## Contents

- What Is an Appendix and How Do I Use One? ........ 755
- Skills Handbook ....................................... 756
- Flag Etiquette ......................................... 767
- Historical Documents ................................. 768
- Data Bank .............................................. 784
- Supreme Court Case Summaries ..................... 792
- United States Facts .................................... 798
- United States Presidents ............................... 800
- National Geographic Reference Atlas ............. 806
- Glossary/Glosario ..................................... 814
- Index .................................................... 850
- Acknowledgments ..................................... 869
What Is an Appendix and How Do I Use One?

An appendix is the additional material you often find at the end of books. The following information will help you learn how to use the appendix in Civics Today: Citizenship, Economics, & You.

**Skills Handbook**
The Skills Handbook offers you information and practice using critical thinking and social study skills. Mastering these skills will help you in all your courses.

**Historical Documents**
This is a collection of some of the most important writings in American history. Each document begins with an introduction describing the author and placing the selection within its historical context.

**Data Bank**
A data bank is a collection of data organized for rapid search and retrieval. This data bank supplies information about the government and economy of the United States. It also includes information about state governments and economies.

**Supreme Court Case Summaries**
Supreme Court case summaries provide readable discussions of important Supreme Court cases. The summaries are listed in alphabetical order and include a summary of the facts of each case and its impact.

**United States Facts**
This quick resource lists all the states and territories of the Union along with the year each was admitted and its population, land area, and number of representatives in Congress.

**United States Presidents**
The presidents have served as our nation’s leaders. In this resource you will find information of interest on the nation’s presidents, including their terms in office, political affiliations, and occupations before they became president.

**National Geographic Reference Atlas**
Helpful maps of the United States and world are available for your easy reference.

**Glossary/Glosario**
A glossary is a list of important or difficult terms found in a textbook. The glossary gives a definition of each term as it is used in the book. The glossary also includes page numbers telling you where in the textbook each term is used. This glossary combines the English term with the Spanish translation and definition to aid Spanish-speaking students.

**Index**
An index is an alphabetical listing that includes the subjects of the book and the page numbers where those subjects can be found. The index in this book also lets you know that certain pages contain maps, graphs, or photos about the subjects.

**Acknowledgments**
This section lists photo credits and/or literary credits for the book. You can look at this section to find out where the publisher obtained the permission to use a photograph or to use excerpts from other books.

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**Test Yourself**

Find the answers to these questions by using the Appendix on the following pages.

1. What are “intergovernmental revenues”?
2. Who was the sixth president of the United States and what term did he serve?
3. On what page can I find out about John Peter Zenger?
4. What year was Michigan admitted to the Union?
5. What was the Supreme Court’s decision in *Marbury v. Madison*?
Contents

Interpreting Political Cartoons ............... 757
Predicting ........................................ 758
Analyzing Library and
Research Resources ....................... 759
Interpreting a Chart ....................... 760
Making Comparisons ..................... 761
Analyzing Primary Sources .............. 762
Recognizing Bias .......................... 763
Interpreting a Circle Graph ............. 764
Sequencing Events ....................... 765
Categorizing and Analyzing Information .... 766
Interpreting Political Cartoons

Why Learn This Skill?

Political cartoons express the cartoonist’s opinions through art. The cartoons appear in newspapers, magazines and books, and on the Internet. Political cartoons usually focus on public figures, political events, or economic or social conditions. This type of art can give you a summary of an event or circumstance, along with the artist’s opinion, sometimes with exaggeration.

1 Learn It!

Follow these steps to interpret political cartoons:

- Read the title, caption, or conversation balloons. They help you identify the subject of the cartoon.

- Identify the characters or people in the cartoon. They may be caricatures, or unrealistic drawings that exaggerate the characters’ physical features.

- Identify any symbols. Symbols are objects that stand for other things. An example is the American flag, which is a symbol of our country. Commonly recognized symbols may not be labeled. Unusual symbols might be labeled.

- Examine the actions in the cartoon—what is happening and why?

- Identify the cartoonist’s purpose. What statement or idea is he or she trying to express? Decide if the cartoonist wants to persuade, criticize, or just make people think.

2 Practice It!

On a separate piece of paper, answer these questions about the political cartoon below.
1. What is the subject of the cartoon?
2. What words give clues to the meaning of the cartoon?
3. Why is the picture on a milk carton?
4. What message do you think the cartoonist is trying to send?

3 Apply It!

Bring a newsmagazine to class. With a partner, analyze the message in each political cartoon you find in the magazine.
Predicting

**Why Learn This Skill?**

You have probably read about people making difficult decisions based on something they think might happen. You will have a better understanding of why people make certain choices when you consider the factors that influenced their decisions, or predictions.

**Learn It!**

As you read a paragraph or section in your book, think about what might happen next. What you think will happen is your prediction. A prediction does not have a correct or incorrect answer. A prediction is an educated guess of what might happen next based on facts.

**To make a prediction, ask yourself:**

- What happened in this paragraph or section that I just read?
- What prior knowledge do I have about the information in the text?
- What similar circumstances do I know of?
- What do I think might happen next?
- Test your prediction: read further to see if you were correct.

**Practice It!**

To practice the skill, read the following paragraph about a possible case of discrimination. Then answer the questions.

A high school student who uses a wheelchair needs a ramp installed to reach the stage during a graduation ceremony held at an auditorium. The principal says no, the diploma can be awarded down in front of the stage.

1. What action do you predict the student will take? Why?
2. What action do you think the principal will take as a result of your predicted student action?
3. If you were the principal in this situation, what do you predict you would do?

