

**Supplementary Social Studies Glossaries**  
**American History (Grades 7 and 8)**  
 (NOT TO BE USED FOR ELL TESTING ACCOMMODATION)

ENGLISH	CHINESE
<b>A</b>	
<b>abolitionist</b> - person who wanted to end slavery	主张废除奴隶制者。
<b>Act of Toleration</b> - a 1649 Maryland law that provided religious freedom for all Christians	信仰自由法案--- 1649年马里兰州法案，为所有基督徒提供宗教自由。
<b>activist</b> - a person who works to achieve a reform in society	积极参与社会改造和政治的活跃份子。
<b>Adams-Onis Treaty</b> - an 1821 treaty between Spain and the United States in which Spain agreed to give Florida to the United States	亚当-奥尼斯条约--- 西班牙和美国在1821年签署的一个条约。该条约中，西班牙把佛罗里达州给美国。
<b>adobe</b> - sun-dried brick	太阳晒干的泥砖。印第安人用此盖屋。
<b>affirmative action</b> - program to provide more job and education opportunities for people who faced discrimination in the past	平权政策--- 为以前曾受过歧视的人提供更多工作和教育机会的政策。
<b>AFL</b> (American Federation of Labor) - an organization of trade unions that represented skilled workers	美国劳工联盟- 代表技术工人的一个工会组织。
<b>Alamo</b> - old Spanish mission in Texas where Mexican forces under Santa Anna besieged Texans in 1816	阿拉莫--- 德州的一个西班牙旧领地。1816年墨西哥军队在Santa Anna领导下在此包围了德州民兵。
<b>Albany Plan of Union</b> - proposal by Benjamin Franklin to create one government for the 13 colonies	奥本尼联合计划--- 由本杰明-弗兰克林提出的建立十三个殖民地联合政府的建议。
<b>Alien and Sedition acts</b> - in 1798, Federalist-supported laws that permitted the President to expel foreigners, made it harder for immigrants to become citizens, and allowed for citizens to be fined or jailed if they criticized the government or its officials	排外防动乱法案--- 1789 年联邦主义者支持的一些法案。这些法律允许总统驱逐外国人，使移民更难变为公民，并使任何批评政府或官员的公民受到罚款或监禁。
<b>alliance</b> - agreement between nations to aid and protect one another	联盟--- 国与国之间联合互助和防卫盟约。
<b>Alliance for Progress</b> - economic aid program for Latin America developed by President Kennedy	进步合作计划--- 肯尼迪总统提出的协助拉丁美洲经济计划。

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<b>Allied Powers</b> - military alliance of France, Britain, Russia, Italy, and 20 other nations during World War I	协约国--- 第一次世界大战中由法国，英国，俄国，意大利及20多个国家组成的军事联盟。
<b>Allies</b> - World War II military alliance of Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, China, and 45 other countries	同盟国--- 第二次世界大战中由英国，法国，苏联，美国，中国，及45个其他国家组成的军事联盟。
<b>American Colonization Society</b> - early 1800s organization that proposed to end slavery by helping African Americans move to Africa	美国殖民协会--- 十八世纪早期的一个组织，建议帮助非洲裔美国人搬到非洲以结束奴隶制。
<b>American System</b> - program for economic growth promoted by Henry Clay in the early 1800s, called for high tariffs on imports	美国计划--- 十八世纪早期由亨利卡莱倡导的经济发展计划，要求对进口货征收高税率。
<b>American With Disabilities Act</b> - law passed in 1990 that prohibits discrimination in hiring people with physical or mental impairments	美国残疾人法案--- 1990年通过的一个法案，禁止在雇用员工时对残疾人的歧视。
<b>amnesty</b> - a general pardon or forgiveness for a political crime given by the government to a specific group of people	大赦--- 政府对某些人的政治罪行进行统一赦免。
<b>annexation</b> - taking over a territory and adding it to a country:	兼并--- 侵吞别人的领土并划入自己国家的版图。
<b>Antifederalists</b> - people who opposed the Constitution and a strong national government	反联邦主义者--- 反对宪法和强势中央政府的人。
<b>anti-semitism</b> - policies, views, and actions that discriminate against Jewish people	反犹太主义--- 歧视犹太人的政策，观点和行动。
<b>apartheid</b> - strict separation of races practiced in South Africa	南非的严厉种族隔离制度。
<b>appeasement</b> - giving in to an enemy's demands in order to keep the peace	姑息政策--- 为了取得和平而向敌人让步的政策。
<b>apprentice</b> - person who learns a trade or craft from a master	学徒--- 从师傅那里学手艺的人。
<b>armistice</b> - an end to hostilities such as a war	停战--- 结束战争或敌对状态。

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<b>Articles of Confederation</b> - first American constitution, passed in 1777, which created a loose alliance of 13 independent states	邦联宪章--- 1777年通过的第一部美国宪法，把十三个独立的州组成松散的联盟。
<b>assembly line</b> - method of production in which workers stay in one place as products edge along past them on a moving belt (Henry Ford)	生产流水线--- 亨利福特发明的生产方法。工人在原地工作，而零件则由传送带送到他们面前。这种方法大大提高了生产率。
<b>Atlantic Charter</b> - a 1941 program developed by the United States and Britain that set goals for the postwar world	大西洋计划--- 1941年由美国和英国发起的一个战后发展规划。
<b>Axis</b> - World War II military alliance of Germany, Italy, Japan, and six other nations	轴心国--- 第二次世界大战中由德国，意大利，日本，和其他六个国家组成的军事联盟。
<b>B</b>	
<b>baby boom</b> - large increase in the birthrate from the late 1940s through the early 1960	婴儿潮--- 从1940年代末期至1960年代初期这段时间里出现的出生率大量增加现象。
<b>Bacon's Rebellion</b> - a 1676 raid led by Nathaniel Bacon against the governor and Native Americans in Virginia	培根起义--- 1676年在维吉尼亚州由培根领导的起义，反对州长和印第安人。
<b>barrio</b> - Mexican neighborhood in the United States	在美国的墨西哥人居住区。
<b>Bataan Death March</b> - long trek across the Philippines that American and Filipino prisoners of war were forced to make by the Japanese in 1942	巴丹死亡征途--- 1942年日军强迫美军和菲律宾战俘穿越菲律宾的长途跋涉。
<b>Battle of Bull Run</b> - first major battle of the Civil War; fought in Virginia in 1861	Bull Run 之战--- 1861年发生在维州的美国内战中第一次重大战斗。
<b>Battle of Bunker Hill</b> - in 1775, first major battle of the Revolution	邦克山战斗--- 发生在1775年，美国独立战争中的第一次重要战斗。
<b>Battle of Gettysburg</b> - an 1863 Civil War battle in Pennsylvania that ended a Confederate invasion of the North	盖茨堡战斗--- 发生在1863年美国内战中的宾西法尼亚州，从此结束了南方联军对北方的侵略。
<b>Battle of Lake Erie</b> - in the War of 1812, an American victory led by Oliver Perry against the British	伊利湖战斗--- 在1812年战争中，由Oliver Perry领导的美军在此战胜英军。

