

Chapter 2 Vocabulary Words

Archaeologist	A scientist who studies the culture of people who lived long ago.
Artifact	An object made by people. Such as pottery.
Hunter-Gatherer	Someone who hunts animals and collects wild plants for food.
Agriculture	The planting and growing of crops for food.
Culture	A way of life for a group of people.
Colony	A settlement ruled by another country.
Enslaved	To work without pay or freedom.
Tradition	A custom or belief that is passed on from one generation to the next.
Independence	Freedom from rule by others.
Confederation	A union of states that agree to cooperate.
Congress	A group of people responsible for making a country's laws.
Constitution	A plan of government.
Delegate	Someone who represents a group of people.
Ratify	To approve officially.
Amendment	A change to the Constitution of the United States.
Territory	A large area of land that is under the control of an outside government. In the U.S., a territory does not have same rights that a state does.
Immigrant	A person who moves to one country from another.
Industry	The part of the economy in which machines are used to do the work.

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States' Rights	The idea that the power of the state must be protected from the power of the federal government and that each state should solve its own problems.
Abolitionist	A person who works to end or get rid of something, especially slavery.
Secede	To officially separate from an organization.
Reconstruction	The period of rebuilding after the Civil War during which Southern states rejoined the Union.
Segregation	A system under which people of different races are kept separate.
Reservation	An area of land set aside for Native Americans to live on.
Transcontinental	Across the continent.
Manufacturing	Making goods by machines, usually in factories.
Entrepreneur	A person who risks money and time to start a new business.
Diverse	Showing much variety.
Depression	A time when business activity is slow and many people are out of work.
Fascism	A form of government that gives all the power to the state, does away with individual freedoms, and uses the military to enforce the law.
Cold War	The conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union over economic and political ideas.
Communism	An economic and political system in which the government owns all the land and most industries in the name of the people.
High-Tech	Using the newest or latest technology.
Civil Rights	The rights that all people should have.
Boycott	A refusal to buy or use something.

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Terrorist	A person who uses great fear or terror for political reasons.
Interdependent	When nations rely on one another for goods, services, or resources.