

GLOSSARY

This glossary contains those terms that are in **bold color** in the textbook. The chapter in which the term appears is shown in parentheses following the definition.

A

abolitionist a person who wanted to do away with slavery (8)

absolute location the precise position of a place on Earth's surface, stated in terms of latitude and longitude (1)

affluent wealthy or prosperous (16)

agriculture planting and growing crops in fields (3)

Allied Powers the countries that fought against the Axis Powers in World War II—Britain, France, Canada, Australia, and eventually the U.S., the Soviet Union, China, and others (14)

amnesty pardon granted to a large group of individuals (10)

anthropologist a scientist who studies the origin and development of humans (3)

Antifederalist an opponent of the stronger federal government, who disapproved of the new U.S. Constitution (7)

appeal to take a case to a higher court for rehearing (2)

apprentice a worker who is learning a trade under the supervision of skilled workers (6)

archaeologist a scientist who studies and interprets artifacts of past human life (3)

Articles of Confederation a 1777 document, ratified in 1781, that was to act as a constitution for the national government; it formed a loose confederation in which states had greater powers than the central government (7)

artifact an object made by humans, especially ancient tools and weapons (3)

artisan a person who practices a trade or handicraft (6)

Axis Powers the countries that the Allied Powers fought against in World War II—Germany, Italy, and Japan (14)

B

bail money deposited with the court by the accused to guarantee his or her appearance in court (2)

barrier island an outermost island that forms a sand and vegetation barrier that provides protection from the sea and winds to inward islands and the mainland (1)

Battle of Camden a 1780 Revolutionary War battle that was a major defeat for the Continental Army (7)

Battle of Cowpens a 1781 Revolutionary War battle that was a victory for Patriots (7)

Battle of Eutaw Springs the last major Revolutionary War battle in South Carolina; neither side won, but the British could least afford their losses (7)

Battle of Kings Mountain a 1780 Revolutionary War battle that was a defeat for British and Loyalist forces and that weakened General Cornwallis's army (7)

Bermuda high a huge high-pressure air mass that often forms over the Atlantic (1)

Bill of Rights the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, where many of our basic rights are listed (2)

Black Codes legislation imposed during Reconstruction that first gave freedmen certain rights and then took away many rights (10)

blackout a period of darkness enforced as a precaution against enemy raids (14)

black river a river that is clear, not muddy, but is

dark in color because of tannic acid released by decaying organic matter (1)

blockade the use of naval forces to stop shipping (9)

blue laws regulations enacted by state and local governments to restrict activities on Sunday (8)

Blue Ridge region one of the five geographic regions of South Carolina, located in the extreme northwestern corner of the state (1)

Board of Indian Commissioners a board founded in 1707 to establish some order in trade with Indians and force traders to treat Indians fairly (5)

boll weevils tiny insects that ate immature cotton bolls, thereby destroying the cotton crop (13)

bond issue an opportunity for citizens and banks to lend money to a government for specific improvements or public works (13)

border states the slave states between the Deep South states and the northern states (9)

Bourbons the name that historians often call Conservative Democrats or Redeemers of the time after Reconstruction because they acted like the French royal family of that name (11)

C

camp meeting a religious and social event emerging from the Second Great Awakening where hundreds gathered for several days, lived in tents or small shacks, and participated in numerous worship services (8)

capitalism an economic system based on private ownership of property and use of that property to make a profit for the individual owner (4)

capitalist a person who invests in businesses and runs them for the profit (11)

Carolina bays oval-shaped depressions in the land, with a northwest to southeast axis, which exist in the Coastal Plain region (1)

Carolina Gold the name given to the rice grown in Carolina; it referred to its gilded (golden) color when still in the husk (5)

carpetbaggers the name given by southern whites to northerners who came south after the Civil War (10)

cartographer a mapmaker (4)

casualties people killed, wounded, captured, and missing in war (9)

caulk to make something (like a ship) tight against leakage (4)

chattel property, like furniture or cattle—or Africans who became slaves in America (6)

Church Act of 1706 a compromise passed by the Commons House that allowed dissenters to vote and hold government office and practice their religion freely, but making the Anglican Church the colony's established church (5)

Circuit Court the court of general jurisdiction for civil and criminal cases, which is in charge of all except minor and special-subject cases (2)

Circuit Court Act of 1769 an act that set up six new courts for the colony in addition to the Charles Town court, with each court district having a courthouse, a jail, and a sheriff (6)

climate a long-term view of atmospheric conditions; the sum of many days or years of weather (1)