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<b>Battle of Long Island</b> - a 1776 battle in New York in which more than 1,400 Americans were killed, wounded, or captured	长岛之战--- 发生在1776年纽约长岛。此役中，美军伤亡，被俘人数超过1400人。
<b>Battle of Midway</b> - a 1942 battle in the Pacific during which American planes sank four Japanese aircraft carriers	中途岛之战--- 1942年在太平洋的一次战斗。此役中，美军飞机炸沉四艘日军航空母舰。
<b>Battle of New Orleans</b> - at the end of the War of 1812, a battle between British and American forces that ended in an American victory	新奥尔良战斗--- 1812年战争末期，英美两军之间的一场战斗，美军以获胜告终。
<b>Battle of Saratoga</b> - in 1777, the first major American victory in the Revolution	Saratoga 战斗--- 发生在1777年，美国在独立战争中的第一次重大胜利
<b>Battle of Tippecanoe</b> - in 1811, battle over white settlement in the Indiana Territory	Tippecanoe 战斗--- 发生在1811年，因白人在印第安人属地定居而引起的战斗
<b>Battle of Trenton</b> - a 1776 battle in New Jersey in which George Washington's troops captured a Hessian encampment	Trenton 战斗--- 1776年发生在新泽西州，乔治华盛顿的军队占领了英军雇佣兵的营地。
<b>Battle of Yorktown</b> - 1781 American victory forced the British to surrender	约克郡之战--- 1781年美军在此役的胜利迫使英国投降。
<b>Battles of Lexington and Concord</b> - in 1775, conflicts between Massachusetts colonists and British soldiers that started the Revolutionary War	Lexington and Concord 之战--- 发生在1775年，这场麻州殖民地居民和英军的冲突引发了美国革命战争。
<b>Bay of Pigs invasion</b> - failed invasion of Cuba in 1961 when a force of 1,200 Cuban exiles, backed by the United States, landed at the Bay of Pigs	猪猡湾之战--- 1961年美国支持1200名古巴侨民军队在古巴猪猡湾登陆，结果以失败告终。
<b>Berlin Airlift</b> - American and British relief effort to airlift supplies to West Berliners from 1948 to 1949	柏林空运--- 1945至1948年间，由美国和英国组织的对西柏林居民物资援助空运。
<b>Berlin Wall</b> - wall built by the communist East German government in 1961 to seal off East Berlin from West Berlin	柏林墙--- 由东德共产党政府在1961年建起的一座墙，意图封锁东西两个柏林。

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<b>bias</b> - a personal preference or leaning towards a point of view	偏见--- 因个人好恶而倾向某种观点。
<b>bicameral legislature</b> - a lawmaking body made up of two houses	由参院和众院组成的两院立法机构。
<b>Big Four</b> - leaders of Britain, France, the United States, and Italy after World War I	四大强--- 第一次世界大战后，英法美意四国领袖。
<b>Big Stick Policy</b> - President Roosevelt's approach to foreign affairs in Latin America, emphasizing diplomacy backed by force	实力外交政策--- 罗斯福总统对拉丁美洲的外交政策，即以实力为后盾的外交政策。
<b>Bill of Rights</b> - first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution	人权法案--- 美国宪法中的前十个修正案。重点是保护人民宗教，言论，集会，出版，拥有武器等自由。
<b>Black Cabinet</b> - group of black leaders who unofficially advised President Franklin D. Roosevelt concerning the situation of African Americans	黑人内阁--- 黑人领袖团组，向罗斯福总统提供有关非裔美国人状况的建议。
<b>black codes</b> - Southern laws that severely limited the rights of African Americans after the Civil War	黑色条令--- 美国内战后在南方实行的一些严格限制非洲裔美国人权利的法律。
<b>Black Tuesday</b> (October 29, 1929) - day that stock market crashed, signaling start of the Great Depression	黑色星期二（1929年10月29日）--- 那天美国股票市场大崩盘，引发了经济大萧条。
<b>Blitzkrieg "lightning war"</b> - The German military strategy during WWII of attacking without warning	闪电战--- 二次大战中，德国采取的一种军事战略，即没有预警的先发动攻击。
<b>boat people</b> - after the Vietnam War, refugees who escaped from Vietnam in small boats	船民--- 越战之后用小船逃离越南的难民。
<b>bootlegger</b> - person who smuggled liquor into the United States during Prohibition	在禁酒年代偷运酒进美国的人。
<b>border state</b> - slave state that remained in the Union during the Civil War	在美国内战中，保留在联邦中的赞成奴隶制州。
<b>Boston Massacre</b> - a 1770 conflict in which five colonists were killed by British troops	波士顿大屠杀--- 1770年的一次冲突，五名殖民地居民被英军杀害。
<b>Boston Tea Party</b> - a 1773 protest in which colonists dressed as Indians dumped British tea into Boston harbor	波士顿倾茶事件--- 发生在1773年的殖民地居民抗议事件。他们装扮成印第安人把英国的茶叶倒入波士顿海湾。



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<b>Boxer Rebellion</b> - uprising in China against westerners and Western influence in 1900	义和团起义--- 发生在1900年的中国义和团起义，反抗西方人和西方影响。
<b>boycott</b> - a peaceful protest in which people refuse to buy or use certain goods	抵制--- 人们通过拒绝购买或使用某些物品以表示和平抗议。
<b>Brown vs. Board of Education</b> - the 1954 Supreme Court ruling declaring that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.	1954年美国最高法院的一个判例，宣布公立学校中的种族隔离是违宪的。
<b>bull market</b> - period of increased stock trading and rising stock prices	牛市--- 股票增值，交易量增长的周期。
<b>burgess</b> - representative to the colonial Virginia government	维吉利亚殖民地政府中的代表。
<b>C</b>	
<b>Cabinet</b> - group of officials who head government departments and advise the President	内阁--- 领导政府各部门并向总统提建议的官员。
<b>Camp David Accords</b> - 1979 peace treaty between Israel and Egypt in which Israel agreed to return the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt and Egypt agreed to recognize Israel	戴维营和约--- 1979年以色列和埃及签署的和平条约。在条约中，以色列同意把西奈半岛归还给埃及，埃及同意承认以色列。
<b>capitalism</b> - an economic system in which factories, equipment and other means of production are privately owned rather than controlled by the government	资本主义--- 由私人而不是政府拥有工厂，设备和其它生产资料的一种经济制度。
<b>carpetbagger</b> - uncomplimentary nickname for a northerner who went to the South after the Civil War	美国内战后从北方到南方寻求特别利益的政客和投机商。
<b>cash crop</b> - crop sold for money at market	为在市场出售以换取现金而种植的农作物。
<b>caucus</b> - private meeting; often a political meeting	政党内的秘密会议，筹划策略或挑选候选人。
<b>cede</b> - to give up land to another country usually through a treaty	割让--- 通常通过一个条约把土地让给另一个国家。
<b>Central Powers</b> - military alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire during World War I	同盟国--- 在第一次大战中，由德国，奥地利，保加利亚，和奥图曼帝国组成的军事联盟。

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<b>checks and balances</b> - a principle of the United States Constitution that gives each branch of government the power to check the other branches	权力平衡与牵制--- 美国宪法中的一个原则，即政府的每一个分支都有权利督查牵制其他分支。
<b>chief executive</b> - the president or head of the Executive branch	行政首长--- 总统或行政部门的主要官员。
<b>child labor</b> - using children to work in factories or sweatshops	利用童工---在工厂或血汗工厂中使用廉价童工。
<b>Chinese Exclusion Act</b> - 1882 law that barred Chinese laborers from entering the United States	排华法案--- 1882年的一个法案，禁止华人劳工进入美国。
<b>civil disobedience</b> - idea that people have a right to disobey laws they consider to be unjust, if their consciences demand it	温和抵抗，不合作--- 人民有权利基于良心的理由，对不公正的法律给予抵制。
<b>Civil Rights Act of 1964</b> - the landmark act that banned discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, or national origin; the most important civil rights law since Reconstruction	1964年民权法案--- 美国内战重建以来最重要的法案，它禁止因种族，性别，宗教和国籍等原因而导致的歧视。
<b>civil rights movement</b> - the efforts of African American to win equal rights	民权运动--- 非洲裔美国人为赢得平等权利而进行的运动。
<b>Civil War</b> - war between people of the same country	内战--- 本国人之间的战争。
<b>Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)</b> - a work relief program established in 1933 as part of the New Deal to provide work for unemployed Americans during the Great Depression	作为罗斯福新政的一部分，这个成立于1933年的机构为在大萧条中失业的美国人提供工作。
<b>Cold War</b> - The hostile but nonviolent struggle for power between the U.S. and the Soviet Union from the end of WWII to the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991	冷战--- 从二次大战结束到1991年苏联解体期间，美国和苏联为争夺霸权而进行的敌对斗争。
<b>collective bargaining</b> - process by which a union representing a group of workers negotiates with management for a contract	集体谈判--- 由工会代表工人与雇主进行的合约谈判过程。
<b>Columbian Exchange</b> - the global exchange of goods and ideas resulting from the encounter between the peoples of the Eastern and Western hemispheres	哥伦布大交流--- 由东西半球人民之间的交往而引起的全球物资和思想大交流。