**Apply It!**

Watch a television show or a movie. Halfway through the show, write down your prediction of how it will end. At the end of the show, check your prediction. Were you correct? What clues did you use to make your prediction? What clues did you miss?
Analyzing Library and Research Resources

Why Learn This Skill?

Imagine that your teacher has sent you to the library or to the Internet to research and to write a report about the current makeup of the United States Congress. Knowing how to choose sources that contain accurate and current information will help you save time in the library or on the Internet. You will also be able to write a better and more accurate report.

Learn It!

Not all sources will be useful for your report on the members of the Senate and House of Representatives. Even some sources that involve topics about government will not always provide the information you want. In analyzing sources for your research project, choose items that are nonfiction and that contain the most information about your topic. Also choose sources based on their depth and how timely they are.

When choosing research resources, ask these questions:

- Is the information up-to-date?
- Does a book’s or journal’s index have several page references listed for the topic?
- Is the research written in a way that is easy to understand?
- Are there helpful statistical graphs, charts, and photos?

Practice It!

Look at the following list of sources. Which would be most helpful in writing a report on the United States Congress? Explain your choices.

- The Declaration of Independence
- The current Information Please Almanac
- A children’s storybook about the U.S. Congress
- A student’s notes on the Internet about a family trip to Washington, D.C.
- A book about U.S. history
- A journal article written by the current president of the United States
- A biographical dictionary

Apply It!

Go to your local library or use the Internet to create a bibliography of sources you might use to write a report on the current membership of the U.S. Congress. Explain why you would choose each source. Make sure you include information about both the House of Representatives and the Senate, including a breakdown of the membership of each.
Interpreting a Chart

Why Learn This Skill?

To make learning easier, you can organize information into groups of related facts and ideas. One way to organize information is with a chart. A chart presents written or numerical information in lists, columns, and rows. It helps you remember and compare information more easily. Cross-referencing data is an important comparison that can be made on a chart.

Learn It!

To organize information in a chart, follow these steps:

- Decide what information you must organize.
- Identify several major categories of ideas or facts about the topic, and use these categories as column headings.
- Find information that fits into each category, and write those facts or ideas under the appropriate column heading.

Practice It!

On a separate sheet of paper, answer the following questions using the chart on this page.

### Time Management Tips for High School Students

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Make a “To Do” list every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Use spare minutes wisely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>It’s okay to say “No!” when keeping your study priorities in mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Find the right time of the day to work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Review your notes every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Get a good night’s sleep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Communicate your schedule to others so they do not interrupt your study time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Become a taskmaster and budget your time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Don’t waste time agonizing over setbacks or procrastinating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Keep things in perspective by setting realistic goals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1. What type of information does the chart contain?
2. Whom would this chart help?
3. What features of the chart help you read ideas easily?

Apply It!

Create a chart to track your school assignments. Work with five areas of information: Subject, Assignment, Description, Due Date, and Completed Assignments. Be sure to keep your chart up-to-date.
Making Comparisons

Why Learn This Skill?

Suppose you want to buy a portable CD player, and you must choose among three models. To make this decision, you would probably compare various features of the three models, such as price, sound quality, size, and so on. After you compare the models, you will choose the one that is best for you.

In your studies of civics and economics, you must often compare forms of government and different economic plans, identify patterns, make predictions, and make generalizations about them.

1 Learn It!

When making comparisons, you identify and examine two or more places and their economies, or their forms of government. Then you identify any similarities between two types, or ways the two types are alike. Finally, you also note their differences—the things about them that are not alike.

When making comparisons, apply the following steps:

- Decide what types of government or economies to compare. Clue words such as also, as well as, like, same as, and similar to can help you identify when topics are being compared.

- Read the information about each type carefully.

- Identify what information is similar for both topics.

- Make note of aspects of both that are different or dissimilar.

2 Practice It!

To practice the skill, analyze the information in the chart at the bottom of this page. Then answer these questions:

1. What types of government are being compared?
2. What categories for each government are being compared?
3. In what ways, if any, are the United States and Cuba similar?
4. Suppose you wanted to compare the two governments in more detail. What other categories might you use?

3 Apply It!

Think about two sports that are played at your school. Make a chart comparing categories such as where the games are played, who plays them, what equipment is used, and so on.
Analyzing Primary Sources

Why Learn This Skill?
People who study civics and government examine pieces of evidence to understand their government, laws, and economy. These types of evidence—both written and illustrated—are called primary sources. Examining primary sources can help you understand your government. They are called primary sources because a specific source or origin of the information can be identified.

Learn It!
Primary sources of civics are firsthand accounts that describe an event, law, or constitutional development. They can include letters, diaries, photographs, pictures, news articles, legal documents, stories, literature, and artwork.

Ask yourself the following questions when analyzing primary sources:

- What is the primary source?
- Who created it?
- What is its original format or source?
- When was it created?
- What does it reveal about the topic I am studying?
- Why was it created and for what audience?

Practice It!
The following primary source is the first verse of the song “The Star-Spangled Banner” written by Francis Scott Key during the War of 1812. Read the verse, and then answer the questions that follow.

**Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn’s early light**

**What so proudly we hailed at the twilight’s last gleaming,**

**Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,**

**O’er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?**

**And the rocket’s red glare, the bombs bursting in air,**

**Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.**

**Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave**

**O’er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?**

—Excerpt from “The Star-Spangled Banner” by Francis Scott Key, 1812

1. What is the main topic?
2. What details let you know he is talking about the American flag?
3. How do we know there is a war going on?
4. What emotion is the songwriter trying to convey?

