights of women (12)

**National Urban League:** an interracial organization formed in 1910 to help solve social problems facing African Americans who lived in the cities (10)

**National Women's Political Caucus** an organization to promote women's issues (12)

**naturalized citizen** a foreign national who chooses to become an American citizen, gives up his or her citizenship in another country, meets certain requirements, and takes an oath of allegiance to the United States (16)

**naval stores** turpentine, rosin, tar, and pitch (9)

**neutral** to not take sides in a disagreement (10)

**New Deal** the name given to the programs enacted by Congress in the 1930s to bring about economic recovery, relieve the suffering of the unemployed, reform

defects in the economy, and improve society (11)  
**New South** a term coined by Henry W. Grady and used to describe the southern states after Reconstruction (9)  
**Nineteenth Amendment** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that gave women the right to vote (10)  
**nor'easter** a strong storm that blows from the northern Atlantic and is often accompanied by large amounts of rainfall (1)  
**normal school** a teacher-training school (9)  
**nullify** to declare invalid (9)

## O

**ocean currents** rivers of ocean water (1)  
**Oconee War** war along the Oconee River between the Creek led by Alexander McGillivray and the settlers (6)  
**one-person, one-vote concept** the policy that every citizen's vote should be equal to every other citizen's vote no matter where the person lives (12)  
**ordinance** a bill or local law (7)  
**overseer** a person hired to manage slaves on a day-to-day basis (7)

## P

**palisades** fences made of sharpened stakes (5)  
**parallel** an imaginary line that runs east and west side-by-side with the equator; a latitude line (1)  
**parish** in colonial Georgia, a church and British government district (5)  
**patriotism** a love and support of country and the Constitution (14)  
**Patriots** those colonists who wanted independence from Great Britain; also called Whigs, Liberty Boys, Colonials, Sons and Daughters of Liberty (5)  
**per capita income** the total income of all people in an area divided by the total population in that area (13)  
**Piedmont Plateau region** a physiographic region of Georgia that begins in the mountain foothills of northern Georgia and goes to the central part of the state (1)  
**platform** a statement of the principles and policies a political party supports (7)  
**plurality** the margin of victory for the winner over his or her nearest rival (10)  
**political party** an organized group of people who share common ideals and who seek to influence government policies and decisions by electing members of their party to government office (16)  
**poll** a voting place (10)

**poll tax** a tax paid to be able to vote (10)  
**popular sovereignty** the ability of the residents of an area to decide upon an issue, such as whether they would allow slavery (7)  
**Populist party** a political party formed in the late 1800s by labor organizations and the Farmers' Alliance (10)  
**precipitation** rain, hail, sleet, or snow (1)  
**prevailing westerlies** winds from around 30°E to 60°E north and south of the equator that generally blow from the west to the east (1)  
**prime meridian** an imaginary line running from the North Pole through England and part of Africa to the South Pole; 0° (1)  
**Proclamation of 1763** a order issued by King George III that moved Georgia's southern boundary to the St. Marys River; it also forbade the colonists from moving west of the Appalachian Mountains (5)  
**progressive movement** a series of movements in the late 1800s and early 1900s whose members believed that government was best able to correct the ills of society (10)  
**prohibition** the banning of alcohol (10)  
**propaganda** information that is spread for the purpose of promoting some cause (10)  
**proportional representation** representation based on population (14)  
**proprietary colony** a colony directed by those to whom a charter was given (5)  
**provisional** temporary (9)  
**public regulation** a law affecting such issues as morals, public health, business or professional regulations, or any general welfare rule (15)  
**Puritans** a group of people who had broken away from the Church of England because of religious differences (5)

## Q

**Quality Basic Education** a legislative program passed in 1986 that standardized curriculum for all schools in the state, equalized funding for all school systems, implemented statewide testing of students, and required accountability performance testing to certify public school teachers (13)  
**Quartering Act** legislation passed by the British Parliament that required the colonists to house and feed British soldiers at their own expense; part of the Intolerable Acts (5)

## R

**ratify** to approve or make valid (5)

**ration** to limit the consumption of something (11)

**rations** portions of food (8)

**Reaganomics** the economic policy followed by President Reagan that featured supply side economics, tax cuts, heavy defense spending, limited government, reductions in government workers, and limited regulations on industry and growth (13)

**reapportion** to redraw voting districts to ensure districts of equal population sizes (12)

**recession** an economic slowdown; characterized by decreased demand for products or services, decreased sales, increased unemployment, and decreased wages and salaries (12)

**Reconstruction** the period immediately after the Civil War when the South rebuilt and the southern states returned to the Union (9)

