

SOCIAL STUDIES TERMS

ABOLITIONISTS Americans, primarily in the North, who advocated the abandoning of slavery and rights for Negroes. They were most active prior to the Civil War.

ACQUITTAL In a court case, the pronouncement that the person accused of a crime is innocent.

ADJOURNMENT The suspension of a meeting of a public or private body, to a future date.

AEGEAN SEA An arm of the Mediterranean Sea which lies between Greece and Turkey.

ALDERMAN A member of a municipal body whose powers may be of a judicial, legislative or executive nature, varying from place to place.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS A chain of islands which extends from the Alaska Peninsula 1200 miles west into the Pacific Ocean.

ALGERIA A former French colony in northern Africa with a sea coast on the Mediterranean Sea. The seaport city of Algiers is the capital.

ALSACE-LORRAINE An area in northeast France consisting of two provinces which has long been disputed over by both France and Germany.

AMNESTY A general pardon for political offenses.

ANARCHIST A person opposed to any form of government.

ANTICLERICALISM Opposition to the influence and power of the clergy, particularly in public affairs.

ANTIETAM The name of a creek which is a tributary of the Potomac River; it was the site of one of the bloodiest battles of the civil War. The Union Army was victorious.

ANTI-SEMITISM Hostility and prejudice directed against Jews.

ANTITRUST LAWS Those laws which prevent or control monopolies or large combinations of capital that tends to restrict free trade.

APPELLATE COURTS. Higher courts which have the power to review and decide upon verdicts made in lower courts.

APPOMATTOX A town in central Virginia which was the site of the surrender of the Confederate Army under Robert E. Lee to the Union Army under Ulysses S. Grant. The event took place on April 9, 1865.

AQUITANE A lowland region on southwestern France which was long disputed over by both England and France. It finally became a permanent part of France in the mid-fifteenth century.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION The original constitution, adopted by the Continental Congress in 1778, for the thirteen American colonies.

ASSESSMENT An official value assigned to property for the purpose of taxing it.

AUTHORITARIAN Favoring absolute obedience to authority rather than individual freedom.

AUTONOMY The state of self-government or independence.

BABYLON The capital of the ancient Babylonian empire located in southwest Asia on the Euphrates River.

BAGHDAD The capital of present day Iraq located on the Tigris river; it was a center of Moslem culture during the Middle Ages.

BASTILLE A prison in Paris which was destroyed on July 14, 1789 during the French Revolution.

BICAMERAL Pertaining to a legislative body which consists of two divisions.

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BLACK POWER An American Negro movement to achieve social equality through political power.

BLOC A group of politicians or nations that combine for their own special interests.

BOLOGNA A city in northern Italy which was a powerful member of the Lombard League; it was famous for its university during the Middle Ages.

BOLSHEVISM The early name of the Russian Communist Party doctrine.

BRANDEIS, LOUIS D. A liberal writer and lawyer who was an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1916 to 1939.

BRYAN, WILLIAM JENNINGS An important American political leader who was a three times Democratic candidate for president. He was Secretary of State under Wilson, from 1913-1915.

BUREAUCRACY The operation of a branch of government through various agencies, organizations and committees.

CALHOUN, JOHN C. Southern statesman, vice-president of the United States, 1825-1832.

CALIPH A title for the ruler of a Moslem state.

CARTEL A national or international syndicate formed to control output and prices in some area of business.

CASTE A socially distinct group or class separated from other castes by birth or wealth.

CASTILE A kingdom during the Middle Ages comprising most of present-day Spain.

CAUCUS A meeting of party members or leaders to decide upon the party platform and candidates.

CAVALRY A military force consisting of soldiers mounted on horses.

CENSUS An official counting of the population detailing such things as gender, size of family, occupation, etc.

CHAMPLAIN, SAMUEL DE A French explorer who founded Quebec in 1608 and who was the first governor of Canada.

CHARLEMAGNE King of the Franks, 742-814. He was the first to be crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 800 A.D.

CHARTER A certificate given by the government to a newly formed corporation. The charter sets forth the privileges and responsibilities of that corporation.

CHIVALRY The rules and customs that made up the system of knighthood during the Middle Ages.

CHURCHILL, WINSTON A British statesman who was Prime Minister of England during World War II.

COLLECTIVISM A social system in which the people control the means of production either directly or indirectly through the government.