Coastal Plain region the largest of the five geographic regions of South Carolina, which stretches between the Sandhills and the Coastal Zone (1)

Coastal Zone region one of the five geographic regions of South Carolina, which stretches between the Coastal Plain and the Atlantic Ocean (1)

Cold War the period after World War II that was marked by rivalry and distrust between the United States and the Soviet Union (14)

collective bargaining the practice of workers bargaining as a group with their employers on wages and working conditions, giving them more strength than when each worker bargains individually (13)

Commerce Compromise a compromise in the U.S. Constitution that allowed states to control commerce within their borders but let the national government control trade among the states and with foreign nations (7)

Commons House of Assembly a representative body formed in 1692 that was to be elected by property holders (5)

Compromise of 1808 a compromise in the state legislature that allowed more equal representation for the Upcountry (7)

Compromise of 1850 a compromise in which California was admitted to the Union as a free state and a new Fugitive Slave Act was passed (8)

Confederate States of America the government formed by the seceding states (which eventually numbered eleven) during the Civil War (9)

conference committee a committee composed of a few members of each house of the legislature that works out differences between versions of a bill (2)

conflict of interest loyalty to two goals or interests that are competing (16)

conscripted drafted (9)

Constitution of 1778 a new, permanent state constitution that gave the governor little power and made sure the government was controlled by Lowcountry elite (7)

Constitution of 1790 a state constitution that retained most governing power in the House of Representatives and most political power with wealthy property owners (7)

consumerism the condition of buying and using up goods at a high rate, which became prevalent in America after World War II (14)

containment a U.S. policy to try to contain Soviet power and territory within the boundaries it had controlled in the early years after World War II (14)

convict lease system a system in which the state leased prisoners to railroads, mining companies, plantations, and others in an effort to save money (11)

cotton gin a simple engine (or 'gin) invented by Eli Whitney in 1793 that could rapidly remove cotton fiber from seed (7)

Council a group appointed by the Proprietors to advise the governor, make laws, and act as a court; later became the upper house of the General Assembly (5)

Court of Appeals an intermediate appeals court that hears appeals from decisions of the Circuit and Family Courts (2)

crop-lien system a system in which the country store provided goods to a landowner and sharecropper on credit and received payment at harvest time (10)

culture the sum total of all the skills, arts, ideas, customs, language, and folkways that make up the way of life in a particular society (16)

D

daub clay or mud used to fill in the gaps in the wattle of a cabin, forming a smooth surface inside and out and making it warm (3)

Declaration of Independence the document proclaimed on July 4, 1776, by which the American colonies declared their independence from Great Britain (7)

deflation falling prices (11)

delta a place where rivers flow into the sea leaving soil deposits behind (1)

Democratic-Republican Party an early American political party that advocated a less active federal government and closer relations with the French (7)

depression a serious downturn in the economy (10)

direct primary an election that allows all party members to choose candidates, instead of selecting them in small conventions of political operators (12)

discrimination prejudiced attitude toward or treatment of a group (10)

disfranchise to take away the vote from a person or group of people (11)

Dispensary a state monopoly on the sale of liquor (11)

dissenter a person who disagreed with the official church (5)

Dixiecrat Party the common name of the States' Rights Democratic Party, formed in 1948 by those wanting to maintain the Jim Crow system (14)

Dock Street Theatre a theater opened in 1736 that remains an important part of Charleston's cultural life today (6)

driver a slave who was selected for the ability to control other slaves (6)

E

Education Improvement Act (EIA) a 1984 law passed during the Richard Riley administration by which a one-cent sales tax increase funded school improvements (16)

elevation height above sea level (1)
emancipation the freeing of the slaves (9)
Emancipation Proclamation a declaration by Abraham Lincoln that slaves in rebel territory were to be free beginning on January 1, 1863 (9)
environment surroundings (1)