Apply It!
Find a primary source from your past, such as a photo, newspaper clipping, or diary entry. Explain to the class what it shows about that time in your life.
Recognizing Bias

Why Learn This Skill?

If you say, “Summer is a prettier season of the year than winter,” you are stating a bias. A bias is an attitude that favors one way of thinking over another. A bias can also be thought of as a form of an opinion. That is someone’s personal attitude, but not necessarily a true fact. It can prevent you from looking at a situation in a reasonable or truthful way.

1 Learn It!

Most people have feelings and ideas that affect their points of view. Their viewpoints, or biases, influence the way they interpret events. For this reason, an idea that is stated as a fact may really be only an opinion. Recognizing bias will help you judge the accuracy of what you read and sort opinions from true facts.

To recognize bias, follow these steps:

- Identify the speaker or writer and examine the views presented. Why did the person speak or write about a particular issue?
- Look for language that shows emotion or opinion. Look for words such as all, never, best, worst, might, or should.
- Examine the information for imbalances. Is it written from one point of view? Does it take into consideration other points of view?
- Identify statements of fact. Factual statements usually answer the who, what, where, and when questions.
- Does the writer use facts to support his or her point of view? Statements such as I think, or I believe often indicate a point of view—not a fact.

2 Practice It!

Read the following statement by an author who writes about what goes on in American politics and government.

Misusing words is, in politics, an art form. The politician who uses plain English is not likely to be a politician for long. Often it is better to be obscure.

1. What problem is the speaker addressing?
2. What reason does the speaker give for the problem?
3. What is the speaker’s point of view, or bias?
4. What words give clues as to the speaker’s bias?

3 Apply It!

Choose a “Letter to the Editor” from a newspaper. Summarize the issue being discussed and the writer’s bias about the issue. Describe a possible opposing opinion and who might have that opinion and why.
Interpreting a Circle Graph

Why Learn This Skill?

Have you ever watched someone serve pieces of pie? When the pie is cut evenly, everyone’s slice is the same size. If one slice is cut a little larger, however, someone else gets a smaller piece.

A circle graph is like a sliced pie. It is often called a pie chart. In a circle graph, the complete circle represents a whole group—or 100 percent. The circle is divided into “slices,” or wedge-shaped sections representing parts of the whole.

Learn It!

To read a circle graph, follow these steps:

- Read the title of the circle graph to find the subject.
- Study the labels or the key to see what each “slice” represents.
- Compare the sizes of the circle slices.
- Draw conclusions from your comparison.

Practice It!

The circle graph below represents that same information shown on this chart, but in a different format. Study the circle graph, and answer the following questions.

1. What is the subject of the circle graph?
2. Which region of the U.S. has produced the most presidents?
3. Which region of the nation has produced no presidents?
4. What conclusion could you draw from this circle graph?

Apply It!

Quiz some friends about the first names of 10 presidents of which you supply them the last names. Create a circle graph showing percentages of correct and noncorrect results of those who answered your questions.
Sequencing Events

Why Learn This Skill?

Have you ever had to remember events and their dates in the order in which they happened? Sequencing means listing facts in the correct order that they occurred. A time line helps you do this. A time line is a diagram that shows how dates and events relate to one another. The years are evenly spaced on most time lines. Time lines may be horizontal or vertical. Events on time lines are described beside the date on which they occurred.

Learn It!

To understand how to sequence events, follow these steps:

- As you read, look for dates or clue words that hint at chronological order, such as in 2006, the late 1900s, first, then, finally, and after.
- To read a time line, find the dates on the opposite ends of the time line. These dates show the range of time that is covered.
- Note the equal spacing between dates on the time line. These are the time intervals.
- Study the order of events.
- Look to see how the events relate to one another.

Practice It!

Examine the time line below and answer the questions.

1. When does the time line begin? When does it end?
2. What major event for a UN agency happened in 1965?
3. In what country did the UN monitor a cease-fire in 1991?
4. During what decade did South Africa hold its first free elections?

Apply It!

List key events from one of the chapters in Unit 1 of your textbook that covers the history of the United States. Decide what time period to cover and what time intervals you will put on your time line. Create a time line that lists these events in the order they occurred.

United Nations–50 Years

- UN Charter ratified
- UNICEF awarded Nobel Peace Prize
- UN monitors cease-fire in Angola
- UN 50th anniversary


First UN Environmental Council meets
UN monitors first free elections in South Africa
Categorizing and Analyzing Information

Why Learn This Skill?

If you looked at the season statistics for your favorite football game to decide if they have a chance at the championship, you would be categorizing and analyzing information about the team.

Categorizing information means you sort information into related groups or topics. Then in analyzing that information, you determine its accuracy and reliability. In the case of football statistics, this process would involve looking at scores, player injuries, yards gained rushing, and other data from the past season.

Learn It!

To learn to categorize and analyze information, follow these steps:

- As you read, sort information into categories or groups according to related topics.

- Choose headings for your categories to help you identify relationships.

- Look at the source of information to determine its accuracy. Is it a primary or secondary source?

- Compare the same information from different sources to check reliability and look for contradictions.

Practice It!

Read the following excerpt describing laws in the United States, and then answer the questions.

Laws fall into two major groups: criminal and civil. Criminal laws regulate public conduct and set duties owed to society. Criminal laws have penalties and offenders can be imprisoned, fined, or punished in some other way. Civil laws regulate relations between individuals or groups of individuals. A civil action is a lawsuit. As a result, the courts may award the injured person money for his or her loss or require the offender to make amends in some other way.

