

APPENDIX 4

GROWING A NATION

THE STORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

VOCABULARY

SEEDS OF CHANGE - LESSON 1: 1600-1929

Terms	Definition/Event
Bill of Rights	First ten amendments to the Constitution
bonanza farm	Farm controlled by a large business and managed by professionals
boycott	Refusal to buy a certain product or use a service
cash crop	Crop that is grown for sale
conservationist	Person concerned with the care and protection of natural resources
depression	A severe economic downturn marked by a decrease in business activity, widespread unemployment, and falling prices and wages
dry farming	Techniques used to raise crops in areas that receive little rain
duty	A tax on imports
federal	Of or formed by a compact of a union of states that agree to divide power with a central government
free enterprise system	Economic system in which companies compete for profits
ghost town	Town that has been abandoned because of lack of economic activity
immigrant	Person who enters a new country to settle
industrialization	Growth of industry
economies of scale	Phenomenon that as production increases, the cost of each item produced is often lower
Gilded Age	Term used to describe the golden period for industrialists, from 1877 to 1900; abuses of power in business and government that caused problems for immigrants, laborers, and farmers
Grange, The	Organization formed to help farmers cooperate economically and politically; also known as the Patrons of Husbandry
Industrial Revolution	Effort, beginning in Britain in the late 1700s, to increase production by using machines powered by sources other than humans or animals
Interstate Commerce Act	1887 law that regulated railroads and other interstate businesses
labor union	Organization of workers formed to protect the interest of its members
laissez-faire	A government policy of not interfering in private business
legislature	A lawmaking assembly
manifest destiny	Argument that the United States was destined to expand across North America
manufacturing	Making of goods by machinery
mass production	Manufacture of goods in great amounts
middleman	Someone who buys items from one source and sells them to others
mercantilism	Economic theory that a country should acquire as much bullion, or gold and silver, as possible, by exporting more goods than it imports
Market Revolution	Shift from a home-based company to one based on money and the buying and selling of goods
plantation	Large farm on which crops are raised mainly for sale
population density	The average number of people living within a given area
Populist	Supporter of the Populist party, formed in 1891 to advocate a larger money supply and other economic reform
productivity	Amount that a worker produces in a given period of time
rationing	Distributing goods in a fixed amount to consumers
republic	A government run by the people through their elected representatives
reservation	Area that the federal government set aside for Native Americans who had lost their homelands
scalawag	An insulting nickname for a white Southern Republican following the Civil War
sharecropping	System of farming in which a farmer farms some portion of a planter's land and receives a share of the crop at harvest time as payment
social welfare program	Program designed to ensure a basic standard of living for all citizens
Southern Colonies	The English colonies of Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia
staple crop	A crop that is in constant demand, such as cotton, wheat, or rice
stereotype	A fixed conception held by a number of people
subsidy	Payment made by the government to encourage the development of certain industries
tariff	Tax on foreign goods imported into a country
tenant farming	System of farming in which a farmer rents land to farm from a planter
urban	Relating to a city

FROM DEFEAT TO VICTORY - LESSON 2: 1930-1949

Terms	Definition/Event
consumer economy	An economy that depends on a large amount of buying by individuals
Gross National Product	Total annual value of goods and services that a country produces
national debt	The total amount of money owed by the national government
New Deal	President Franklin Roosevelt's program of relief, recovery, and reform programs to combat the Great Depression
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	A federal project to provide electricity, flood control, and recreational opportunities to the Tennessee River Valley

PROSPERITY & CHALLENGES - LESSON 3: 1950-1969

Terms	Definition/Event
Great Society	President Lyndon Johnson's proposals to aid public education, provide medical care for the elderly, and eliminate poverty
migrant farm worker	Worker who moves from farm to farm, planting and harvesting various crops

INTO THE NEW MILLENNIUM - LESSON 4: 1970-PRESENT

Terms	Definition/Event
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	International agreement on reducing tariffs and expanding world trade
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)	Agreement calling for removal of trade restrictions among the United States, Canada, and Mexico
supply-side economics	Theory that tax reductions will increase investment and thereby encourage business growth