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<b>committee of correspondence</b> - letter-writing campaign that became a major tool of protest in the colonies	通信委员会--- 由通信而演变成一种在殖民地上的抗议手段。
<b>Common Sense</b> - a 1776 essay by Thomas Paine that urged the colonies to declare independence	Thomas Paine 在1776年写的一篇文章，鼓励殖民地居民宣布独立。
<b>communism</b> - economic system in which all wealth and property are owned by the state	共产主义--- 把所有财富和财产归国家所有的经济制度。
<b>Compromise of 1850</b> - agreement over slavery by which California joined the Union as a free state and a strict fugitive slave law was passed	1850年妥协--- 根据此妥协，加州作为无奴隶州加入联邦，同时也通过了严厉的法律惩罚逃奴。
<b>concentration camp</b> - prison camp for civilians who are considered enemies of the state	集中营--- 把认为是国家敌人的平民关起来的监狱。
<b>Congress</b> - the legislative branch of the federal government which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives	国会--- 联邦政府中由参议院和众议员组成的立法机构。
<b>conquistador</b> - name for the Spanish explorers who claimed lands in the Americas for Spain	西班牙探险家--- 他们为西班牙在美洲掠夺土地。
<b>Conservatives</b> - during Reconstruction, white southerners who resisted change	保守派---在美国内战后重建期间南方抵制改变的白种人。
<b>Constitutional Convention</b> - gathering of state representatives on May 25, 1787, to revise the Articles of Confederation	宪法会议--- 为修改邦联宪章于1787年5月25日召开的各州代表大会。
<b>containment</b> - the policy of trying to prevent the spread of Soviet influence beyond where it already existed	堵截政策--- 为防止苏联势力扩张的一种政策。
<b>Continental Army</b> - army established by the Second Continental Congress to fight the British	美国独立战争时的军队--- 由第二届美洲大会建立的军队以对抗英国。
<b>cotton gin</b> - invented by Eli Whitney in 1793, a machine that removes the seeds from cotton	扎棉机--- 1793年Eli Whitney 发明的一种机器，可以快速的将棉籽从棉花中剔除。
<b>Cuban missile crisis</b> - major Cold War confrontation in 1962	古巴导弹危机--- 发生在1962年冷战期间的一次重大对抗。苏联把导弹部署在古巴，引起美国的抗议并封锁古巴海域。



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<b>D</b>	
<b>D-Day</b> (June 6, 1944) - day of the invasion of Western Europe by Allied forces	D-Day (1944年6月6日) --- 二次世界大战中，盟军开始反攻登陆 西欧的日子。
<b>Declaration of Independence</b> - a 1776 document stating that the 13 English colonies were a free and independent nation	独立宣言--- 1776年美国独立宣言，宣布13个英国殖民地为一个自由独立的国家。
<b>demilitarized zone (DMZ)</b> - area from which military forces are prohibited	非军事区--- 军队不能进入的区域。
<b>democracy</b> - a system of government in which the power to rule comes from the consent of the people	民主制度----一种根据民意来统治的政府制度。
<b>depression</b> - period when business activities slows, prices and wages fall, and unemployment rises	萧条--- 经济活动减缓，物价和工资下滑，失业率增加的时期
<b>détente</b> - policy to reduce tensions between two countries	缓和--- (低盪) 减少两国紧张关系的政策。
<b>dictatorship</b> - a system of government in which one person rules and power is exercised by force.	独裁政权--- 由一人统治并通过武力来掌权的政府制度。
<b>disarmament</b> - reduction of armed and weapons of war	裁军--- 减少武器和军队。
<b>discrimination</b> - policy that denies equal rights to certain groups of people	歧视--- 不给某些人平等权利的政策。
<b>domino theory</b> - belief that if South Vietnam fell to communism, other countries in the region would also fall to communism	多米洛骨牌效应--- 相信如果越南南方落入共产党手中，那么该地区其他国家也会落入共产党手中。
<b>draft</b> - law that requires people of a certain age to enlist in the military	征兵法--- 要求符合规定年龄的人去报名服兵役的法律。
<b>Dred Scott v. Sandford</b> - an 1857 Supreme Court case that brought into question the federal power over slavery in the territories	1857年最高法院的案例，对联邦介入各州奴隶制争端的权力提出疑问。
<b>due process</b> - government cannot take away a person's right to life, liberty, or property except according to rules established by laws.	法定程序---政府不能在法律规定的程序外，无端地剥夺一个人生命，自由和财产的权利。

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ENGLISH	CHINESE
<b>Dust Bowl</b> - region in the central Great Plains that was hit by a severe drought during the 1930s	大尘暴地区--- 1930年代美国中部平原受严重干旱影响的地区。由于土地缺水龟裂，到处尘土飞扬。
<b>E</b>	
<b>Earth Summit</b> - meeting of world leaders in 1992 to discuss key environmental issue	地球高峰会议--- 1992年世界各国领袖开会探讨重要环境问题的大会。
<b>Eighteenth Amendment</b> - 1917 constitutional amendment that made it illegal to sell alcoholic drinks	第18 條修正案--- 1917年国会通过的禁止销售酒精饮料的修正案。
<b>elastic clause</b> - a clause in the constitution that gives Congress authority to "make all laws which are necessary and proper" to carry out its powers	弹性条款--- 宪法中的一个条款，给予国会权力来制定一切必要和适当的法律，以便行使它的权力。
<b>electoral college</b> - group of electors from every state who meet every four years to vote for the President and Vice President of the United States	选举团--- 每个州选举团成员，每四年开一次会，选举美国总统和副总统。
<b>Emancipation Proclamation</b> - Lincoln's 1863 declaration freeing slaves in the Confederacy	解放奴隶宣言--- 林肯在1863年发表的解放南方奴隶的宣言。
<b>Embargo Act</b> - an 1807 law that imposed a total ban on foreign trade	限制通商法案--- 1807年的一个法案，禁止对外贸易。
<b>encomienda</b> - land granted to Spanish settlers that included the right to demand labor or taxes from Native Americans	给予西班牙垦荒者的土地，并给予向美国原住民要求赋税和提供劳力的权利。
<b>English Bill of Rights</b> - a 1689 document that guaranteed the rights of English citizens	英国人权法案--- 1689年的法案，保障英国公民的权利。
<b>Enlightenment</b> - movement in Europe in the 1600s and 1700s that emphasized the use of reason	十七，十八世纪风行欧洲的运动，强调逻辑思考。
<b>Environmental Protection Agency</b> - federal government agency that works to reduce pollution	环境保护署--- 联邦政府的一个机构，用以减少污染。
<b>Equal Rights Amendment</b> - a 1923 proposed constitutional amendment intended to prohibit all discrimination based on sex; the amendment was never ratified	平等权利修正案--- 1923年国会提出的一个修正案，意在禁止性别歧视，但没有被通过。
<b>Era of Good Feelings</b> - the eight years of James Monroe's presidency from 1817 to 1825	快乐时代--- 从1817到1825年门罗总统当政的八年时光。

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ENGLISH	CHINESE
<b>Erie Canal</b> - artificial waterway opened in 1825 linking Lake Erie to the Hudson River	伊利运河--- 1825年开通的连接伊利湖和哈德逊河的运河，对纽约州经济起了重大推动作用。
<b>ethnic cleansing</b> - the forced removal and murder of ethnic groups from a region	种族灭绝--- 把某个种族从一个地区强迫迁移和屠杀。
<b>executive branch</b> - branch of government that carries out laws	行政部门--- 政府中执行法律的部门，如总统和内阁。
<b>expansionism</b> - policy of extending a nation's boundaries	扩张主义--- 扩展一个国家疆土的政策。
<b>F</b>	
<b>Fascism</b> - political system that is rooted in militarism, extreme nationalism, and blind loyalty to the state	法西斯主义--- 根源于军事主义，极端民族主义，和对国家盲目忠诚的一种政治制度。
<b>Federal Reserve Act</b> - a 1913 law that set up a system of federal bank; and gave government the power to control the money supply	联邦储备法--- 1913年的一条法律，以建立一个联邦银行系统，给予政府控制货币供应的权力。
<b>federalism</b> - a principle of the United States Constitution that establishes the division of power between the federal government and the states	联邦制度--- 美国宪法的一个原则，用以分开联邦政府和各州的权力。
<b>Federalist</b> - supporter of a strong federal government	联邦主义者--- 支持强势联邦政府的人。
<b>Federalist Papers</b> - series of essay by Federalists James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay in support of ratifying the Constitution	联邦主义者文献--- 由James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay 等联邦主义者写的一系列文章，用以支持通过宪法。
<b>feminism</b> - the movement for women's equality	女权主义--- 争取妇女平等权利的运动。
<b>Feudalism</b> - system of rule by lords who ruled their own lands but owed loyalty and military service to a monarch	封建主义--- 封建领主统治制度。他们管辖自己的领地，但必须忠于国王，为之打战。
<b>Fifteenth Amendment</b> - in 1869 amendment to the United States Constitution that forbids any state to deny African Americans the right to vote because of race	第15 條修正案--- 1969年通过的美国宪法修正案，禁止各州因种族原因而剥夺非洲裔美国人投票的权利
<b>First Amendment</b> - amendment to the United States Constitution that safeguards basic individual liberties	第一修正案--- 美国宪法修正案，保护个人的基本权利和自由。

