Name: _____ Mr. Ott

U.S. History Vocabulary Terms - Part 8

salutary neglect	a hands-off policy of England towards its American colonies during the first half of the 1700s
John Locke	English philosopher who advocated the idea of a "social contract" in which government powers are derived from the consent of the governed and in which the government serves the people; also said people have natural rights to life, liberty and property.
mercantilism	an economic theory that believe the colonies should benefit the mother country. Limits colonial trade and manufacturing
Declaration of Independence	the document approved by representatives of the American colonies in 1776 that stated their grievances against the British monarch and declared their independence.
Social Contract Theory	Government by consent of the governed
Elizabeth Cady Stanton	Co-founded the 1848 Women's Rights Convention held in Seneca Falls, New York and wrote "Declaration of Sentiments" stating "all people are created equal"
Seneca Falls Convention	1848, first Women's Rights Convention
Upton Sinclair	author of "The Jungle" exposed horrors of meat packing industry
Theodore Roosevelt	President known for: conservationism, trust-busting, Hepburn Act, safe food regulations, "Square Deal," Panama Canal, Great White Fleet
Woodrow WIlson	28th president known for World War I leadership, created Federal Reserve, Federal Trade Commission, Treaty of Versailles, sought 14 points post-war plan, League of Nations (but failed to win U.S. ratification)
Harlem Renaissance	a flowering of African American culture in the 1920s; instilled interest in African American culture and pride in being an African American.
Federal Reserve	controls America's money supply, by controlling the interest rates of banks, also america's central bank
Scopes Trial	1925, the trial that pitted the teaching of Darwin's theory of evolution against teaching Bible creationism
buying on margin	Buying stocks with loans from brokers
crash	a sudden large decline of business or the prices of stocks (especially one that causes additional failures)
Great Depression	1929 until start of WW2 massive unemployment and economic despair when the banks filed, savings were wiped out, and the stock market crashed
Dust Bowl	Region of the Great Plains that experienced a drought in 1930 lasting for a decade, leaving many farmers without work or substantial wages.
Franklin Roosevelt	democrat who became United States president in 1933; his program to alleviate the problems of the Great Depression became known as the "New Deal" and he remained president through WW II
New Deal	term used to describe President Franklin Roosevelt's relief, recovery, and reform programs designed to combat the Great Depression
Japanese Internment	Carried out through Executive Order 9066, which took many Japanese families away from their homes and into internment camp. Motivated by racism after Pearl Harbor bombing