

Concepts for Unit 3

With Unit 3, **gray** means the concept was covered in a prior Unit; light blue, terms that begin in Unit 2. A term in **gray** may still apply in Unit 3. With concepts after 1789, also look up the concept in the searchable Constitution provided in this folder. There are pre-built definitions from an adequate dictionary and you may use them.

<p>General Economic terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • feudalism • mercantilism • coin (a verb) • corporation • debt • mortgage • foreclosure • national bank • panic (as in the panic of 1819 or the panic of 1893) • bubble • speculation • deflation • inflation • legal tender 	<p>Governmental terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tribe • kingdom or monarchy (ruler: king and/or queen) • nation state • confederation • constitutional monarchy • republic or representative democracy • tyranny, oligarchy, and aristocracy Tip: these were all terms for governments that the framers wanted to avoid. The framers also feared “pure democracy.” If you want to prove that to yourself, use the optional primary for Chapter 6, the one written by James Madison. 	<p>Terms for developments in this era:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • empire (ruler: emperor) and the words imperial and imperialism • colony • colonization • exploration • commander in chief • declaration of war • doctrine (as in the Monroe Doctrine) • foreign policy • treaty
<p>Terms about people who are not free by law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • servitude • master • slave • serf • bondage or bound • indentured servant <p>Tip: As I currently understand the history, the Spanish turn the Native Americans into the legal equivalent of serfs.</p>	<p>Terms about people who are free but have a feudal relationship of land and protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • feudalism • lord • subject or vassal <p>Tip: <i>Subject</i> is used with feudalism but is still used as a term today for people in a monarchy. <i>Vassal</i> is used specifically with feudalism.</p>	<p>Terms for religions involved in events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roman Catholicism • Pope (related terms of papacy or St. Peter) • Protestant Reformation • Lutheranism • Calvinism • Anglicanism • Separation of church and state <p>Tip: The links from your instructor in the chapters can help you with Calvinism and with later religions in the colonies.</p>
<p>Government and people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mob • rebellion • revolution • rule of law • Reign of Terror – Tip: associated with the French Revolution • riot • terrorism 	<p>Government and free people in development during Unit 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assemble “peaceably,” freedom to • speech, freedom of • the press, freedom of • petition, freedom of • jury, trial by (Note: the results can vary from exoneration, incarceration, to execution.) 	<p>Government and people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legislature (creators of laws) • elected assemblies in colonies – a legislature (see page 111.) • Parliament – a legislature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House of Lords - House of Commons • Prime minister • “due process” (5th and 14th)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • treason <p>Tip: In Unit 1, we have a famous rebellion and a famous revolution. What is the difference in the terms and in what happened? What is treason? What is the consequence for an unsuccessful rebellion or revolution?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vote for representatives - who decides qualifications to vote? • Vote by representatives in a legislature to determine laws (including taxes) – what decides how many Representatives or Senators? • Vote by electors in the electoral college 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • citizenship • federalism, federal • Constitutional convention • separation of powers • Congress – a legislature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senate - House of Representatives • president – executive • cabinet – executive branch • Supreme Court - Judiciary • tariff, protective • tax (a noun, not a verb)
<p>Positions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nationalist • sectionalist • nativist, nativism • racist, racism • nullification • secession, secessionists 	<p>Internal Improvements (infrastructure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • canal • toll road/turnpike • steamboat • railroad (later) • telegraph 	<p>Types/parts of legal documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amendment • article (as in the Articles of Confederation) • bill of rights • code • Constitution • law • ordinance (as in the Northwest Ordinances)
<p>Reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abolition • agrarian • commune • literacy • suffrage • temperance • utopianism 	<p>Structures with special roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • arsenal • capitol • fort 	

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