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<b>First Continental Congress</b> - in 1774, meeting of delegates from 12 colonies in Philadelphia	第一届美洲代表大会--- 1774年来自12个殖民地的代表聚在费城开会。
<b>flapper</b> - a modern woman of the Roaring Twenties	二十世纪二十年代一些服装奇异，举止轻浮的少女。
<b>foreign policy</b> - the set of guidelines a nation follows in its relation with other nations	外交政策--- 关于处理和其他国家关系的政策。
<b>Fort Sumter</b> - a federal fort in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina at which the first battle of the Civil War took place on April 12, 1861	在南卡罗莱纳州查尔斯港的一个联邦要塞，1861年四月十二日，美国内战的第一场战斗在这里打响。
<b>forty-niner</b> - one of the more than 80,000 people who joined the gold rush to California in 1849	“49”人--- 于1849年涌到加州淘金的八万多人被称为“49”人。
<b>Founding Fathers</b> - leaders who laid the groundwork for the United States	开国元勋--- 为美国建国作出最重要贡献的领袖们。
<b>Fourteen Points</b> - President Wilson's goals for peace after World War I	十四点条款 --- 威尔逊总统在一次世界大战后制定的和平目标。
<b>free enterprise system</b> - economic system in which business are owned by private citizens who decide what to produce, how much to produce, and what prices to charge	自由经济体制--- 由私人拥有企业的一种经济制度。私人可以决定产品的种类，数量和价格。
<b>free market</b> - economic system in which goods and services are exchanged with little regulation	自由市场经济--- 一种可以自由交换物品和服务的经济制度。
<b>freedmen</b> - men and women who had been slaves	自由人--- 被解放了的男女奴隶。
<b>Freedmen's Bureau</b> - government agency founded during Reconstruction to help former slaves	自由人协助社--- 内战后重建期间的一个政府机构，帮助前奴隶。
<b>Free-Soil party</b> - bipartisan antislavery party founded in the United States in 1848 to keep slavery out of the western territories	自由土地党 --- 1848年在美国成立的跨党派反对奴隶制政治组织，目标在于让西部州免除奴隶制。
<b>French and Indian War</b> - a war that took place from 1754 to 1763 that led to the end of French power in North America	法国和印第安人战争--- 发生在1754至1763年期间的一场战争，最终导致法国在北美洲霸权的结束。
<b>French Revolution</b> - a 1789 rebellion in France that ended the French monarchy for a time	法国大革命--- 发生在1789年的法国革命，暂时结束了法国王朝的统治。

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ENGLISH	CHINESE
<b>Fugitive Slave Act</b> - law passed in 1850 that required all citizens to aid in the capture of runaway slaves	逃奴法案--- 1850年通过的一条法案，要求所有人都要协助捕捉逃走的奴隶。
<b>fundamentalism</b> - the belief that scripture should be read as the literal word of God and followed without question	基本教义派---认为圣经是上帝亲口所言，必须严格遵守。
<b>G</b>	
<b>"Gentlemen's Agreement"</b> - a 1907 agreement between the United States and Japan to limit Japanese immigration	“君子协定”--- 1907年美国和日本间的限制日本移民的协定。
<b>Gettysburg Address</b> - speech made by President Lincoln in 1863 after the Battle of Gettysburg	盖茨堡演讲--- 林肯总统1863年在盖茨堡战役后发表的著名演讲。
<b>Gilded Age</b> - the period in American history from the 1870s to the 1890s, marked by political corruption and extravagant spending	“镀金年代” --- 指美国历史上从1870年代到1890年代这段时期，以政治腐化，金钱挥霍为标志。
<b>global warming</b> - the slow but steady rise in the world's average temperature	全球暖化--- 地球平均温度渐渐而持续的上升。
<b>Good Neighbor Policy</b> - President Franklin Roosevelt's policy intended to strengthen friendly relations with Latin America	好邻居政策--- 罗斯福总统意图加强与拉丁美洲国家友好关系的政策
<b>graduated income tax</b> - tax on earnings that charges different rates for different income levels	累进收入税制--- 根据不同收入水平而采取不同税率的收入税制。
<b>grandfather clause</b> - law that excused a voter from a literacy test if his father or grandfather had been eligible to vote on January 1, 1867	祖宗条款--- 这条法律规定如果一个人的父亲或爷爷在1867年1月1日有资格投票，那么他不需要参加文化测试就可以投票。
<b>Great Awakening</b> - religious movement in the English colonies in the early 1700s	十八世纪英国殖民地上的宗教运动。
<b>Great Compromise</b> - plan at the Constitutional Convention that settled the differences between large and small states	大妥协--- 宪法会议上美国大州和小州之间的妥协。
<b>Great Depression</b> - worst period of economy decline in United States history beginning in 1929	经济大萧条--- 从1929年开始的美国历史上最严重的经济大衰退时期



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<b>H</b>	
<b>habeas corpus</b> - the right not to be held in prison without first being charged with a specific crime	人身保护令--- 公民在没有被具体指控罪名之前，有不被关进监狱的权利。
<b>Holocaust</b> - slaughter of Europe's Jews by the Nazis before and during World War II	纳粹大屠杀--- 二次大战期间和之前纳粹对欧洲犹太人的屠杀。
<b>House of Burgesses</b> - representative assembly in colonial Virginia	维州殖民地代表会议。
<b>House of Representatives</b> - the larger of the two bodies that makes up the legislative branch of the United States government	众议院--- 美国政府立法部门中的两个机构之一。它人数比参院多。
<b>Hundred Days</b> - first hundred days of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency	百日新政--- 罗斯福总统当政后的头一百天。
<b>I</b>	
<b>ILGWU</b> (International Ladies' Garment Workers Union) - Union of garment workers formed in 1900	国际妇女车衣工人工会--- 1900年成立的车衣工人工会。
<b>Impeach</b> - to bring charges of serious wrongdoing against a public official	弹劾--- 对政府官员的严重错误提出指控。
<b>imperialism</b> - policy of powerful countries seeking to control the economic and political affairs of weaker countries or regions	帝国主义--- 一种强国意图控制弱国和地区政治经济事务的政策。
<b>inauguration</b> - ceremony in which the President officially takes the oath of office	就职典礼--- 总统正式宣誓就职的典礼。
<b>indentured servant</b> - person who agreed to work without wages for a period of time in exchange for passage to the colonies	立约仆人--- 十七至十九世纪期间为了能够前往美洲殖民地而与他人立约作七年仆人而不收分文者。
<b>Indian Removal Act</b> - law passed in 1830 that force Native Americans to move west of the Mississippi River	驱除印第安人法案--- 1830年通过的一个法律，强迫把印第安人驱赶到密西西比河以西。
<b>Industrial Revolution</b> - gradual process by which machines replaced hand tools	工业革命--- 用机器逐渐代替手工的革命。
<b>inflation</b> - a rise in prices and a decrease in the value of money	通货膨胀--- 货币贬值，价格增涨。
<b>infrastructure</b> - system of roads, bridges, and tunnels	基础设施--- 包括道路，桥梁和隧道等设施。