1. What major categories are discussed in the paragraph?
2. Under what subtopics would you list information in each category?
3. Which would be the more reliable source for this information—a textbook or the newspaper? Why?

Apply It!

Choose an article from your newspaper describing the details of a crime. Categorize and analyze to explain it to a classmate. Does the information seem complete and accurate? What is the source? Share your findings.
For Americans, the flag has always had a special meaning. It is a symbol of our nation’s freedom and democracy. Over the years, Americans have developed rules and customs concerning the use and display of the flag. One of the most important things every American should remember is to treat the flag with respect.

★ The flag should be raised and lowered by hand and displayed only from sunrise to sunset. On special occasions, the flag may be displayed at night, but it should be illuminated.

★ The flag may be displayed on all days, weather permitting, particularly on national and state holidays and on historic and special occasions.

★ No flag may be flown above the American flag or to the right of it at the same height.

★ The flag should never touch the ground or floor beneath it.

★ The flag may be flown at half-staff by order of the president, usually to mourn the death of a public official.

★ The flag may be flown upside down only to signal distress.

★ The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always carried aloft and free.

★ When the flag becomes old and tattered, it should be destroyed by burning. According to an approved custom, the Union (stars on blue field) is first cut from the flag; then the two pieces, which no longer form a flag, are burned.
The Magna Carta, signed by King John in 1215, marked a decisive step forward in the development of constitutional government in England. Later, it became a model for colonists who carried the Magna Carta’s guarantees of legal and political rights to America.

1. . . . [T]hat the English Church shall be free, and shall have its rights entire, and its liberties unimpaired. . . . we have also granted for us and our heirs forever, all the liberties written out below, to have and to keep for them and their heirs, of us and our heirs:

39. No free man shall be seized or imprisoned, or stripped of his rights or possessions, or outlawed or exiled, or deprived of his standing in any other way, nor will we proceed with force against him, or send others to do so, except by the lawful judgment of his equals, or by the law of the land.

40. To no one will we sell, to no one deny or delay right or justice.

41. All merchants may enter or leave England unharmed and without fear, and may stay or travel within it, by land or water, for purposes of trade, free from all illegal exactions, in accordance with ancient and lawful customs. This, however, does not apply in time of war to merchants from a country that is at war with us. . . .

42. In future it shall be lawful for any man to leave and return to our kingdom unharmed and without fear, by land or water, preserving his allegiance to us, except in time of war, for some short period, for the common benefit of the realm. . . .

60. All these customs and liberties that we have granted shall be observed in our kingdom in so far as concerns our own relations with our subjects. Let all men of our kingdom, whether clergy or laymen, observe them similarly in their relations with their own men. . . .

63. . . . Both we and the barons have sworn that all this shall be observed in good faith and without deceit. Witness the abovementioned people and many others. Given by our hand in the meadow that is called Runnymede, between Windsor and Staines, on the fifteenth day of June in the seventeenth year of our reign.
On November 21, 1620, 41 colonists aboard the Mayflower drafted this agreement. The Mayflower Compact was the first plan of self-government ever put in force in the English colonies.

In the Name of God, Amen. We, whose names are underwritten, the Loyal Subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord King James, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. Having undertaken for the Glory of God, and Advancement of the Christian Faith, and the Honour of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the first Colony in the northern Parts of Virginia; Do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually, in the Presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid: And by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, and Officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general Good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience. In Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape-Cod the eleventh of November, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland, the fifty-fourth, Anno Domini, 1620.

James Madison wrote several articles supporting ratification of the Constitution for a New York newspaper. In the excerpt below, Madison argues for the idea of a federal republic.

By a faction, I understand a number of citizens . . . who are united and actuated by some common impulse . . . adverse to the rights of other citizens. . . .

The inference to which we are brought is that the causes of faction cannot be removed and that relief is only to be sought in the means of controlling its effects. . . .

A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place . . . promises the cure for which we are seeking. . . .

The two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic are: first, the delegation of the government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended.

The effect of the first difference is . . . to refine and enlarge the public views, by passing them through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interest of their country, and whose patriotism and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or partial considerations. . . .
At the end of his second term as president, George Washington spoke of the dangers facing the young nation. He warned against the dangers of political parties and sectionalism, and he advised the nation against permanent alliances with other nations.

... Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together...

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations. ...

No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute. They must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. ...

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. ...

... I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat in which I promise myself to realize ... the sweet enjoyment of partaking in the midst of my fellow citizens the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever-favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

During the British bombardment of Fort McHenry during the War of 1812, a young Baltimore lawyer named Francis Scott Key was inspired to write the words to “The Star-Spangled Banner.” Although it became popular immediately, it was not until 1931 that Congress officially declared “The Star-Spangled Banner” as our national anthem.

O! say can you see by the dawn’s early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight’s last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O’er the ramparts we watch’d, were so gallantly streaming?
And the Rockets’ red glare, the Bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our Flag was still there;
O! say does that star-spangled Banner yet wave,
O’er the Land of the free, and the home of the brave!
**The Monroe Doctrine**

In 1823 President James Monroe proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine. Designed to end European influence in the Western Hemisphere, it became a cornerstone of United States foreign policy.

...With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of any unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

James Monroe

**Memorial of the Cherokee Nation**

The Indian Removal Act of 1830 called for the relocation of Native Americans to territory west of the Mississippi River. Cherokee leaders protested the policy.