**Redemption** the period immediately following Reconstruction when Georgia worked to recover from Reconstruction (9)

**Red Sticks** those Native Americans in the early 1800s who wanted war with the white settlers (6)

**region** an area on Earth's surface that is defined by certain unifying characteristics (1)

**regulations** government orders (4)

**relative location** describes where a place is compared with other places (1)

**relief** money and food given to people in special need (11)

**republic** a form of government in which all of the powers of government are given to the people, who elect representatives to make the laws (14)

**Republican party** a political party formed in 1854 to oppose slavery (7)

**reservoir** a holding tank for surface water; many have been created when rivers have been dammed (2)

**resource** anything used to produce a good or service (3)

**revenue** a source of income (15)

**Ridge and Valley region** a physiographic region of Georgia that lies between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains (1)

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

**rural area** defined as a town or community of less than 2,500 people (16)

**rural electrification** a New Deal program that provided funds to farmers' cooperatives to help them extend

their power lines (11)

**Rural Free Delivery bill** legislation introduced by Georgia Representative Tom Watson that required the U.S. postmaster general to find a way to deliver mail to rural homes free of charge (10)

## S

**saltwater marsh** a saltwater wetland occurring along the Atlantic coastline (2)

**scalawag** a southerner who supported the Republicans during Reconstruction (9)

**scrip** paper money that is not legal currency (10)

**secession** the act of pulling out of the Union (7)

**Second Continental Congress** a meeting of the colonists in 1775 to discuss the increasing tensions between the British Crown and the colonists; eventually the delegates issued the Declaration of Independence (5)

**sectionalism** the belief by the people in a given region or area that their ideas and interests are better and more important than those of another region or area (7)

**segregate** to separate by race (9)

**semidiurnal tides** two high tides and two low tides each day (2)

**separation of powers** a division of responsibilities for government among the three branches (legislative, executive, judicial) (14)

**service** any action that one person does for another in exchange for some form of payment (3)

**shale** a type of rock that is formed in successive layers (3)

**sharecropping** an agricultural system common after the Civil War where landless farmers worked the land of a landowner who also supplied a house, farming tools and animals, seed, and fertilizer in return for a share of the harvest (9)

**siege** a military action that occurs when forces try to capture a fortified fort or town by surrounding it and preventing any supplies from reaching it (5)

**skirmish** a minor, short-term battle

**slave** a person who had few rights and who spent his or her entire life in service to others (4)

**slave code** laws enacted in the South that took away nearly all the rights of slaves by regulating their actions (7)

**slave state** a state that allowed slavery (7)

**Smith-Hughes Act** legislation sponsored by Georgia Senator Hoke Smith that helped establish vocational

programs in public schools across the nation and that helped states plan and carry out vocational training (10)

**Smith-Lever Act** legislation sponsored by Georgia Senator Hoke Smith that created the Agricultural Extension Service (10)

**Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)** an organization founded by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to work for civil rights for African Americans (12)

**sovereignty** the idea of supreme power or source of authority (14)

**special-purpose district** a form of local government created for a single job or single group of tasks (16)

**special purpose local option sales tax (SPLOST)** a tax imposed over a five-year period in order to finance specific local improvement projects such as roads and bridges (16)

**Stamp Act** legislation passed by Parliament in 1765 that imposed a tax on newspapers, legal documents, and licenses (5)

**states' rights** the belief that a state's interests should take precedence over the interests of the national government (7)

**stock market** the place where shares of ownership in corporations (stock) are bought and sold (11)

**strategy** a plan of action to accomplish something (8)

**stretch out** a textile mill practice requiring workers to tend more machines (11)

**strike** a work stoppage in protest over some grievance (10)

**Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)** an organization founded in 1960 to coordinate and publicize sit-ins (12)

**subsidy** a grant of money from the government (11)

**suburban area** residential areas around cities (16)

**suburbs** residential areas around cities (12)

**suffrage** the right to vote (9)

**suffragette** a woman who fought for women's right to vote in the early 1900s (10)

**Sugar Act** legislation passed by Parliament in 1764 that imposed a tax on sugar and molasses imported from the West Indies (5)

**supply side economics** the economic theory that lower taxes lead to an expansion of the economy as businesses and individuals invest the money saved on taxes in the economy (13)

**supreme court** the highest-ranking court in the Geor-

gia court system (15)

**sutler wagon** a privately owned wagon that followed behind the troops and that had available for sale food, razors, writing papers and pens, sewing needles, and other items (8)