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ENGLISH	CHINESE
<b>integration</b> - mixing of different racial or ethnic groups	种族融合--- 不同种族和民族的融合。
<b>Intolerable Acts</b> - series of laws passed in 1774 to punish Boston for the Tea Party	1774年英国政府为了惩罚波士顿人倾茶事件而通过的一系列苛刻法案。
<b>Islam</b> - monotheistic religion founded by the prophet Muhammad in the early 600s	伊斯兰教--- 由先知穆罕默德在公元七世纪创建的一神论宗教。
<b>Isolationist</b> - after World War I, American who wanted the United States to stay out of world affairs	孤立主义者--- 一次大战后, 主张美国不介入世界事务的美国人。
<b>J</b>	
<b>Jay's Treaty</b> - a 1795 agreement between Britain and the United States that called for Britain to pay damages for seized American ships and to give up forts it still held in the West	杰伊条约--- 英美在1795年的一个条约, 要求英国赔偿被掠夺的美国船只, 并放弃英国在美国西部的军事要塞。
<b>Jim Crow laws</b> - laws that separated people of different races in public places in the South	美国南方实行的黑人与白人种族分离的法律。
<b>judicial branch</b> - branch of government that decides if laws are carried out fairly	司法部门--- 政府中确定法律是否公正执行的部门, 如最高法院。
<b>judicial review</b> - power of the Supreme Court to decide whether the acts of a President or laws passed by Congress are constitutional	司法审议--- 最高法院确定总统所为或国会通过的法律是否违宪的权力。
<b>judiciary Act</b> - a 1789 law that created the structure of the Supreme Court and set up a system of district courts and circuit courts for the nation	司法制度法案--- 1789年通过的一个法案, 为国家设立了最高法院的架构, 并设立了地区法院和巡回法庭系统。
<b>jury duty</b> - the responsibility of every citizen to serve on a jury when called	陪审团义务--- 当被选招时, 每个公民都有当陪审团的义务。
<b>K</b>	
<b>kamikaze</b> - World War II Japanese pilot trained to make a suicidal crash attack, usually upon a ship	神风攻击队--- 二次大战期间以自杀性撞机攻击舰队的日本飞行员。
<b>Kentucky and Virginia resolutions</b> - declarations passed in 1798 and 1799 that claimed that each state has the right to decide whether a federal law is constitutional	肯塔基和维吉利亚决议--- 1798和1799年通过的决议, 宣称每个州都有权决定联邦法律是否违宪。

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<b>Khmer Rouge</b> - communist party in Cambodia that imposed a reign of terror on Cambodian citizens	红色高棉--- 柬埔寨共产党，对其人民实行恐怖统治。
<b>Knights of Labor</b> - an American labor organization founded in 1869 to protect the rights of workers	劳工联盟--- 1869年成立的一个美国劳工组织，为了保护劳工的权利。
<b>Ku Klux Klan</b> - secret society organized in the South after the Civil War to reassert white supremacy by means of violence	三K党--- 内战后在美国南方成立的秘密组织，它用暴力手段来鼓吹白人至上主义。
<b>L</b>	
<b>laissez faire</b> - idea that government should play as small a role as possible in economic affairs	少干预政策--- 认为政府在经济方面应当尽量少干预的政策。
<b>League of Nations</b> - association of nations formed after World War I under Wilson's Fourteen Points plan	国际联盟--- 一次大战后根据威尔逊总统十四点计划成立的国际联盟。
<b>League of the Iroquois</b> - alliance of the five Iroquois nations	北美五个印第安人部落的联盟。
<b>League of Women Voters</b> - organization established in 1920 to promote rights for women	妇女选民联盟--- 1920年成立的组织，以促进妇女权利。
<b>legislative branch</b> - branch of government that passes laws	立法部门--- 政府中通过法律的部门，如国会中的参议院和众议院。
<b>legislature</b> - group of people who have the power to make laws	立法机构--- 有权力制定法律的人，这里指参众两院。
<b>Lend Lease Act</b> - during World War II, the law allowed the United States to sell arms and equipment to Britain	租借法案--- 二次世界大战中，美国通过对英国等盟国出售武器和装备的法案。
<b>Liberty Bonds</b> - bonds sold by the United States government to raise money for World War I	自由债券--- 一次世界大战中，美国政府为筹募资金而发行的债券
<b>limited government</b> - a principle of the United States that states that government has only the powers that the constitution gives it	立宪政治--- 美国政府的一个原则，即政府只有宪法所赋有的有限权力。政府并没有无限制的权力。
<b>literacy test</b> - examination to see if a person can read and write; used in the past to restrict voting rights	文化测试--- 用来评估一个人读写能力的测试，在过去用来限制一些人的投票权。（见 Grandfather Clause）
<b>Louisiana Purchase</b> - vast territory between Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains, purchased from France in 1803	1803年美国从法国购得的一大片广袤的土地，东至密西西比河，西至洛基山脉，北至加拿大，南至墨西哥湾。

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<b>Loyalist</b> - colonist who remained loyal to Britain	效忠于英国的殖民者。
<b>lynch</b> - for a mob to illegally seize and execute someone	动用私刑--- 暴民非法对他人动用私刑，甚至处死。
<b>M</b>	
<b>Magna Carta</b> - signed in 1215, a British document that contained two basic ideas: monarchs themselves have to obey the laws and citizens have basic rights	英国大宪章--- 1215年签署的英国法律。它包括两个基本理念：王室必须遵守法律，公民有基本权利。
<b>Manifest Destiny</b> - 1800s belief that Americans had the right to spread across the continent	十九世纪美国人的一种信念，认为美国有权利扩张到整个美洲大陆，这是命中所定。
<b>Marshall Plan</b> - American plan to help European nations rebuild their economies after World War II	马歇尔计划--- 二次大战后美国帮助欧洲各国重建经济的计划。
<b>martial law</b> - rule by the army instead of the elected government	戒严法--- 由军人而不是民选政府统治。
<b>mass production</b> - process of making large quantities of a product quickly and cheaply	大规模生产--- 高效率，低成本地大量生产产品的过程。
<b>Mayflower Compact</b> - a 1620 agreement for ruling the Plymouth Colony	五月花协议--- 1620年乘坐五月花轮船到美国的移民们制定的如何管理普利茅斯殖民地的合约。
<b>mercantilism</b> - theory that a nation's economic strength came from keeping a strict control over its colonial trade	重商主义--- 认为一个国家的经济实力来源于它对殖民地贸易的严格控制。
<b>mercenary</b> - soldier who fights merely to pay, often for a foreign country	雇佣兵--- 为了钱而去替另外一个国家打仗的士兵。
<b>mestizo</b> - in Spain's American colonies, person of mixed Spanish and Indian background	在西班牙的美国殖民地里，有西班牙和印第安人混血血缘的人。
<b>militarism</b> - the policy of building up strong armed forces to prepare for war	军国主义--- 建立强大军事力量准备打仗的政策。
<b>militia</b> - army of citizens who serve as soldiers during an emergency	民兵--- 在紧急情况下充当士兵的普通老百姓武装。
<b>minuteman</b> - colonial militia volunteer who was prepared to fight at a minute's notice	美国独立战争时期准备立即应召之民兵。
<b>Missouri Compromise</b> - agreement, proposed in 1819 by Henry Clay, to keep the number of slave and free states equal	密苏里妥协--- 由亨利卡莱1819年提出的协议，要求实行奴隶制的州和禁止奴隶制的州数量保持相等。