We are aware that some persons suppose it will be for our advantage to remove beyond the Mississippi. We think otherwise. Our people universally think otherwise...

We wish to remain on the land of our fathers. We have a perfect and original right to remain without interruption or molestation. The treaties with us, and laws of the United States made in pursuance of treaties, guaranty our residence and our privileges, and secure us against intruders. Our only request is, that these treaties may be fulfilled, and these laws executed...

...We have been called a poor, ignorant, and degraded people. We certainly are not rich; nor have we ever boasted of our knowledge, or our moral or intellectual elevation. But there is not a man within our limits so ignorant as not to know that he has a right to live on the land of his fathers, in the possession of his immemorial privileges, and that this right has been acknowledged by the United States; nor is there a man so degraded as not to feel a keen sense of injury, on being deprived of his right and driven into exile...
One of the first documents to express the desire for equal rights for women is the Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions, issued in 1848 at the Seneca Falls Convention in Seneca Falls, New York. Led by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the delegates adopted a set of resolutions that called for woman suffrage and opportunities for women in employment and education. Excerpts from the Declaration follow.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one portion of the family of man to assume among the people of the earth a position different from that which they have hitherto occupied, but one to which the laws of nature and of nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to such a course.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of those who suffer from it to refuse allegiance to it, and to insist upon the institution of a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; . . . But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. . . .

The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. . . .

Now, in view of the entire disfranchisement of one-half the people of this country, their social and religious degradation—in view of the unjust laws above mentioned, and because women do feel themselves aggrieved, oppressed, and fraudulently deprived of their most sacred rights, we insist that they have immediate admission to all the rights and privileges which belong to them as citizens of these United States. . . .
On January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed all enslaved people in states under Confederate control. The Proclamation was a step toward the Thirteenth Amendment (1865), which ended slavery in all of the United States.

. . . That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the 1st day aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the states and parts of states, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any state, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such states shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such state, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States. . . .

And, by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated states and parts of states are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States. . . .

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgement of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. . . .

Abraham Lincoln
On November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln gave a short speech at the dedication of a national cemetery on the battlefield of Gettysburg. His simple yet eloquent words expressed his hopes for a nation divided by civil war.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.
In 1877 the Nez Perce fought the government’s attempt to move them to a smaller reservation. After a remarkable attempt to escape to Canada, Chief Joseph realized that resistance was hopeless and advised his people to surrender.

Tell General Howard I know his heart. What he told me before I have in my heart. I am tired of fighting... The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes or no. He who led the young men is dead. It is cold and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them have run away to the hills, and have no blankets, no food; no one knows where they are—perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and see how many of them I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs.

I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever.

In 1892 the nation celebrated the 400th anniversary of Columbus’s landing in America. In connection with this celebration, Francis Bellamy, a magazine editor, wrote and published the Pledge of Allegiance. The words “under God” were added by Congress in 1954 at the urging of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.
On January 8, 1918, President Woodrow Wilson went before Congress to offer a statement of aims called the Fourteen Points. Wilson’s plan called for freedom of the seas in peace and war, an end to secret alliances, and equal trading rights for all countries. The excerpt that follows is taken from the president’s message.

. . . We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The program of the world’s peace, therefore, is our program; and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike. . . .

William Tyler Page of Friendship Heights, Maryland, wrote The American’s Creed. This statement of political faith summarizes the true meaning of freedom available to all Americans. The U.S. House of Representatives adopted the creed on behalf of the American people on April 3, 1918.

I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my Country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.
On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court ruled in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. This decision provided the legal basis for court challenges to segregation in every aspect of American life.

... The plaintiffs contend that segregated public schools are not “equal” and cannot be made “equal” and that hence they are deprived of the equal protection of the laws. Because of the obvious importance of the question presented, the Court took jurisdiction....

Our decision, therefore, cannot turn on merely a comparison of these tangible factors in the Negro and white schools involved in each of the cases. We must look instead to the effect of segregation itself on public education.

In approaching this problem, we cannot turn the clock back to 1868 when the Amendment was adopted, or even to 1896 when Plessy v. Ferguson was written. We must consider public education in the light of its full development and its present place in American life throughout the Nation. Only in this way can it be determined if segregation in public schools deprives these plaintiffs of the equal protection of the laws.

Today, education is perhaps the most important function of state and local governments. Compulsory school attendance laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democratic society. ... In these days, it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms.

We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other “tangible” factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does.

... We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of “separate but equal” has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment....
President Kennedy’s Inaugural Address on January 20, 1961, set the tone for his administration. In his address Kennedy stirred the nation by calling for “a grand and global alliance” to fight tyranny, poverty, disease, and war.

We observe today not a victory of party but a celebration of freedom—symbolizing an end as well as a beginning—signifying renewal as well as change. For I have sworn before you and Almighty God the same solemn oath our forebears prescribed nearly a century and three-quarters ago.

The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life. And yet the same revolutionary beliefs for which our forebears fought are still at issue around the globe—the belief that the rights of man come not from the generosity of the state but from the hand of God.

We dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution. Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage—and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world.

Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty. This much we pledge—and more.

To those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we share, we pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. United, there is little we cannot do in a host of cooperative ventures. Divided, there is little we can do.

Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate.

Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of belaboring those problems which divide us.

Let both sides seek to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors. Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths, and encourage the arts and commerce. . . .

And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country.

My fellow citizens of the world: ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man. . . .