F

Fall Line the transition line between uplands and lowlands, usually having rapids and rocks in rivers that hinder navigation (1)
Family Court a court that deals with divorce, child custody, visitation rights, alimony, property settlements, termination of parental rights, and sometimes juvenile justice (2)
fault a fracture in Earth's crust (1)
fauna animal life (1)
Federalist Party an early American political party that advocated an active federal government and closer relations with the British (7)
Federalist a supporter of a stronger federal government, who approved of the new U.S. Constitution (7)
Federal Reserve System an independent government agency designed to regulate the banking and money system (12)
filibuster a Senate rule that allows almost unlimited debate (2)
fire-eaters southerners who actively advocated secession (8)
First Continental Congress a September 1774 meeting in Philadelphia in which delegates agreed to stop trade with Britain (except trade in rice) until the Intolerable Acts were repealed (7)
flappers young women of the Roaring Twenties who showed their freedom from conventions of dress and behavior (13)
flora natural vegetation (1)
forage to take supplies from the countryside wherever soldiers can find them (9)
freedmen the name given to former slaves (9)
Freedmen's Bureau an agency set up by President Lincoln and Congress to assist poor blacks and whites with food, medical services, transportation

money, and education (10)
freedom ride a ride through the South by integrated groups seeking to peacefully integrate the Greyhound and Trailways buses and terminals (15)
French and Indian War a war that began in America in 1754, so called because the British colonies were fighting the French and their Indian allies (6)
Fugitive Slave Act a law that required all citizens, North and South, to assist in catching and returning runaway slaves to their owners (8)
Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina a document written mostly by Lord Ashley and John Locke that was to guide the government in Carolina; it was never formally adopted (5)

G

garrison a group of soldiers housed in a particular location (4)
General Assembly the name of the legislature of South Carolina, composed of a Council and Commons House of Assembly in colonial days and a House and Senate today (2) (5)
genocide the effort to wipe out an entire ethnic group (14)
geography a study of Earth, including landforms, soil, bodies of water, descriptions of places, and climate; it is concerned with how these physical features interact with one another and how humans live and relate to their surroundings (1)
GI Bill of Rights a law passed after World War II giving veterans tuition and housing for education, unemployment compensation, and assistance in buying homes (14)
globalization the free flow of business enterprises, capital, goods, and labor across national lines (16)
Glorious Revolution the bloodless upheaval of 1688-1689 in which the English Parliament replaced King James II with William and Mary, imposing significant limitations on royal authority (5)
gold standard the use of gold to set the value of all money in circulation, such as silver or paper (11)
Great Awakening a religious revival movement of the mid-eighteenth century that sought to give

people a new sense of religious awareness (6)

Great Compromise a compromise in the U.S. Constitution that created a bicameral Congress, with representation in the House of Representatives based on population and representation in the Senate equal among the states (7)

Great Depression a severe economic downturn that began with the stock market crash of 1929 and continued until World War II (13)

Great Migration a massive movement, which began in World War I, of African Americans from South Carolina and other southern states to the North (13)

Great Recession the sharpest economic downturn since the Great Depression; it began in 2007 (16)

Great Society a massive federal effort (including Medicare, Medicaid, Job Corps, Head Start, and other programs) begun by President Lyndon Johnson in 1964 to deal with economic problems (15)

Great Wagon Road a road from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Augusta, Georgia, that largely followed an old Indian trail (6)

Green Corn Ceremony one of the most important ceremonies in many tribes; it celebrated the new corn crop, and was used for washing away impurities and getting a new start (3)

guerrilla warfare a strategy using small groups to surprise the enemy, inflict as much damage as possible in a short time, then disappear (7)

Gullah a language spoken by African Americans in Carolina with a vocabulary primarily taken from English and grammar largely adapted from African patterns and rules (6)

H

Harlem Renaissance a blossoming of African American culture, particularly in the creative arts (13)

headright system a system for distributing land to colonists that began in Virginia and was later adopted by other colonies (4)

hoarding collecting and hiding a large amount of something valuable (9)

Huguenots French Protestants, some of whom came to colonial South Carolina (5)

hurricane a large low-pressure air mass that generates high winds whipping counterclockwise around a calm “eye” (1)

hydroelectric producing electricity by waterpower (12)

I

impeach to bring charges against a public official who is still in office (10)

incorporated recognized by the state as a legal governing body (2)

indentured servant a person who agreed to work for another person, usually for seven years, in exchange for passage to America (4)

indigo a plant that is used to make blue dye (5)

Industrial Revolution a shift of an economy from an agricultural base to a dependence primarily on manufacturing with the use of machinery powered by water or steam or, later, electricity (11)

inflation a condition where prices rise rapidly and money buys less (9)

internal improvements government projects to improve transportation and trade, such as roads, bridges, and canals (8)

ironclad an armored ship (9)

isolationists those who wanted the United States to isolate herself from the age-old struggles of Europe and just tend to our own business (12)