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ENGLISH	CHINESE
<b>Monroe Doctrine</b> - President Monroe's foreign policy statement warning European nations not to interfere in Latin America	门罗政策--- 门罗总统的外交政策，警告欧洲国家不要干涉拉丁美洲。
<b>moral diplomacy</b> - President Wilson's policy of condemning imperialism, spreading democracy, and promoting peace	道德外交--- 威尔逊总统的政策，它谴责帝国主义，倡导民主，促进和平。
<b>Mormons</b> - members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints founded by Joseph Smith in 1830	摩门教徒--- 由约瑟夫·史密斯在1830年创建的摩门教会成员。
<b>moving assembly line</b> - method of production in which workers stay in one place as products edge along a moving belt	生产流水线--- 亨利福特发明的生产方法。工人在原地工作，而零件则由传送带送到他们面前。从而大大提高生产率。
<b>muckraker</b> - journalist who exposed corruption and other problems of the late 1800s and early 1900s	十九世纪末期和二十世纪初期，揭发腐败及其它社会问题的新闻工作者。
<b>Munich Conference</b> - a 1938 meeting of the leaders of Britain, France, Italy, and Germany at which an agreement was signed giving part of Czechoslovakia to Hitler	慕尼黑会议--- 1938年英法意德领导人在德国慕尼黑的一次会议，签署了一个条约把部分捷克领土割给希特勒。
<b>N</b>	
<b>NAACP</b> (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) - organization founded in 1909 to work toward equal fights for African Americans	NAACP(全国有色人种促进会) --- 1909年成立的一个组织，为非洲裔美国人争取平等权利。
<b>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</b> (NASA) - government agency that directs the American space program	NASA 美国国家航空及太空总署--- 领导美国太空计划的政府机构。
<b>National Woman Suffrage Association</b> - group set up in 1869 to work for a constitutional amendment to give women the right to vote	全国妇女争取选举权协会--- 1869年成立的一个组织，争取修改宪法，给予妇女投票权。
<b>nationalism</b> - excessive pride in one's nation	民族主义--- 对一个国家的过分骄傲。
<b>nativism</b> - antiforeign belief opposed to immigration	排外主义--- 反对移民的排外主张。



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ENGLISH	CHINESE
<b>Navajo code-talkers</b> - during World II, Navajo soldiers who used their own language to radio vital messages during the island-hopping campaign	Navajo 密码发报员--- 二次世界大战中，美国印第安部落Navajo士兵用他们自己的语言通过无线电发报传递信息，赢得太平洋岛屿争夺战。
<b>Navigation Acts</b> - series of English laws in the 1650s that regulated trade between England and its colonies	1650年代英国有关管理与殖民地之间贸易的一系列法律。
<b>Nazi</b> - member of the National Socialist German Workers' Party	纳粹--- 德国国家社会工人党成员，法西斯党。
<b>Nazi-Soviet Pact</b> - agreement signed between Hitler and Stalin in 1939 in which the two dictators agreed not to attack each other	纳粹苏联和约--- 1939年斯大林和希特勒签署的和约。两个独裁者同意互不攻击对方。
<b>Neutrality Acts</b> - series of laws passed by Congress in 1935 that banned arms sales or loans to countries at war	中立法案--- 1935年国会通过的一系列法律，禁止对交战中各国提供贷款或销售武器。
<b>Neutrality Proclamation</b> - a 1793 statement by President Washington that the United States would not support or aid either France or Britain in their European conflict	中立宣言--- 1793年华盛顿总统的声明，表示在欧洲冲突中，美国既不支持援助英国也不支持法国。
<b>New Deal</b> - program of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to end the Great Depression	新政--- 罗斯福总统为结束1929年开始的经济大萧条而提出的一系列经济社会改革方案。
<b>New Jersey Plan</b> - plan at the Constitutional Convention, favored by smaller states, that called for three branches of government with a single chamber	新泽西方案--- 在1787年宪法会议上，由人数较少的州提出的一个方案，主张政府由立法，行政和司法三个部门组成，并只有一个立法机构。
<b>"New South"</b> - term to describe the South in the late 1800s when efforts were made to expand the economy by building up industry	“新南方”--- 指十九世纪末期努力建设工业以扩张经济的美国南方
<b>Nineteenth Amendment</b> – a 1919 amendment to the United States Constitution that gives women the right to	第十九修正案--- 1919年通过的美国宪法第十九修正案，它给予妇女投票权。
<b>North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)</b> - treaty among the United States, Canada, and Mexico to gradually remove tariffs and other trade barriers	(NAFTA) 北美自由贸易协定--- 美国，加拿大和墨西哥之间的贸易协定，要求逐步消除关税和其他贸易障碍。

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ENGLISH	CHINESE
<b>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</b> (NATO) - alliance formed in 1949 by the United States and Western European nations to fight Soviet aggression	(NATO) 北大西洋公约组织--- 1949年成立的美国和西欧各国的联盟，以对抗苏联的侵略。
<b>nullification</b> - idea that a state has the right to nullify, or cancel, a federal law that the state leaders consider to be unconstitutional	宣布无效--- 这个主张认为各州有权力取消它认为是违宪的联邦法律。
<b>Nuremberg Trials</b> -Nazi war crimes trial held in 1945 and 1946	纽伦堡审判--- 在1945和1946年对纳粹战争罪犯的审判。
<b>O</b>	
<b>Olive Branch Petition</b> - peace petition sent to King George by colonial delegates after the battles of Lexington and Concord	橄榄枝请愿--- 在Lexington, Concord战斗之后，美国殖民地代表向英国国王乔治提出的和平请愿。
<b>OPEC</b> (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) - multinational organization that sets a common policy for the sale of petroleum	(OPEC) 石油输出国组织--- 由多个石油输出国组成的国际组织，目的在于统一石油销售政策，如产量限制。
<b>Oregon Country</b> - term used in the early 1800s for the region that includes present-day Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and parts of Wyoming, Montana, and Canada	俄勒冈领地--- 指十九世纪初期美国西部的一大片土地，包括现在的俄勒冈州，华盛顿州，爱达荷州，及部分怀俄明州，蒙大拿州和加拿大。
<b>Oregon Trail</b> - route to Oregon used by wagon trains in the 1800s	俄勒冈通道--- 指十九世纪美国西部拓荒者乘坐大篷车从密苏里州出发前往西北俄勒冈地区拓荒所走过的路。
<b>Override</b> - to overrule, as when Congress overrules a presidential veto	否决--- 指国会对总统的反对票具有否决权。
<b>P</b>	
<b>pacifist</b> - person who objects to any war, believe war is evil	反战主义者--- 认为战争是邪恶的，反对任何战争的人。
<b>Parliament</b> - representative assembly in England	英国国会--- 英国民意代表 机构。
<b>Patriot</b> - colonist who favored war against Britain	爱国者--- 指赞成向英国开战的殖民地居民。
<b>patriotism</b> - feeling of love and devotion toward one's country	爱国主义--- 对自己国家热爱和献身的热情。
<b>Peace Corps</b> - government organization that sends American volunteers to developing countries to teach or give	和平工作队--- 由肯尼迪总统倡导的政府组织，把美国志愿者派往发展中国家从事教育和技术咨询。
<b>Pennsylvania Dutch</b> - German-speaking Protestants who settled in Pennsylvania	十七，十八世纪由德国南部及瑞士迁往宾州的讲德语新教徒。

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ENGLISH	CHINESE
<b>Persian Gulf War</b> - a 1991 war in which the United States and its UN allies drove invading Iraqi forces out of neighboring Kuwait	波斯湾战争--- 1991年由美国和联合国盟友发起的战争，把伊拉克侵略军从科威特赶出去。
<b>Pilgrims</b> - In the 1600s, English settlers who sought religious freedom in the Americas	清教徒--- 指十七世纪从英国到美国来寻求宗教自由的殖民者。
<b>plantation</b> - large estate farmed by many workers	大农庄--- 由众多农工耕耘的大片庄园，多在美国南方。
<b>poll tax</b> - tax required before a person can vote	投票税--- 指一个人在投票前必须付的税。这个税使许多没有钱的穷人无法投票。
<b>Pontiac's War</b> – in 1763 conflict between Native Americans and the British over settlement of Indian lands in the Great Lakes area	Pontiac 战争--- 指1763年美国印第安人和英国的一场冲突，原因是英国在五大湖地区印第安人土地上殖民。
<b>Potsdam Declaration</b> - message sent by the Allies in July 1945 calling for Japanese surrender	波茨坦宣言--- 1945年盟国发出的宣言，要求日本投降。
<b>presidio</b> – fort where soldiers lived in the Spanish colonies	西班牙殖民地上士兵们居住的要塞。
<b>primary</b> - election in which voters choose their party's candidate for the general election	初选--- 在美国大选中，各党派先选出本党大选候选人的选举。
<b>primary source</b> - firsthand information about people or events	关于历史事件和人物的第一手资料。
<b>Proclamation of 1763</b> - law forbidding English colonist to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains	1763年声明--- 禁止英国殖民者迁往Appalachian山脉以西的法律。
<b>Progressive</b> - reformer in the late 1800s and early 1900s who wanted to improve American life	改革者--- 十九世纪末，二十世纪初要求改善美国社会和生活的变革者。
<b>Prohibition</b> - ban on the manufacture, sale, and transportation of liquor anywhere in the United States from 1920 to 1933	禁酒令--- 从1920到1933年不允许在美国任何地方生产，销售和运输酒精饮料的禁令。
<b>proprietary colony</b> - English colony in which the king gave land to proprietors in exchange for a yearly payment	英皇特许之私人殖民地--- 在这种英国殖民地，国王把土地给予私人以换取每年的进奉。
<b>Puritans</b> - group of English Protestants who settled the Massachusetts Bay Colony	迁居到Massachusetts Bay 殖民地上的英国新教徒。