President Kennedy speaking
On August 28, 1963, while Congress debated wide-ranging civil rights legislation, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., led more than 200,000 people in a march on Washington, D.C. On the steps of the Lincoln Memorial he gave a stirring speech in which he eloquently spoke of his dreams for African Americans and for the United States. Excerpts of the speech follow.

. . . There are those who are asking the devotees of civil rights, “When will you be satisfied?”

We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality. . . .

We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro’s basic mobility is from a smaller ghetto to a larger one.

We can never be satisfied as long as a Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and a Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote. . . .

I say to you today, my friends, that in spite of the difficulties and frustrations of the moment I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.”

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a desert state sweltering with the heat of injustice and oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. . . .

. . . When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God’s children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual: “Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!”

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
In its history as a state, North Carolina has had three constitutions: the Constitution of 1776, the Constitution of 1868, and the Constitution of 1971. Drafted in December 1776, the first constitution included a Declaration of Rights to guarantee that the state government would serve the people and protect individual rights and liberties. The Preamble and parts of Article I of the constitution, the Declaration of Rights, are presented here.

Preamble
We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the more certain security thereof and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I
DECLARATION OF RIGHTS
That the great, general, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and government of the United States and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people may be defined and affirmed, we do declare that:

Section 1. The equality and rights of persons. We hold it to be self-evident that all persons are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 2. Sovereignty of the people. All political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Sec. 3. Internal government of the State. The people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering or abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right shall be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the Constitution of the United States. . . .

Sec. 5. Allegiance to the United States. Every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

Sec. 6. Separation of powers. The legislative, executive, and supreme judicial powers of the State government shall be forever separate and distinct from each other. . . .

Sec. 8. Representation and taxation. The people of this State shall not be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty without the consent of themselves or their representatives in the General Assembly, freely given.
Sec. 9. Frequent elections. For redress or grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections shall be often held.

Sec. 10. Free elections. All elections shall be free. . . .

Sec. 12. Right of assembly and petition. The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the General Assembly for redress of grievances; but secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and shall not be tolerated.

Sec. 13. Religious liberty. All persons have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority shall, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Sec. 14. Freedom of speech and press. Freedom of speech and of the press are two of the great bulwarks of liberty and therefore shall never be restrained, but every person shall be held responsible for their abuse.

Sec. 15. Education. The people have a right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

Sec. 16. Ex post facto laws. Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty, and therefore no ex post facto law shall be enacted. No law taxing retrospectively sales, purchases, or other acts previously done shall be enacted. . . .

Sec. 19. Law of the land; equal protection of the laws. No person shall be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person be subjected to discrimination by the State because of race, color, religion, or national origin. . . .

Sec. 21. Inquiry into restraints on liberty. Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the restraint if unlawful, and that remedy shall not be denied or delayed. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended. . . .

Sec. 30. Militia and the right to bear arms. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they shall not be maintained, and the military shall be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power. Nothing herein shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the General Assembly from enacting penal statutes against that practice. . . .

Sec. 35. Recurrence to fundamental principles. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 36. Other rights of the people. The enumeration of rights in this Article shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people. . . .
On May 20, 1775, the citizens of Mecklenburg drew up the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. This document renounced the county’s ties with Great Britain—more than a year before the Continental Congress declared independence for the thirteen colonies.

Resolved: That whosoever directly or indirectly abets or in any way, form or manner, countenances [approves] the invasion of our rights, as attempted by the Parliament of Great Britain, is an enemy to his country, to America, and the rights of man.

Resolved: That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us with the mother country, and absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, abjuring [rejecting] all political connection with a nation that has wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of Americans at Lexington.

Resolved: That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, that we are and of right to be, a sovereign and self-governing people under the power of God and the general Congress; to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual cooperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

Resolved: That all the officers, both civil and military in this county, be entitled to exercise the same powers and authorities as heretofore; that every member of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, and exercise the powers of a justice of the peace, issue process, hear and determine controversies according the law, preserve peace, union and harmony in the county, and use every exertion to spread the love of liberty and of country, until a more general and better organized system of government be established.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by express to the President of the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia, to be laid before that body.

Abraham Alexander, Chairman
John McKnitt Alexander, Secretary
Ephraim Brevard
Hezekiah J. Balch
John Phifer
James Harris
William Kennon
John Foard
Richard Barry
Henry Downs
Ezra Alexander
Charles Alexander
Zaccheus Wilson
Waightstill Avery
Benjamin Patton
Matthew McClure
Neil Morrison
Robert Irwin
John Flennegin
David Reese
William Graham
John Queary
Hezekiah Alexander
Adam Alexander
John Davidson
Richard Harris
Thomas Polk
On April 12, 1776, the 83 members of North Carolina’s Fourth Provincial Congress met in Halifax and unanimously adopted a document later called the Halifax Resolves. This marked the first official action by any of the colonies recommending independence from Great Britain.

The Select Committee taking into Consideration the usurpations [taking without right] and violences attempted and committed by the King and Parliament of Britain against America, and the further Measures to be taken for frustrating the same, and for the better defence of this province reported as follows, to wit,

It appears to your Committee that pursuant to the Plan concerted by the British Ministry for subjugating [defeating] America, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a Power over the Persons and Properties of the People unlimited and uncontrouled and disregarding their humble Petitions for Peace, Liberty and safety, have made divers [various] Legislative Acts, denouncing War Famine and every Species of Calamity daily employed in destroying the People and committing the most horrid devastations on the Country. That Governors in different Colonies have declared Protection to Slaves who should imbrue [stain] their Hands in the Blood of their Masters. That the Ships belonging to America are declared prizes of War and many of them have been violently seized and confiscates in consequence of which multitudes of the people have been destroyed or from easy Circumstances reduced to the most Lamentable distress.