J

jazz a type of music that became popular in the 1920s, with roots in African American music—the blues, ragtime, brass band marches, and improvisation (13)

Jazz Age an era of wild pursuit of excitement and pleasure in the 1920s; also called the Roaring Twenties (13)

Jim Crow system the pattern of segregation and discrimination that developed in the 1890s (11)

joint-stock company an early form of the modern corporation in which many people invested by buying stock (4)

K

Kansas-Nebraska Act an 1854 act that allowed the people who moved to those territories to decide for themselves whether to allow slavery (8)

kudzu an aggressively growing vine imported from Japan in the 1930s and 1940s to control erosion, which has since become a nuisance (1)

Ku Klux Klan a secret racist organization that used intimidation and violence to influence the behavior of citizens (10)

L

land grants funds set aside from the sale of lands in the West to support agricultural and mechanical colleges (11)

latitude the distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees (1)

League of Nations an organization proposed after World War I that would try to solve international disputes by laws and courts, not by violence and war (12)

Lend-Lease Act an act that allowed the U.S. to give to Britain arms and ammunition, planes and tanks before we entered World War II (14)

lobbyist a person whose job is to try to influence legislators to vote for bills that would benefit the organization he or she represents and to vote against bills that might harm the organization (2)

longitude the distance east or west of the prime meridian, measured in degrees (1)

Lords of Trade a group founded by King Charles II to try to govern England's growing colonial activities more effectively (5)

Lords Proprietors eight English Royalists who were rewarded for their loyalty to King Charles II with a gift of the Carolina territory (5)

Lost Colony the settlers sent by Sir Walter Raleigh to Carolina in 1587, who disappeared without a trace while their leader was back in England (4)

Loyalist a person who remained loyal to Britain in the American Revolution; Loyalists were sometimes called Tories (7)

lynching the killing of a suspect without a trial, usually by mob action (11)

M

Magistrate Court the lowest level of county courts (2)

maize corn (3)

manifest destiny the belief that expansion of the nation across the continent to the Pacific Ocean was our God-given right (8)

manumission the process of freeing a slave as a reward for some great service (6)

masters-in-equity extensions of the circuit court who deal in matters concerning property (2)

matrilineal a culture where ancestry is traced through the mother (3)

mercantilism the idea that colonies existed to contribute to the wealth and power of the mother nation (5)

microbes germs (3)

midden a trash heap left by prehistoric people that is a bonanza for archaeologists (3)

Middle Passage the slaves' voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, the middle part of their journey (6)

mill village a company-owned cluster of housing near a mill or factory (8)

Missouri Compromise a compromise of 1820 that allowed Missouri into the Union as a slave state and Maine as a free state; all other territory between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains north of 36°30' was to be free of slaves (8)

monadnock a granite outcropping formed as a result of magma pushing up beneath Earth's crust, then the softer material around it eroding to reveal a hard granite formation (1)

monopoly the control of a product or industry by one company (7)

mortar and pestle a tool consisting of a bowl (mortar) and a heavy rod (pestle); used for crushing and grinding hard food objects like nuts or grains (3)

multiplier effect a situation when an increase in spending produces an increase in income and consumption greater than the initial amount spent (16)

Municipal Court a court established by a town or city (2)

municipality a city, town, or village (2)

N

nation a European term for a central political organization of people of a similar cultural, language, and geographic background (3)

nationalism the sense of pride in one's country, its people, its institutions and government (8)

naval stores rosin, tar, pitch, and turpentine, which can be derived from pine trees and used to preserve wooden ships and for other purposes (5)

New Deal a set of programs instituted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt during the Great Depression that were intended to bring about economic recovery, relieve unemployment, reform defects in the economy, and improve society (13)

New World the continents of North and South America and the surrounding islands, located in the Western Hemisphere (3)

nomadic wandering from place to place (3)

nullify to declare a law invalid and of no effect (8)

O

Old World the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, located mostly in the Eastern Hemisphere (3)

P

palisade a fence of sharp wooden stakes (3)

pandemic a worldwide epidemic (12)

Patriot the name given to an American who fought the British in the American Revolution (7)

patronage the power to distribute offices and favors in order to promote the important programs on an official's agenda (2)

pellagra a disease caused by lack of niacin, which caused diarrhea, mental depression, and skin disorders (12)

