

Social Studies OGT/MAP Vocabulary Words

1. 3/5 compromise- the agreement that a slave was worth 3/5 of a person in the census. This allowed the south more representation in congress
2. Abolish- to put an end to something
3. Agriculture- farming
4. Allied Powers- Entente Powers-WWI, France, Britain, Russia, Italy
5. Allied Powers-WWII, France, Poland, United Kingdom, Soviet Union, United States
6. Analyze- provide a through description of the topic
7. Annex- taking over of land from an owner. Ex: the government taking land to build a road
8. Axis Powers-WWII, Germany, Japan, Italy
9. Bias- a source that has preference for one side. Either on purpose or not intentional
10. Bibliography- list of resources used on a paper, essay, video, newspaper, etc
11. Bill of Rights- first ten amendments to the constitution that outline the rights that all citizens should have
12. Brown v Board of Education- 1954. Overturned Plessey v Ferguson. Called for the integration of public schools.
13. Canal- man-made waterway used by boats to transport goods and passengers
14. Central Powers- WWI- Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria
15. Chronological- the order that an event happens. First, second, third
16. Civil Disobedience- the refusal to obey certain laws that one believes to be unjust
17. Civil War- war between the northern (Union) and the southern (Confederate) states in the USA. Fought over disagreements between the two, including slavery, economics, civil rights
18. Climate-the temperature and weather patterns of a specific area of the earth, over long term
19. Cold War- the tension between the United States and the Soviet Union over Communism and Democracy
20. Command Economy- economy where decisions regarding production and investment are controlled by the government
21. Communism- revolutionary socialist movement to create a classless and stateless social order structured upon state ownership of the means of production, as well as a social, political and economic ideology that aims at the establishment of this social order
22. Confederate-Southern States during the Civil War
23. Conscientious Objector- a person who does not want to physically fight in a war but helps out in noncombat roles.
24. Constitution- set of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is governed
25. Credible- a source that is believable. The source usually has experience or a degree in the topic to be considered credible.

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26. Critique- analyze the positives and negatives
27. Currency- something used as a medium of exchange to buy something, usually cash money
28. Deficit- money that the US Government borrows from other country's to pay our bills
29. Define- give the meaning of a word or concept
30. Demand- The amount of a product that wanted by consumers in the market
31. Demonstrate- explain a concept and make it clear that you understand it
32. Describe- provide characteristics or a definition of something
33. Dictatorship- a government run by one person or group, usually rules by force
34. Discrimination- treating a person differently because of their membership or perceived membership in a certain group
35. Divine Right- when a ruler claims that god intended for them to be in power
36. Economic- dealing with money in a certain area or country
37. Emigrate- when a person leaves a country to move to another
38. Enlightenment- cultural and intellectual movement, emphasized science, research, inventions, new governments, etc
39. Executive Branch- enforces the law, includes the president
40. Explain- give details about something
41. Exports- products that are shipped out of the country
42. Federal Reserve- the central banking system of the United States. Sets interest rates, monitors inflations
43. Foster- help protect or grow something
44. Free speech- the right to say whatever one wants without being punished
45. Geography- referring to land, mountains, rivers, lakes, etc.
46. Globalization- the process where everybody in the world is connected and in constant communication
47. Great Depression- 1930s economic collapse, caused great poverty and suffering
48. Great Migration- Mass movement of ex-slaves from the south to the north after the Civil War
49. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)- the value of all the goods and services produced within a country over a period of time
50. Illegal- against the law
51. Immigrate- when a person moves into a country
52. Imperialism- the policy of extending the rule or influence of one country onto another country or colony
53. Imports- products that are brought into the country from other countries