And whereas the moderation hitherto manifested by the United Colonies and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother Country on Constitutional Principles, have procured no mitigation [easing] of the aforesaid Wrongs and usurpations and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those Means alone which have been hitherto tried, Your Committee are of Opinion that the house should enter into the following Resolve, to wit

Resolved that the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be impowered to concur with the other delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign Alliances, resolving to this Colony the Sole, and Exclusive right of forming a Constitution and Laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general Representation thereof) to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out.
Contents

United States Population Growth, 1980–2004 ............................................ 780
Crime and the Justice System ................................................................. 781
Supreme Court Cases ............................................................................ 781
Supreme Court Decisions ...................................................................... 781
Types of Cases in Federal District Courts, 2003 ...................................... 781
Bills Introduced, Passed, and Enacted by Congress, 1961–2004 .............. 782
Federal Revenue by Source, 2005 ........................................................... 782
Expenditures by Type, 2005 ................................................................ 782
Federal Revenues, Expenditures, and Debts 1960–2006 ......................... 783
Gross Federal Debt, 1965–2005 ............................................................... 783
National Debt per Capita, 1960–2006 ......................................................... 783
Executive Department Civilian Employees .............................................. 784
Major United States Treaties ................................................................. 784
State Facts ............................................................................................. 785
State Revenues and Expenditures, 2002 ................................................... 786
State Expenditures for Public Education ................................................. 786
Size of State Legislatures ...................................................................... 787
State Legislators’ Compensation ............................................................ 787

Types of Cases in Federal District Courts, 2003

- **Civil Cases**: 20.84%
- **Personal Injury**: 11.39%
- **Civil Rights**: 12.7%
- **Prisoner Petitions**: 17.6%
- **Other Civil Cases**: 20.84%
- **Product Liability**: 7.8%
- **Contract Actions**: 10.59%
- **Immigration**: 3.7%
- **Forgery/Counterfeiting/Embezzlement**: 0.40%
- **Weapons and Firearms**: 1.5%
- **Drunk Driving and Traffic**: 1.6%
- **Fraud**: 2.39%
- **Other Criminal Cases**: 4.3%
- **Drugs**: 5.54%
- **Supreme Court Cases**: 10,000
- **Supreme Court Decisions**: 200


* Includes recovery of overpayments, enforcement of judgments, and real property actions
** Includes bankruptcy, tax suits, labor laws, social security issues, protected property rights, RICO, other statutory actions, and forfeiture and penalty
+ Includes federal statute violations, sex offenses, larceny/theft, homicide, robbery, assault, and burglary
Bills Introduced, Passed, and Enacted by Congress, 1961–2004

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<tr>
<th>CONGRESS (Years)</th>
<th>BILLS INTRODUCED* House</th>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>BILLS PASSED* House</th>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>BILLS ENACTED</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>104th (1995–96)</td>
<td>5,329</td>
<td>2,661</td>
<td>1,012</td>
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<tr>
<td>105th (1997–98)</td>
<td>5,982</td>
<td>3,161</td>
<td>1,186</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>404</td>
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<td>106th (1999–2000)</td>
<td>6,942</td>
<td>3,898</td>
<td>1,534</td>
<td>1,245</td>
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<tr>
<td>108th (2003–2004)</td>
<td>6,954</td>
<td>3,716</td>
<td>1,421</td>
<td>1,253</td>
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<tr>
<td>109th (2004–2005)</td>
<td>7,568</td>
<td>4,543</td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td>972</td>
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</table>

Source: thomas.loc.gov
*Includes House and Senate resolutions, joint resolutions, and concurrent resolutions.

Federal Revenue by Source, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Income Taxes</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs Duties</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate and Gift Taxes</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excise Taxes</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Support</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Retirement and Disability</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Programs</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Expenses by Type, 2005

* Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Federal Revenues and Expenditures, 1965–2005

Gross Federal Debt, 1965–2005

National Debt per Capita, 1960–2006*

* Includes federal debt held by public and by the federal government.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Number of Employees (in thousands)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Defense</td>
<td>669,096</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Veterans Affairs</td>
<td>226,171</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of the Treasury</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Justice</td>
<td>115,259</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
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<td>Department of Transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of the Interior</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Health and Human Services</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Commerce</td>
<td>37,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of State</td>
<td>31,042</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Labor</td>
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<td>Department of Energy</td>
<td>15,823</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Housing and Urban Development</td>
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<td>Department of Education</td>
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* as of May 2003