Pennsylvania Dutch German migrants to the Upcountry, whose "Dutch" name was a mispronunciation of *Deutsch*, the German language word for *German* (6)

per capita per person (16)

Piedmont region one of the five geographic regions of South Carolina, located between the Blue Ridge region and the Fall Line (1)

Pilgrims a group of religious Separatists who came to Plymouth (Massachusetts) in 1620 aboard the *Mayflower* to found a colony (4)

political party a group of people with similar ideas on how government should be run and which services should be provided (2)

poll tax a tax voters had to pay before they could cast a ballot (11)

popular culture those cultural activities that appeal to the general masses; also called "pop culture" (16)

populism a political movement that involves pitting "the common people" against an economic or political elite, using a folksy appeal to people's "common sense," not to their intellect (11)

postwar baby boom the extraordinary increase in the birthrate in the post-World War II years (14)

precipitation rain, snow, sleet, and hail (1)

prefabricated built in sections ready to be assembled (4)

prehistory the time before written records (3)

president pro tempore a president for the time being, usually the leader of the majority party in the Senate (2)

probable cause a reasonable expectation that evidence will be found (2)

Probate Court a court that deals primarily with wills and estates (2)

Proclamation Line of 1763 a line drawn along the crest of the Appalachian Mountain chain, at the western edge of the thirteen colonies; territory west of the line was reserved for Indians (7)

Progressive Era the period in the early twentieth century when people concerned about economic and social problems turned to the government for solutions (12)

prohibition the outlawing of all alcoholic beverages (11)

propaganda allegations spread deliberately to further a cause or damage an opposing cause (10)

protective tariff a duty on imports that is high enough to protect American manufactured goods from competition from cheaper foreign goods (8)

Puritans a radical group of Protestants, the dominant religious group in New England, who wanted

to purify the Anglican Church of all reminders of Catholicism (4)

Q

Quakers a religious sect, also called the Society of Friends, that was formed in England in the 1640s and was prominent in the Pennsylvania colony (4)

quitrent an annual rent or tax that Proprietors expected from all land grants (5)

quota an official limit on the number or amount of people or things that are allowed (16)

R

Radical Republicans northerners who pushed most for civil rights for freedmen and changes in southern behavior during Reconstruction (10)

ration to control the amount of something people are allowed to have, especially when the product is in short supply (14)

reapportionment distributing representation according to population (15)

recall a means to remove an official from office before the term has expired (12)

Reconstruction the time after the Civil War for rebuilding the South's economy and reconstructing the nation (10)

Redeemers name given to Conservative Democrats because they were credited with redeeming the state from African American and northern control after Reconstruction; also called Bourbons or Conservative Democrats (11)

Red Shirt campaign a campaign in the governor's election of 1876 designed to intimidate Republican voters and show the determination of the Democrats (10)

referendum a process that allows the people to vote on issues put to them by the legislature (12)

Regulators vigilante groups, people acting outside the law, who tried to restore order and peace on the Carolina frontier (6)

relative location where a place is located in relation to other places (1)

Renaissance a time in Europe in the fourteenth through sixteenth centuries that produced an intel-

lectual rebirth that gave Europeans new vitality and energy (4)

right-to-work law an antiunion law that protects a worker from being required to pay union dues, even if the union has negotiated the worker's contract (15)

Roaring Twenties an era of wild pursuit of excitement and pleasure in the 1920s; also called the Jazz Age (13)

Royalists supporters of the monarchy, particularly those who supported King Charles II (5)

Rural Free Delivery (RFD) a system of routes for the delivery of mail directly to previously unserved rural areas (12)

S

Sandhills region one of the five geographic regions of South Carolina, which stretches between the Fall Line and the Coastal Plain (1)

scalawags the name given to southern whites who cooperated with blacks and Republicans (10)

Scots-Irish Presbyterian Scots who had lived in Northern Ireland in the seventeenth century (6)

secession dissolving a state's connection to the nation and becoming a separate nation (8)

Second Continental Congress a second meeting of colonial delegates held in Philadelphia beginning in 1775; it wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776 (7)

sectionalism allegiance to one region of the country as opposed to loyalty to the broader interests of the whole country (8)

segregation separation of the races (11)

sharecrop system an agricultural system in which a landowner would divide his property into family-sized farms and a laborer's family would work the farm, with both owner and laborer getting a share of the crop (10)

siege a tactic where armed forces try to capture a fort or fortified town by surrounding it and preventing supplies from reaching it (9)

sit-in a protest in which people enter a public facility and refuse to leave until their demands are heard (15)

smuggling illegal trade with other countries (5)