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ENGLISH	CHINESE
<b>Q</b>	
<b>Quakers</b> - Protestant reformers who believe in the equality of all people	相信人人平等的新教徒改革者。
<b>quota system</b> - system that limited immigration by allowing only a certain number of people from each country to immigrate to the United States	移民配额制--- 限定每个国家可以移民到美国的移民名额制度。
<b>R</b>	
<b>racism</b> - belief that one race is superior to another	种族主义--- 认为某个民族比另一个民族优越的信念。
<b>Reaganomics</b> - President Reagan's economic program that cut taxes, cut federal spending on social programs, and increased military spending	里根经济理论--- 里根总统提出的经济理论，主张减税，削减联邦政府用于社会福祉的开支，并增加军事开支。
<b>recession</b> - economic slump that is milder than a depression	经济衰退--- 没有大萧条那么严重的经济萎缩。
<b>Reconstruction</b> - rebuilding of the South after the Civil War	内战后重建--- 美国内战后对南方的重建。
<b>referendum</b> - process by which people vote directly on a bill	民意票决--- 人民对某项议案的直接投票表决。
<b>refugee</b> - person who leaves his or her homeland to seek safety elsewhere	难民--- 离开自己的国家到其他地方寻求庇护的人。
<b>religious tolerance</b> - willingness to let others practice their own beliefs	宗教宽容--- 允许不同的宗教信仰共存。
<b>representative government</b> - political system in which voters elect representatives to make laws for them	民选政府--- 这种政治制度让选民选出代表来制定法律。
<b>republic</b> - system of government in which citizens choose representatives to govern them	共和制--- 一种由公民选出代表来管理他们的政治体制。
<b>reservation</b> - limited area set aside for Native Americans	印第安人保护区--- 政府为美国印第安人专门划出的一些土地，
<b>Roosevelt Corollary</b> - statement by Theodore Roosevelt that the United States had a right to intervene in Latin America to preserve law and order	罗斯福推论--- 西尔多罗斯福总统的理论，即为了维护法律和秩序，美国有权力干涉拉丁美洲事务。
<b>royal colony</b> - colony under the direct control of the English crown	皇家殖民地--- 由英国王室直接控制的殖民地。



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ENGLISH	CHINESE
<b>S</b>	
<b>SALT Agreement</b> (Strategic Arms Limitation Talk) - treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union to limit the number of nuclear warheads and missiles	限制战略武器会谈协议--- 美国和苏联之间达成的限制核弹头和运载工具数量的协议。
<b>satellite nation</b> - nation that is dominated politically and economically by a more powerful nation	卫星国--- 在政治和经济上受制于更强大国家的小国。
<b>Second Amendment</b> - amendment to the United States Constitution related to the right to bear arms	第二修正案--- 美国宪法第二修正案，保护人民拥有武器的权利。
<b>secondary source</b> - account provided after the fact by people who did not directly witness or participate in the event	第二手资料--- 由非目击者或非亲身参与者提供的第二手资料。(请与 primary source 比较)
<b>segregation</b> - legal separation of people based on racial, ethnic, or other differences	种族隔离--- 因种族，族裔或其它不同而对人们采取合法隔离。
<b>Selective Service Act</b> - law passed by Congress in 1917 that required all men from ages 21 to 30 to register for the military draft	兵役法--- 1917年国会通过的法律，要求所有21至30岁的男性必须登记以备服兵役。
<b>Senate</b> – the smaller of the two bodies that make up the legislative branch of the United States government	参议院--- 美国政府立法部门中的一个较小机构。
<b>Seneca Falls Convention</b> - an 1848 meeting at which leaders of the women's rights movement called for equal rights for women	Seneca Falls 会议--- 1848年女权运动领导人召开的一次会议，号召给予妇女平等权利。
<b>separation of powers</b> - principle by which the powers of government are divided among separate branches	权力分散--- 美国宪法中的一个原则，即政府的权力应当分散在几个不同分支。
<b>sharecropper</b> - person who rents a plot of land from another person and farms it in exchange for a share of the crop	佃农--- 向他人租赁一块土地耕种，来分享部分庄稼收成。
<b>Shays' Rebellion</b> - an 1786 revolt in Massachusetts led by farmers in reaction to high taxes	Shay 起义--- 1786年麻州农民的一次起义，抗议高税收。
<b>Sherman Antitrust Act</b> - an 1890 law that banned the formation of trusts and monopolies in the United States	Sherman 反托拉斯法--- 1890年的一条法律，禁止在美国行成垄断和托拉斯集团。



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ENGLISH	CHINESE
<b>silent majority</b> - term for Americans who were disturbed by unrest in the 1960s but did not protest publicly	沉默的大众 --- 指1960年代受到动乱干扰而没有公开抗议的美国人。
<b>slave code</b> - laws that controlled the lives of enslaved African Americans and denied them basic rights	奴隶法案--- 控制受奴役的非洲裔美国人生活并拒绝给予他们基本权利的法律。
<b>Social Security Act</b> - a 1935 law that set up a system of pensions for older people and set up the nation's first system of unemployment insurance	社会安全法案（社安法） --- 1935年通过的一个法律，为老年人建立了退休金制度，并设立了美国第一个失业保险制度。
<b>Socialist</b> - person who support; community ownership of property and the sharing of all profits	社会主义者--- 支持集体共有财产，集体分享利益的人。
<b>Solidarity</b> - independent labor union that challenged Poland's communist government	团结工会--- 向波兰共产党政权提出挑战的波兰独立工人工会。
<b>soup kitchen</b> - place where food is provided to the needy at little or no charge	施粥棚--- 向贫苦大众提供免费食物的地方。
<b>Spanish-American War</b> - war between Spain and the United States in 1898	1898年爆发的美国和西班牙之间的战争。
<b>spinning Jenny</b> - machine developed in 1764 that could spin several threads at once	多轴纺织机--- 1764年发明的机器，可以同时纺几条线。
<b>Square Deal</b> - Theodore Roosevelt's campaign promise that all groups would have an equal opportunity to succeed	公平交易--- 西尔多罗斯福总统的选战保证，答应每个群体都有平等的成功机会。
<b>Stamp Act</b> - a 1765 law that placed new duties on legal documents, and taxed newspapers, almanacs, playing cards, and dice	印花税法案--- 1765年英国通过的法案，向美国殖民地居民征收新的税，征税物品包括法律文件，报纸，年历，纸牌等。
<b>Star Wars</b> - President Reagan's proposed weapons system to destroy Soviet missiles from space	星际大战--- 里根总统倡议成立的武器系统，用以从太空摧毁苏联的导弹。
<b>states' rights</b> - the right of states to limit the power of the federal government	各州的权利--- 各州有权限制联邦政府的权力。
<b>Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)</b> - a 1991 treaty signed by the United States and Soviet Union to reduce nuclear	削减战略武器条约--- 1991年美国 and 苏联签署的削减核武器条约。