COLOSSEUM The greatest amphitheater in ancient Rome in which gladiatorial combats and the martyring of Christians took place.

COMMUNES A community organized for the protection of itself; it attempts to be economically independent.

COMMUNISM Ideally, the political theory or system of owning the wealth of a nation in common.

CONFEDERACY The name of the union of the eleven Southern states that seceded from the Union just before the Civil War.

CONFISCATION The seizure of private property by the government; used as a penalty for crime or for failure to pay taxes.

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- CONSTANTINE** The emperor of Rome, 306-337 A.D.; he built the city of Constantinople and made Christianity a lawful religion.
- CONSTANTINOPLE** Present-day Istanbul; a city located on the Bosphorus Sea. It was the capital of the Byzantium Empire, and later the Ottoman Empire.
- CORTEZ, HERNANDO** Sixteenth century Spanish explorer and conqueror of Mexico.
- COURTIER** A person in attendance at the court of a monarch.
- CRECY** A village in northern France where the English under Edward III defeated the French and their allies in 1346.
- CRIMEA** A large peninsula of the Soviet Union extending into the Black Sea: it was the area fought over by Russia, France, England, Turkey and Sardinia during the Crimean War of 1853-1856.
- CZAR** The title given to the monarch of the Russian Empire.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA** A socialist republic in central Europe which was founded after the break-up of Austria-Hungary in 1918.
- DANTON, GEORGES JACQUES** A leader of the French Revolution. He held several important positions in the revolutionary government.
- DARDANELLES** A strait between European and Asiatic Turkey that links the Mediterranean and Black seas. It is an important lifeline of the city of Constantinople.
- DEBS, EUGENE V. (1855-1926)** An American labor leader. He was associated for a time with the International Workers of the World and ran several times as the Socialist candidate for president.
- DE GAULLE, CHARLES** the French military leader during World War II and a former president of France.
- DEMOCRACY** A political system in which the ultimate power is in the hands of the people. The people's power is exercised through elected representatives.
- DEPRESSION** A decline in business; it usually means a decrease in the number employed, in the rate of production, in profits, and in the standard of living.
- DESPOTISM** The exercise of absolute rule over a nation: tyranny.
- DISCRIMINATION** Unfair treatment of the individuals of a class, race, or religion.
- DISENFRANCHISEMENT** The taking away of a person's right to vote.
- DISRAELI, BENJAMIN** A statesman and Prime Minister of Britain during the reign of Queen Victoria.
- DREYFUS, ALFRED** a French army officer who was a victim of false accusations. He was convicted and imprisoned until his case stirred world opinion. He was acquitted.
- DUTY** A tax or levy on imported or exported goods.
- ECONOMY** The management and control of resources of a country; the industry and agriculture of a country and its financial status.
- EGYPT** A nation in northeast Africa (The United Arab Republic) which was once one of the most ancient and civilized cultures in the world.
- EISENHOWER, DWIGHT D.** The Allied commander in Europe during most of the World War II. He was later president of the United States from 1953-1961.
- ELECTORATE** The body of persons who have a legal right to vote in an election.

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EMBARGO An order of the government restraining commerce from entering or leaving the ports of the nation...

EMBASSY The headquarters of an ambassador in the capital of the country to which he has been appointed with the representation of his own government.

EMINENT DOMAIN In the United States, the right of local, state and federal governments to use private property for public purposes if fair compensation is given to the private owner.

EMPIRE The combination of many nations, kingdoms or peoples under one government and sovereign.

ENTENTE A term used for an understanding between governments.

ETHIOPIA A nation in central east Africa which was the ancient kingdom of Abyssinia. It was taken by Italy in 1936 and freed in 1941.

EUPHRATES A river in Mesopotamia which in part forms the Fertile Crescent; ancient civilizations developed in this region.

FAMINE A period during which there is a lack of food for a community or nation, resulting in mass starvation.

FASCISM A political system based on rigid totalitarianism, suppression, extreme nationalism, anticommunism, capitalism and private property.

FEDERAL Pertaining to the central government and its agencies, as opposed to the state and local governments.

FERTILE CRESCENT A fertile area in the Near East, extending from western Egypt to Iraq.

FEUDALISM The economic system during the Middle Ages in which the vassal received land and serfs from the lord in exchange for military services.

FIGUREHEAD A person who is nominally in power but who is really being controlled by others.