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54. Income Tax- A tax on earned income
55. Indigenous- people who are natural to an area.
Ex: Native Americans
56. Industrialization-the process where a group of people begin to focus more on manufacturing and less on farming. Brings both economic and social change
57. Inflation-rise in overall prices over a period of time
58. Interdependence- when two things are connected and if one thing changes it will cause the other to change as well
59. Internment Camps-camps that imprison a large group of people, typically of the same race or religion. Ex: Jews in Germany during WWII and Japanese in the USA after Pearl Harbor
60. Iron curtain- Cold War term referring to areas in eastern Europe that had fell to communism
61. Isolationism- The belief that a country should isolate itself from the rest of the world and their conflicts
62. Jim Crow Laws- laws in the South that mandated segregation of the races under the idea of "separate but equal"
63. Judicial Branch- interprets the law, courts
64. League of Nations- organization that sought to prevent conflict after WWI, encouraged by Woodrow Wilson. Ultimately failed because the USA did not join
65. Legislative Branch- branch of government that makes the laws, House of Representatives and Senate
66. Market Economy- investment, production, and distribution are based on supply and demand
67. Marshall Plan- American program to aid Europe post WWI, in an effort to encourage countries to favor Democracy and not Communism
68. McCarthyism- referring to the fear of communism in the 1950s, aided by the efforts of Senator Joseph McCarthy
69. Migration- the movement of people from one area to another
70. Militarism- the belief that government should maintain a strong military
71. Mixed Economy – economy where both the state and the private sector had influence. Most economies are mixed
72. Modernization- the change in a society from agricultural to a modern society
73. Monopoly- when a company is the only one making a product, they can then charge whatever they want for it
74. Nationalism- pride in one's country
75. Natural rights- system of laws that are determined by nature. Certain rights should be given to every man.
76. Neutrality- to stay out of a conflict, to not pick either side of a disagreement
77. Parliamentary Democracy- A system of government where citizens elect the Legislature and the Legislature selects the executive

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78. Plessey v Ferguson- 1896. Upheld racial segregation in public facilities. Must be “separate but equal”
79. Political Action Committee-organization that donates money to or against a candidate in an election to further their individual interests
80. Populism- political philosophy where people claim that live is the “regular” people versus the elites
81. Predict- an educated guess about what will or should happen
82. Presidential Democracy- A system of government where citizens elect both the Legislature and the executive
83. Primary Source- a source from someone who was actually there. A person, diary, picture, artifact, autobiography, etc.
84. Progressivism- political philosophy advocating or favoring gradual social, political, and economic reform through government action
85. Prohibition- the outlaw of alcohol, 18th Amendment in 1919
86. Propaganda- form of communication that is aimed towards influencing the attitude of the community toward some cause or position by presenting only one side of an argument
87. Ratify- to approve something
88. Red- nickname for a communist. As seen in the “Red Scare”
89. Refugee- Person who leaves their home country to escape persecution, starvation, war, etc.
90. Refute- provide evidence that proves a claim incorrect
91. Region- an area of a country or continent
92. Reparations- the idea that the families of former slave owners should give money to the families of former slaves as a way to right the wrongs of slavery
93. Rural- areas outside of cities, country, small towns
94. Secession – the act of withdrawing from a political entity.
95. Secondary Source- a source that has been written after the event using many primary sources. Encyclopedia, biography, textbook, atlas
96. Sectionalism- the division of an area into smaller sections. A person is usually loyal to only their section and not to the others, can bring conflict between different sections
97. Separation of Powers- the division of power between the three branches of government. Ensures that one branch does not become too powerful
98. Slum- a run-down area of a city where people live in poor conditions. In history immigrants frequently live in them
99. Social Contract- the idea that citizens agree to be governed by their government. People typically give up some freedoms to bring order and safety

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100. Source- a person or document that is providing information being used in an essay, speech, ect.
101. Stereotype- oversimplified conception: an oversimplified standardized image of a person or group
102. Stocks- a small portion of ownership in a company in exchange for money that business can then invest
103. Suburbanization- when people move out of the city to the surrounding areas creating suburbs
104. Suffrage- Voting
105. Supply- the amount of a product that is available to buy in the market.
106. Support-provide evidence to support a claim
107. Tariff-Tax on imports and exports. Discourages international trade to protect domestic industries
108. Taxes-a financial charge or other levy imposed upon a taxpayer. Money is used to build roads, parks, run bus systems, etc.
109. Theocracy- a government that is run according to religion
110. Theory- an guess about why something is the way it is
111. Thesis- the subject of an essay, paper, or extended response
112. Topography- the features of the top of the earth, mountains, hills, rivers, ect.
113. Trace- typically refers to putting events in the order that they happened, chronological order
114. Traditional Economy- economic system based on tradition, typically only farming enough to live on
115. Truman Doctrine- the pledge by the USA that we would help any nation who was trying to resist the spread of Communism, first used with Greece and Turkey
116. Trust- a large business, usually a monopoly
117. Union- the Northern states during the Civil War
118. United Nations- organization where representatives from various countries gather to help prevent conflict. Founded in 1945
119. Wages- compensation for labor, usually money
120. Zimmerman Note-telegram from Germany to Mexico suggesting that they join the Central powers in the event that the USA entered WWI