**sweatshop** factories with especially harsh working conditions (10)

**syllabary** a group of symbols that stand for whole syllables (6)

## T

**tariff** a tax on imported goods (5)

**telecommute** to work at home while keeping in touch with the office through the computer (13)

**temperance** the antialcohol movement (9)

**tenant farming** an agricultural system common after the Civil War where a farmer worked the land of a landowner in exchange for cash or an agreed-upon share of the harvest; tenant farmers usually owned some agricultural equipment and animals (9)

**terrorism** acts of violence aimed at demoralizing or intimidating others (13)

**textiles** woven materials (9)

**Thirteenth Amendment** an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1865, that made slavery illegal (9)

**Three-Fifths Compromise** a compromise at the Constitutional Convention by which the delegates agreed that only three-fifths of the slave population would be counted toward the state's total population (14)

**tide** a rise or fall of the sea level caused by the gravitational pull of the sun and the moon (2)

**Title IX** federal legislation that prohibited discrimination in education whether in academics or athletics (12)

**topography** physical features such as mountains or plateaus (page 34)

**Tories** those colonists who were loyal to the British crown; also called Loyalists, British Royalists, "King's friends" (5)

**tornado** a storm of swirling cyclonic winds that moves from southwest to northeast and spins in a counterclockwise motion (1)

**Townshend Acts** a series of laws passed by Parliament in 1767 that placed import taxes on tea, paper, glass, and coloring for paints (5)

**trade winds** winds from the equator to around 30° north latitude that generally flow from the northeast (1)

**Trail of Tears** name given to the forced removal of the Cherokee to Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma) (6)

**Treaty of Indian Springs** a treaty signed in 1825 by which the Lower Creek gave up the last Creek lands in Georgia to the federal government in return for \$200,000 (6)

**Treaty of New York** the agreement that ended the Oconee War; the Creek gave up all of their land east of the Oconee River (6)

**Treaty of Paris** the treaty signed in 1783 by Great Britain, France, and the United States that ended the American Revolution (5)

**trial court** the court that has original jurisdiction in the Georgia court system; includes superior courts, state courts, probate courts, juvenile courts, and magistrate courts (15)

**trial jury** a group of citizens who are charged with judging a person charged with a crime (15)

**tribe** a group of people who share a common ancestry, name, and way of living (3)

**truancy** failure to attend school (15)

**trustee** a person who holds responsibility on behalf of others (4)

**turnpike** a road that travelers had to pay a fee, or “toll,” to use (6)

## U

**underground railroad** a series of roads, houses, river crossings, and people who helped southern slaves escape to the North or Canada (7)

**U.S. Constitution** the document that set up our current framework for government; written in 1787 and ratified in 1788 (6)

**urban area** defined as a city with a population over 2,500 or a city and its surrounding area with over 50,000 residents (16)

**urban sprawl** the generally unplanned and uncoordinated growth around an urban area (16)

**user fee** an amount paid by citizens for services such as garbage collection or water and sewage service (16)

## V

**vertical climate** climate that is influenced by elevation; the higher the elevation, the cooler the temperature (1)

**veto** to refuse to sign a bill (14)

**Vietnam War** a war in which the United States helped the government of South Vietnam in its struggle with the communist government of North Vietnam (12)

**Voting Rights Act of 1965** federal legislation that enforced equal voting rights among all races (12)

## W

**Watergate** a political scandal in which the Nixon administration was accused of abuse of power (12)

**watershed** an area that catches rain and snow, which then drains into marshes, streams, rivers, lakes, and groundwater (2)

**weather** the day-to-day conditions and changes in the atmosphere (1)

**wetland** a low-lying land area where water lies close to the surface creating sloughs, swamps, bogs, ponds, and freshwater marshes; a lowland that is influenced by tidal water flows (1)

**white supremacy** the belief that the white race is superior to any other race (9)

**White Sticks** those Native Americans in the early 1800s who did not want war with white settlers (6)

**wind current** a continuous movement or flow of air (1)

**women’s rights movement** an effort by women to change the way women viewed themselves and their contributions to society and to ensure equal rights for women (12)

**World War I** a war that began in Europe in 1914 between the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary) and the Allied Powers (France, Great Britain, Russia, and eventually the United States); the war ended in 1918 (10)

**World War II** a war that began in Europe in 1939 between the Allied Powers (France, Great Britain, and eventually the United States) and the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, Japan, and the Soviet Union); the war ended in 1945 (11)

## Y

**Yazoo land fraud** the sale of western land to four land companies after the governor and members of the General Assembly had been bribed (6)

**yeoman farmer** an independent farmer who often lived from season to season (7)