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ENGLISH	CHINESE
<b>suffrage</b> - the right to vote	投票权
<b>suffragist</b> - person who worked for women's right to vote	争取妇女投票权利的人。
<b>Supreme Court</b> - highest court in the United States established by the Constitution	最高法院--- 根据宪法成立的美国最高法院。
<b>sweatshop</b> - workplace where people labor long hours in poor conditions for low pay	汗水工厂---- 指那些工作环境恶劣，工时长而给薪少的工厂。
<b>T</b>	
<b>Tea Act</b> - a 1773 law that let the British East India Company bypass tea merchants and sell directly to colonists	茶叶法案--- 1773年英国的一条法律，让英国东印度公司绕过茶叶商直接卖茶叶给殖民地居民。
<b>Ten Percent Plan</b> - Lincoln's plan that allowed a southern state to form a new government after 10 percent of its voters swore an oath of loyalty to the United States	百分之十计划--- 林肯总统的一个计划，允许任何南方州组成新政府，如果该州的百分之十选民宣誓效忠美国。
<b>tepee</b> - tent made by stretching buffalo skins on tall poles	印第安人用水牛皮和长棍子撑起来的帐篷。
<b>terrorism</b> - deliberate use of violence to spread fear and achieve political goals	恐怖主义--- 使用暴力来散布恐惧以达到政治目的。
<b>Thanksgiving</b> - day at the end of the harvest season set aside by the Pilgrims to give thanks to God	感恩节--- 早期到美国来的清教徒在收成季节末选一日子来感谢上帝，也感谢帮助他们的印第安人。后来这成为美国的一个传统节日。每年十一月的第四个星期四定为感恩节。
<b>Thirteenth Amendment</b> - an 1865 amendment in the United States Constitution that bans slavery through-out the nation	第十三条修正案--- 1865年通过的美国宪法修正案，在全国禁止奴隶制。
<b>38th parallel</b> - dividing line between South Korea and North Korea	三十八度线--- 分割南北朝鲜的一条界线。
<b>Three-Fifths Compromise</b> - agreement at the Constitutional Convention that three fifths of the slaves in any state be counted in its population	五分之三妥协--- 在宪法会议上的妥协，即把任何一个州的五分之三奴隶计算在该州的人口里。

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ENGLISH	CHINESE
<b>totalitarian state</b> - country where a single party controls the government and every aspect of people's lives	独裁政权--- 指任何由一个政党控制政权及人民生活各个方面的国家。
<b>town meeting</b> - meeting in colonial New England where settlers discussed and voted on issues	乡镇会议--- 在新英格兰殖民地，居民们聚集在一起讨论和表决有关问题的会议。
<b>Townshend Acts</b> - laws passed In 1767 that taxed goods such as glass, paper, paint, lead, and tea	1767年英国通过的法案，对殖民地物品如玻璃，纸张，油漆，铅和茶叶征收税。
<b>Trail of Tears</b> - forced ,journey of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia to a region west of the Mississippi during which thousands of Cherokees died	血泪长征--- 把Cherokee印第安部落从乔治亚州强迫赶往密西西比河西岸的痛苦旅途。一路上许多印第安人死于饥饿，寒冷和疾病。
<b>transcontinental railroad</b> - railroad that stretches across a continent from coast to coast	横跨美洲大陆铁路--- 把美国西海岸和东海岸连接起来的铁路。
<b>Treaty of Ghent</b> - peace treaty signed by Britain and the United States at the end of the War of 1812	Ghent 协议--- 美国和英国签署的和平协议，从而结束了1812年战争
<b>Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo</b> - an 1648 treaty in which Mexico gave up California and New Mexico to the United States for \$15 million	Guadalupe-Hidalgo 协议--- 1648年墨西哥和美国的协议，墨西哥把加州和新墨西哥州给美国以换取一千五百万美元。
<b>Treaty of Paris</b> - a 1763 agreement between Britain and France that ended the French and Indian War; peace treaty between the United States and Britain, ratified in 1783, that recognized the United States as an Independent nation	巴黎协议--- 1763年英法协议，结束了法国和印第安人战争；美国和英国的和平协议在1783年被批准，从而承认美国为独立国家。
<b>Treaty of Versailles</b> - treaty signed on June 28, 1919, by Germany and the Allies; formally placed the responsibility for the war on Germany and its allies	凡尔赛条约--- 1919年6月28日，由德国和盟国签署的条约，正式把战争的责任放在德国和盟国的身上。
<b>Triangle Fire</b> - fire in 1911 at the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory in New York City that killed nearly 150 workers	三角地大火--- 发生在1911年纽约市三角地缝衣厂的大火，由于工厂缺乏防火措施，造成了近150名工人死亡。
<b>triangular trade</b> - colonial trade route between New England, the West Indies, and Africa	三角贸易--- 殖民地时期，往来于新英格兰，西印度群岛，和非洲之间的贸易。奴隶买卖也从那时开始。

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ENGLISH	CHINESE
<b>Truman Doctrine</b> President Truman's policy of giving U.S. aid to nations threatened by communist expansion	杜鲁门理论--- 杜鲁门总统的一个理论，主张向受到共产主义扩张威胁的国家提供美援。
<b>Twenty-sixth Amendment</b> - amendment to the United States Constitution that lowered the minimum voting age from 21 to 18	第28条修正案--- 美国宪法修正案，把选民投票年龄从21岁降到18岁。
<b>U</b>	
<b>U-boat</b> – German submarine used in World War I and World War II	德国在一次和二次世界大战中使用的一种潜水艇。
<b>Uncle Tom's Cabin</b> - an 1852 novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe written to show the evils of slavery and the injustice of the Fugitive Slave Act	汤姆叔的小屋--- Harriet Beecher Stowe 在1852年写的一部小说，它揭发了奴隶制的黑暗及逃奴法的不公正。
<b>Underground Railroad</b> - network of abolitionists who secretly helped slaves escape to freedom	地下铁路--- (逃亡管道)指废奴主义者帮助奴隶脱离枷锁，寻求自由的秘密管道。
<b>United Nations</b> - world organization established in 1945 to provide peaceful resolutions to international conflicts	联合国--- 1945年成立的国际组织，为解决国际争端寻求和平途径。
<b>V</b>	
<b>Valley Forge</b> – Pennsylvania site of Washington's Continental Army encampment during the winter of 1777-1778	1777--1778冬季， 美国独立战争中，华盛顿率领的美洲军队在宾州扎营的地方。
<b>Virginia Plan</b> - plan at the Constitutional Convention that called for a strong national government with three branches and a two-chamber legislature	维吉利亚方案--- 在宪法会议上，一些大州提出的方案，主张强势的中央政府由立法，行政，和司法三个分支组成，并提出立法两院制，即参议院和众议院。
<b>W</b>	
<b>War Hawks</b> - members of Congress from the South and the West who called for war with Britain prior to the War of 1812	好战派或鹰派--- 在1812年战争前，国会中来自南方和西部的一些议员，他们主张对英国开战。
<b>War Production Board</b> – government agency created during World War II to help factories shift from making consumer goods to making war materials	战争生产协调会--- 二次世界大战中成立的政府机构，帮助工厂从生产民用品转型到生产军需品。
<b>Warsaw Pact</b> – military alliance, established in 1955, of the Soviet Union and other communist states in Europe	华沙条约组织--- 由前苏联和东欧共产党国家于1955年成立的军事联盟

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<b>Whiskey Rebellion</b> – a 1794 protest over a tax on a liquor made and sold in the United States	威士忌起义--- 1794年的一次起义，抗议政府对在美国生产和销售的酒征税。
<b>women's right movement</b> - organized campaign to win property, education, and other rights for women	女权运动--- 为妇女争取财产，教育和其他权利的有组织的运动。
<b>writ of assistance</b> - legal document that allowed British customs officials to inspect a ship's cargo without giving a reason	允许英国海关官员可以不需任何理由搜查船上货物的命令。
X YZ	
<b>XYZ Affair</b> – a 1797 French attempt to bribe the United States by demanding money before discussing French seizure of neutral American ships	指1797年，法国在与美国讨论关于截获美国中立船之前，要求美国贿赂金钱的丑闻。
<b>Yankee</b> - nickname for New England merchants who dominated colonial trade	洋基佬--- 对新英格兰地区商人起的外号，他们控制了殖民地的贸易。
<b>Zimmermann telegram</b> - a 1917 telegram sent from Germany's foreign secretary to the German minister in Mexico instructing the minister to urge Mexico to attack the United States if the United States declared war on Germany	Zimmermann 电报--- 1917年德国外交部长发给在墨西哥德国传教士的电报，要求他在万一美国对德国宣战时，敦促墨西哥攻打美国。