FILIBUSTER In the United States Senate, an orator's deliberate attempt to obstruct some measure by continuously holding the floor.

FLORENCE A city in central Italy which was independent during the Middle Ages. It was famous for its level of culture in the Renaissance period.

FOURIER, CHARLES M. A 19th-century French socialist who developed a plan for living and working within a community.

FRONTIER The part of a country which forms the border either with another country or with an unsettled region.

GARRISON, WILLIAM LLOYD (1805-79) An abolitionist leader and editor of *The Liberator*.

GENGHIS KHAN (1162-1227) a LEADER OF THE Mongols who conquered most of Asia and Eastern Europe.

GENOCIDE The deliberate extermination and slaughter of a national or racial population.

GERRYMANDERING The manipulating of electoral districts in such a way that one political party will be able to carry more districts in an election than the other party.

GETTYSBURG The location of an important battle during the civil War in July, 1863, where the Confederate Army was defeated. Lincoln later gave his famous address here.

GOMPERS, SAMUEL (1850-1924) An American labor leader and one of the founders and presidents of the American Federation of Labor.

GRAFT Dishonest use of one's position to derive profit or advantage.

GREELEY, HORACE (1811-72) An editor of the New York Tribune who was a founder of

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the Republican Party. He ran for president as a Liberal Republican in 1872.

HANSEATIC LEAGUE In the late Middle Ages, a league of trading towns in Northern Europe.

HAPSBURGS A German noble family which has supplied monarchs to Austria, the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, etc.

HUMANITARIAN Philanthropic, having a regard for the welfare of all mankind.

IMPEACHMENT In the United States, an accusation by the House of Representatives brought against a civil official. The trial is held before the Senate.

IMPERIALISM A national policy of extending control through the formation of an empire or colonies for the purpose of economic exploitation to the advantage of the mother country.

IMPORT To bring in merchandise or goods from a foreign country.

INAUGURATE To install officially into office.

INDUSTRIALIZATION To modernize a country's economy by bringing industry and technology into a country. To update, improve, or increase the means of production.

INFLATION A condition in which there is a general rise in prices due to an increase in circulating currency and a mounting demand for available goods.

INSTITUTION An organization that is an integral part of society and that promotes a particular idea or established way of life.

ISLAM The religious system and beliefs of the Moslems.

ISOLATIONIST One who opposes alliances with foreign nations.

ISRAEL A Jewish nation in the Middle East formed in 1948 after the partition of Palestine.

JACKSON, ANDREW (1767-1845) President of the United States and founder of the Democratic Party.

JACOBINS A radical party founded in France after the French Revolution of 1789.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS (1743-1826) President of the United States and author of the Declaration of Independence.

JERUSALEM A city located in Israel that is sacred to Jews, Moslems and Christians.

JIM CROW The systematic practice of segregating and suppressing the Negro people.

JURISDICTION The extent of authority, especially judicial authority; the limit of power or rule.

JURY A group of persons selected to render a verdict in a court case.

KERENSKY, ALEXANDER the leader of the Provisional Government of Russia during the Russian Revolution of 1917. He was overthrown by the Bolsheviks after a few months of rule.

KHRUSHCHEV, NIKITA The successor of Stalin in the Soviet Union. He held the positions of premier and Secretary of the communist Party until 1964.

KIEV A city in the southwest soviet Union that was capital of medieval Russia.

KNIGHT During the Middle Ages, a man of the nobility who was a mounted soldier in the service of some lord.

KU KLUX KLAN A secret racist organization founded in the South that often uses terrorist tactics particularly against Negroes.

LABOR UNION An organization of wage earners in a trade or occupation that protects the workers and enables them to bargain collectively with their employer for better salaries and conditions.

