

Vocabulary

- **Indentured servant-** people who had to work for a period of years to gain freedom.
- **Plantation-** large farms in the South.
- **Boycott-** refuses to buy.
- **Revolutionary War-** the war in which the American colonies won their independence from Britain, fought from 1775-1781.
- **Declaration of Independence-** the document written by Thomas Jefferson in 1776 that explained American colonists' reasons for rejecting British rule; representatives from each of the thirteen colonies showed their support for independence by signing the document.
- **Constitution-** the document written in 1787 and approved in 1789 that established three branches of American government and protected the rights of individual citizens.
- **Louisiana Purchase-** the sale of land in 1803 by France to the United States that doubled the size of the United States by gaining them all the land between the Mississippi River and the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.
- **Immigrant-** people who moved from one country to another.
- **Industrial Revolution-** the change from making goods by hand to making them by machine.
- **Abolitionist-** people who wanted to end slavery.
- **Confederacy-** the Confederate States of America; a group of Southern states that seceded from the United States following Abraham Lincoln's 1860 election.
- **Civil War-**the war between the northern and southern states in the United States, which began in 1861 and ended in 1865.
- **Reconstruction-** rebuilding
- **Segregate-** separate
- **Labor force-** supply of workers
- **Settlement House-** community center
- **Homestead Act-** gave 160 acres of land to any adult willing to farm it and live on it for five years.
- **Holocaust-** the execution of 6 million Jews by German Nazis during World War II.
- **Communism-** a political system in which the central government controls all aspects of citizens' lives.
- **Cold War-** a period of great tension between the United States and the former Soviet Union, which lasted for more than 40 years after World War II.
- **Civil rights movement-** a large group of people who worked together in the United States beginning in the 1960s to end the segregation of African Americans and support equal rights for all minorities.
- **Dominion-** a self-governing area but still subject to Great Britain.
- **Bilingual-** speaking two languages.

Main Ideas

1. The first people got to North America by migrating from Asia along a land bridge between Siberia and Alaska.
2. The Europeans changed the Native American ways of life by enslaving them or trying to convert them to European religions.
3. The early colonists wanted to break away from Great Britain because they didn't have representation in Parliament, but Great Britain still made them pay high taxes.
4. The United States doubled its territory by making the Louisiana Purchase, gaining Texas as a state, and gaining territory in the Southwest from Mexico.
5. Major causes of the Civil War were the rights of states to determine whether they should be free or slave states and slavery.
 - a. Southern states feared that there would be less slave states, or representation/voice, in the government.
6. Groups that campaigned for civil rights after the 1950s were African Americans, Mexican American farmworkers, women, and disabled people.
7. Canada became more independent from Britain after World War II because Great Britain saw that Canada, which had helped the Allied nations win the war, had become a world power and granted it more independence.
8. After World War II, Canada's influence on the rest of the world increased because Canada's factories were able to produce goods that were in high demand, which eventually caused Canada to become the world's fourth-largest industrial nation.
9. The United States:
 - a. Set up a strong central government by approving the United States Constitution in 1789.
 - b. Joined the Cold War because of fear that the Soviets were trying to expand communism throughout the world.
 - c. Worked together with Canada on issues such as cleaning up industrial pollution, trade, and controlling air pollution.
 - d. Industrial Revolution encouraged people—including immigrants—to move into northeastern cities, new inventions such as the steam engine—made travel easier, rich and middle classes' lives became easier, but did not improve for the poor, and many people escaped poverty by moving west.
10. The American Revolution was an armed conflict between Great Britain and the American colonies. At the end of the war, the colonies won their independence from Great Britain, and the United States of America was established as a separate country. Canada's peaceful revolution did not involve violence. Instead, after the British Parliament accepted the British North American Act, Canada became a dominion. It was still subject to Great Britain, but a central Canadian government would run the country.