Social Security Act an act that set up the “safety net” of a federal retirement system; it is paid into by both laborer and employer (13)

Solid South electoral support in the southern U.S. for only Democratic candidates (13)

Sons of Liberty organizations of men who resisted new taxes and laws in the American colonies (7)

sound an arm of the sea reaching around an island (1)

South Carolina Provincial Congress a new South Carolina legislature, which met in January 1775 in defiance of royal authority (7)

Southern Literary Renaissance a revitalization of American southern literature that began in the 1920s and 1930s (13)

Southern Manifesto a document that condemned the Supreme Court’s decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* and urged use of “all lawful means” to bring about its reversal and to prevent the use of force in its implementation (14)

southern strategy an election strategy begun in the 1960s that promised the South more states’ rights, fewer federal social welfare programs, and the continuance of a strong national defense and rigid opposition to communism (15)

special interest group a group concerned with one particular set of issues (2)

special purpose district a form of local government created for a particular purpose or a particular service area (2)

speculation buying and selling things in hopes of a large profit but with the risk of a large loss (9)

Spoleto Festival USA a huge celebration of music, dance, theater, and visual arts, established in 1977, which runs for seventeen days in spring in the Charleston area (16)

Stamp Act an act of Parliament of 1765 that levied a direct tax on almost all paper items in the colonies (7)

states’ rights the belief that the rights and powers of the states are more important than the rights and powers of the federal government (8)

Stono Rebellion a slave rebellion of 1739, which

was the largest and most significant slave uprising in South Carolina history (6)

storm surge a tidal wave that accompanies hurricane winds (1)

streetcar a passenger vehicle that ran on rails and was pulled by mules (12)

suffrage the right to vote (7)

Sunbelt the shorthand term for southern states from the Carolinas to California that grew rapidly in population and diversified industry after about 1960 (15)

Supreme Court the highest appeals court in the state (2)

T

Tea Act an act of Parliament in 1773 that gave the East India Company a monopoly on the sale of tea in the colonies (7)

tenant farmer a farmer who worked someone else’s property (10)

textiles thread, yarn, cloth, and clothes (11)

Three-fifths Compromise a compromise in the U.S. Constitution that allowed three-fifths of the slave population to count for representation purposes (7)

tornado a severe windstorm characterized by a funnel-shaped cloud, with winds that can reach speeds of 200 miles per hour (1)

total war a war that involves all the people and resources of a society (9)

Township Plan a proposal of 1731 to set aside several six-square-mile tracts of land on the frontier to attract people from European nations (6)

Treaty of Ninety Six a treaty in which many Up-country Loyalists pledged to remain neutral in the Revolutionary War (7)

Treaty of Paris of 1763 the treaty that ended the French and Indian War (6)

trench warfare a type of fighting in World War I in which opposing forces attacked and counter-attacked from a relatively permanent system of protected trenches (ditches) (12)

tributary a smaller creek or stream that feeds into a main river (1)

trolley a streetcar that ran on power from overhead wires (12)

trust a combination of corporations that reduces or may reduce competition (12)

U

United States Constitution the plan of government for the United States, written in 1787 (2)

urbanization the movement of the population from rural counties to cities (15)

V

victory garden a garden grown by families at home to help prevent food shortages in World War II (14)

voucher a coupon issued to parents to help fund a child's private education (16)

W

war bond government paper used to finance a war that paid interest to the owner when a certain period had passed (14)

wattle the posts of cabin walls, interwoven with smaller twigs (3)

weapons of mass destruction (WMD) nuclear or

biological weapons designed to kill large numbers of people (16)

weather short-term atmospheric conditions that determine whether it is hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or stormy (1)

White Citizens' Councils organizations that opposed school desegregation and any change in racial policy; originated in Mississippi in 1954 and spread to South Carolina (14)

white flight movement by white city dwellers to virtually all-white suburbs, where few blacks could afford to go, as a means of avoiding integrated schools (15)

wigwam a circular or oblong house made of long saplings covered with bark (3)

women's suffrage the right of women to vote (12)

workers' compensation law a law that provides payments for workers injured on the job (13)

Y

yellow journalism a type of journalism that uses sensational reporting and crusades against corruption and injustice (11)

yeoman farmer a small landowning farmer (8)