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- LA FOLLETTE, ROBERT (1855-1925)** A progressive Republican who was senator from Wisconsin and was Progressive candidate for president in 1924.
- LAISSEZ-FAIRE** The theory or system of government which advocates or supports an unrestricted and uncontrolled economy.
- LEAGUE OF NATIONS** A world organization of nations established in 1920 to preserve world peace. The League was dissolved in 1946.
- LEGISLATURE** A body or organization, such as Congress, which passes laws.
- LENIN, NIKOLAI (1870-1924)** A leader of the Russian Revolution and Bolshevik Party who was the head of the Soviet Union from 1918-1924.
- LIBERAL** Progressive, favoring political reform and change that would lead to a more democratic form of government.
- LINCOLN, ABRAHAM (1809-1865)** President of the United States during the Civil War and author of the Emancipation Proclamation which freed the slaves.
- LOMBARDY** An industrialized area in Northern Italy. It was an important center of trade during the Middle Ages.
- LUTHER, MARTIN (1483-1546)** A leader of the Protestant Reformation in Germany.
- MAGELLAN, FERDINAND (1480-1521)** A Portuguese explorer who led an expedition around the world.
- MAGNA CARTA** A document which King John of England was forced to sign in 1215, granting the barons of England certain rights.
- MAGYARS** The principal ethnic group predominant of Hungary.
- MARIE ANTOINETTE (1755-1793)** The wife of Louis XVI. While Queen of France, she was executed during the French Revolution.
- MARTIAL LAW** In times of national emergency or civil disorder, the law imposed upon the civilian population by the military authorities.
- MARX, KARL (1818-83a)** German economic thinker and a socialist writer who was the author of *Das Kapital* and the coauthor (with Friedrich Engels) of the Communist Manifesto. He is the founder of world Communism.
- MEDIATE** To reconcile or settle disputes between conflicting parties.
- MEDIEVAL** Pertaining to the Middle Ages (roughly between the years 500 and 1500 in Western Europe).
- MEDITERRANEAN SEA** A sea connected to the Atlantic Ocean. Surrounded by Europe, Asia and Africa, the Mediterranean is important for the sea commerce of these continents.
- MERCANTILISM** A sea connected to the Atlantic Ocean. Surrounded by Europe, Asia and Africa, the Mediterranean is important for the sea commerce of these continents.
- METTERNICH (1773-1859)** A reactionary Austrian statesman and diplomat who exercised tremendous influence throughout Europe.
- MILITIA** A body of male citizens who have been trained for emergency military service.
- MISDEMEANOR** An offense or infringement of the law that is not as serious as a felony.
- MISSOURI COMPROMISE** A compromise in 1820 between the North and the South which permitted Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state but prohibited any new states from entering the Union as slave states north of Missouri's southern boundary. (36 degrees 30')

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- MOHAMMED (570-632)** An Arab prophet who founded the religion of Islam.
- MONARCH** A hereditary ruler such as a king, queen or emperor.
- MONARCH** A hereditary ruler such as a king, queen or emperor.
- MONOPOLY** Exclusive control of a commodity or service for a given market which makes possible the manipulation of prices.
- MUCKRAKER** One who exposes corruption in government or in business.
- MUNICIPAL** Referring to the government of a town or city.
- MUSSOLINI, BENITO (1883-1945)** The Prime Minister of Italy from 1922-1943. He was leader of the fascists in Italy and was an ally of Hitler.
- NATIONALISM** A patriotic loyalty and devotion to one's country.
- NATURAL RESOURCES** The natural wealth of a nation consisting of land, forests, minerals, water, etc.
- NATURALIZATION** The giving of the various rights, privileges and responsibilities of citizenship to a person who is not a native of the country.
- NIHILISTS** In Russia, before the Revolution of 1917, a political group that supported the destruction of all existing institutions.
- NOMINATE** To propose a name before a body of electors for appointment or election to an office.
- NORMANDY** A province in Northern France along the English Channel named after the Norsemen who settled there in the 10th c.
- NORTHWEST ORDINANCE** An act passed by Congress in 1787 that provided for the transition of the Northwest Territories into states.
- NULLIFICATION** In the United States, the belief that a state had the power to declare null and void acts passed by Congress.
- NUREMBURG** A city in southern Germany where war trials were conducted from 1945-46 and many Nazi military men were convicted. The doctrine that each soldier is responsible for his own actions, regardless of orders, was upheld here.
- OLIGARCHY** A form of government in which a select few rule.
- ORDINANCE** A public law, regulation, decree or command.
- OREGON TRAIL** A 2,000 mile route from Missouri to Oregon across the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains that was used by westward-bound pioneers in the first part of the 19th century.
- ORTHODOX** Conforming to the established beliefs and code of behavior of the church.
- OTTOMAN TURKS** A dynasty, founded in Turkey in the 14th century and lasting until 1922, that conquered the Middle East and southeast Europe, forming the Ottoman Empire.
- PAINÉ, THOMAS (1737-1809)** A radical who supported American's struggle for independence and who wrote Common Sense, a pamphlet which was very influential in the colonies.
- PAPACY** The office and jurisdiction of the Pope or the government of the Roman Catholic Church, of which the Pope is head.
- PARLIAMENT** In England, the legislative body consisting of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

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- PATRONAGE** The granting of government appointments and other favors in return for party loyalty or political or financial support.
- PERICLES** An Athenian statesman and general of the fifth century B.C., and a great patron of the arts.
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS** A series of islands southeast of China in the Pacific Ocean that were taken by the United States from Spain in the war of 1898 and became an independent republic in 1946.
- PLANTAGENET** The royal family of English kings founded in 1154 by Henry II and lasting through the reign of Richard II.
- PLURALITY** In an election with at least three candidates, the number of votes obtained by the winning candidate. A plurality, however, is less than half of all votes cast. A majority is a number which is more than half of all votes cast.
- PONCE DE LEON, JUAN (1460-1521)** A Spanish explorer of the Caribbean Sea and Florida who searched for the fabled Fountain of Youth.
- POPULIST PARTY** In America, a party formed in 1891 by farmers who demanded an end to the gold standard, state control of the railroads, and restrictions on ownership of the land.
- PROLETARIAT** The class of industrial workers. They are dependent on daily work (usually in factories or the like) for their support.
- PROPAGANDA** The teachings of an organization or party, usually presented in as persuasive a manner as possible.
- PROTECTORATE** A nation which is protected and partially controlled by a stronger nation. It is often treated as a colony.
- QUORUM** The minimum number of members needed to be present at the meetings of an organization before decisions on official matters can be made.
- QUOTA** A fixed amount, often the number of people allowed to enter an organization or country from a particular area, race, or religion.
- RALEIGH, SIR WALTER (1552-1618)** A British courtier during the reign of Elizabeth who helped colonization in North America.
- RATIFY** To confirm or to approve.
- REAPPORTIONMENT** In the United States, after each census, the redistribution of representatives of each state to Congress and the state legislature so as to correspond with the shifts and growth of population.
- REFERENDUM** The submission of measures and laws proposed or passed by the legislative body to the general electorate for a final decision.
- REGULATE** To control or direct or have power over through a system of rules and laws.
- RENAISSANCE** A period of revival and great growth in Western European culture lasting from the 14th century to the 17th century.
- REPUBLIC** A democratic form of government in which the citizens exercise their power through elected representatives.
- REVOLUTION** A total overthrow of the existing form of government and institutions, resulting in a basic change in society.
- ROBESPIERRE (1758-1794)** A leader of the French Revolution and of the subsequent Reign of Terror.
- ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN DELANO (1882-1945)** The president of the United States during the Great Depression and World War II, and originator of the New Deal.

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ROUSSEAU, JEAN JACQUES (1712-1778) A famous French philosopher and social reformer.

RUHR A very important German mining and industrial region along the Ruhr River.

RURAL Pertaining to the country as opposed to the cities and towns, which are urban.

RUSSIA Before the Revolution of 1917, the vast empire that extended over Eastern Europe and central Asia.

SACCO AND VANZETTI Two Italian immigrants whose trial in Massachusetts and execution for murder aroused massive protests because of the belief that the outcome was influenced by politics.

SALADIN (1137-1193) A sultan of Egypt and Syria who captured Jerusalem and led the opposition to the Third Crusade.

SAVONAROLA (1452-1498) An Italian monk who led the reaction against the luxuries of the Renaissance and the laxity of the church. He was eventually burned at the stake.

SCANDINAVIA A region in Northern Europe which was the land of the Norsemen, and today includes Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

SCHISM A division or separation within the church.

SCOTT, DRED A runaway slave who was refused freedom in the North by the Supreme Court in 1857 when it declared that slaves were private property, even in the North. The decision overturned the Missouri Compromise.

SEGREGATION The deliberate separation of whites and blacks in all the institutions of society under the policy of Jim Crow.

SEMITIC Referring to the peoples and languages of Northern Africa and parts of the Middle East. Phoenicians, Hebrews, and Arabs are included in this group.

SENIORITY Priority due to length of service.

SERF Under feudalism, a person who had to serve on the land and who was bound to the land of his lord.

SLAVERY A system of human bondage where one person is owned by another.

SOCIALISM An economic system in which the means of production are owned and controlled by the people, as opposed to private ownership or capitalism.

SOCIAL SECURITY In the United States, an insurance plan run by the government for workers who contribute part of their salary toward a pension.

SOCIETY A body of people living in a community, and the institutions that they form. Such institutions are schools, churches, factories, hospitals, governments, etc.

STALINGRAD A city in Southeast Russia where the Germans were defeated by the Red Army in a decisive battle in 1942.

STANDARD OF LIVING The grade or level of necessities and luxuries possessed and enjoyed by a group of class in everyday life

STRIKE The refusal of workers to work until certain demands are met. Such demands are usually for higher pay, shorter working hours, and better working conditions.

STUYVESANT, PETER (1592-1672) The last governor of the Dutch colony of New Netherlands.

SUBSIDY Financial aid granted by the government to a commercial enterprise.

SUPREME COURT The highest federal court in the United States. Its decisions are final.

TALLEYRAND (1754-1838) A French diplomat who served under several regimes and who was a powerful and sly politician.

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- TAMMANY HALL** The Democratic Party organization founded in 1789 in New York. It exercised great power through political bosses.
- TARIFF** A tax or duty imposed by the government on imports.
- TEUTONIC** Pertaining to Northern European peoples such as the Germans, Dutch, Scandinavians, and English.
- THEOCRACY** A system of government ruled by priests.
- TIGRIS** A river in Turkey and Iraq that is a boundary of the Fertile Crescent, an area where ancient civilizations flourished.
- TRAFALGAR** A cape near the straits of Gibraltar, in the Mediterranean Sea, where a British fleet under Lord Nelson defeated a combined French and Spanish fleet in 1805.
- TREATY** A formal pact or agreement between two countries pertaining to peace, trade, alliance, or the like.
- TYRANNY** Arbitrary and absolute use of power, often by a dictator, which results in repression or despotism.
- UKRAINE** A republic in the Soviet Union, located in the southwestern part. It is a rich agricultural center.
- UNITED KINGDOM** The constitutional monarchy located in the British Isles and consisting of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
- UNITED NATIONS** An international organization founded during World War II and based in New York City. It attempts to keep world peace and to protect small nations from aggression. Its two main bodies are the General Assembly and the Security Council.
- URAL MOUNTAINS** A mountain chain in the Soviet Union that extends from the Caspian Sea area to the Arctic Ocean. The Urals separate Europe from Asia.
- URBAN** Referring to the city or town as opposed to the country.
- VASSAL** Under feudalism, a member of the nobility who received lands from an overlord, for which he performed certain duties, usually military in nature.
- VENICE** An important port in northeastern Italy that was a powerful trading city during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.
- VERSAILLE TREATY** The treaty of peace signed in 1919 that ended World War I and established the League of Nations.
- VETO** To reject, negate, or override a bill or proposal.
- VICKSBURG** A town on the Mississippi that was the location of an important Civil War battle in 1863, and a Union victory.
- VICTORIA** The queen of Great Britain from 1837 to 1901. This period, known as the Victorian Period, was characterized by great industrial and imperial expansion on the part of Great Britain.
- VIENNA** A port on the Danube River in northeast Austria, and the capital of the country. It has long been famous as a cultural center.
- VOLGA RIVER** The longest river in Europe. Located in the Soviet Union, it flows southeast to the Caspian Sea.
- WATERLOO** A village in central Belgium which was the site of Napoleon's final defeat by Wellington and Blucher in 1815.
- WEIMAR** A city in central Germany that was an important cultural center during the Enlightenment and afterward. It was the capital of the German republic formed after World War I, in 1919.

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WELLINGTON (1769-1852) A British general during the Napoleonic Wars. He was known as "the Iron Duke."

WHIG In America, during the Revolutionary War, a supporter of the war against England. Later, a party opposed to the Democratic Party and that eventually became the Republican Party.

WRIT An official court order or document forbidding a particular act.

YORKTOWN The location of the last battle of the American Revolutionary War, in southeast Virginia.

YUGOSLAVIA Formerly known as Serbia, it was formed after World War I when it gained its independence from Austria. Its official name is Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

ZENGER, JOHN PETER a printer in colonial New York whose trial for seditious libel, in 1735, helped establish the principle of freedom of the press in America.

ZIONISM The movement for establishing and maintaining a Jewish state in Palestine. This movement bore fruit when Israel was formed.

ZOROASTER A Persian religious leader who established a religion in the 6th century B.C.