MAJOR UNITED STATES TREATIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Treaty</th>
<th>Major Provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Treaty of Paris</td>
<td>Great Britain recognized U.S. independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1795</td>
<td>Pinckney’s Treaty</td>
<td>Spain granted U.S. navigation rights on Mississippi River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Louisiana Purchase</td>
<td>U.S. gained Louisiana Territory from France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>Convention of 1818</td>
<td>Set border with Canada west from Great Lakes as the 49th parallel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>Adams-Onís Treaty</td>
<td>Spain ceded Florida; U.S. border set with Spanish territory in West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Oregon Treaty</td>
<td>Signed with Great Britain to settle claims to Oregon Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo</td>
<td>Ended Mexican War; U.S. gained Southwest and California</td>
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<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>Alaska Purchase</td>
<td>U.S. gained Alaska from Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Treaty of Paris</td>
<td>Ended Spanish-American War; U.S. gained Puerto Rico and Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty</td>
<td>Signed with Panama to give U.S. right to build Panama Canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty</td>
<td>Multinational agreement for defense of Western Europe; created NATO</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Nonproliferation Treaty</td>
<td>International agreement to prevent spread of nuclear weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>SALT I</td>
<td>Agreements between U.S. and Soviet Union to limit nuclear weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Paris Peace Agreement</td>
<td>Signed with North Vietnam to end U.S. involvement in Vietnam War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Panama Canal Treaties</td>
<td>Transferred Panama Canal to Panama effective in 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Vienna Convention</td>
<td>International agreement to protect Earth’s ozone layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>North American Free Trade Agreement</td>
<td>Established duty-free trade with Canada and Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Counterterrorism Accord</td>
<td>Israel and U.S. agreed to cooperate in investigation of terrorist acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Mutual Recognition Agreement</td>
<td>Reduced trade barriers between the U.S. and European Community</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>State*</th>
<th>Year Admitted</th>
<th>Population 2004</th>
<th>Land Area (sq. miles)</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Largest City</th>
<th>House Rep. 2000**</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
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<td>830,000</td>
<td>1,955</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>Wilmington</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
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<td>Philadelphia</td>
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<td>New Jersey</td>
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<td>Trenton</td>
<td>Newark</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
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<td>Bridgeport</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Boston</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
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<td>4,198,000</td>
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<td>Columbia</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Manchester</td>
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<td>10.</td>
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<td>Virginia Beach</td>
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<td>Charlotte</td>
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<td>Columbus</td>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
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<td>New Orleans</td>
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<td>Jackson</td>
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<td>Chicago</td>
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<td>Portland</td>
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<td>Kansas City</td>
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<td>1837</td>
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<td>Lansing</td>
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<td>Jacksonville</td>
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<td>Houston</td>
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<td>Milwaukee</td>
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<tr>
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<td>35,894,000</td>
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<td>Los Angeles</td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>5,101,000</td>
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<td>Minneapolis</td>
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<td>Portland</td>
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<td>Wichita</td>
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<td>36.</td>
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<td>Las Vegas</td>
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<td>Lincoln</td>
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<td>Pierre</td>
<td>Sioux Falls</td>
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<td>Seattle</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1959</td>
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<td>570,374</td>
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<td>Anchorage</td>
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<td>1959</td>
<td>1,263,000</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>3,539,703</td>
<td>—</td>
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</table>

* Numbers denote the order in which states were admitted
** Number of members in U.S. House of Representatives based on the 2000 U.S. Census
*** Including Puerto Rico

* Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.
### Size of State Legislatures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>House Members</th>
<th>Senate Members</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<td>Nevada</td>
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<td>Wyoming</td>
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### State Legislators’ Compensation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Salary (2003)</th>
<th>Expense allowance during session</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>$10/day*</td>
<td>$2,280/month</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>$24,012</td>
<td>$200/day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>$24,000</td>
<td>$35–60/day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>$14,067</td>
<td>$110/day</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>$110,880</td>
<td>$138/day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$45–99/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>$28,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>$39,785</td>
<td>$0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>$29,916</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>$16,524</td>
<td>$128/day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>$10–80/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>$15,646</td>
<td>$38–99/day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>$57,619</td>
<td>$102/day</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
<td>$11,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>$21,381</td>
<td>$65–86/day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>$83.14/day*</td>
<td>$91/day</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>$170.17/day*</td>
<td>$110.10/day</td>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>$16,800</td>
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<td>Maine</td>
<td>$11,384</td>
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<td>Maryland</td>
<td>$40,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>$355,569.39</td>
<td>$10–100/day</td>
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<td>Michigan</td>
<td>$79,650</td>
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<td>$76.80/day+</td>
<td>$90.31/day</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
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<td>Nevada</td>
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<td>federal rate</td>
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<td>$0</td>
<td>$146/day</td>
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<td>New York</td>
<td>$79,500</td>
<td>varies</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>$13,951</td>
<td>$104/day</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
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<td>up to $900/month</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>$56,260.62</td>
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<td>Oklahoma</td>
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<td>Oregon</td>
<td>$16,284</td>
<td>$91/day</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Rhode Island</td>
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<td>$0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$10,400</td>
<td>$95/day</td>
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<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$110/day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>$16,500</td>
<td>$141/day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>$7,200</td>
<td>$128/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>$120/day*</td>
<td>$118/day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>$9,112</td>
<td>$35–69/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$130/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>$34,227</td>
<td>$90/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$115/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>$45,569</td>
<td>$88/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>$150/day+</td>
<td>$85/day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* calendar day  
+ legislative day  

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, [www.ncsl.org](http://www.ncsl.org)
In Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, the Supreme Court overruled Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) [see p. 259] making the separate-but-equal doctrine in public schools unconstitutional. The Supreme Court rejected the idea that truly equal but separate schools for African American and white students would be constitutional. The Court explained that the Fourteenth Amendment’s requirement that all persons be guaranteed equal protection of the law is not met simply by ensuring that African American and white schools “have been equalized . . . with respect to buildings, curricula, qualifications and salaries, and other tangible factors.”

The Court then ruled that racial segregation in public schools violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Constitution because it is inherently unequal. In other words, nothing can make racially segregated public schools equal under the Constitution because the very fact of separation marks the separated race as inferior. In practical terms, the Court’s decision in this case has been extended beyond public education to virtually all public accommodations and activities.
Bush v. Gore

The 2000 presidential election was hanging in the balance as the state of Florida recounted its disputed ballots. Candidates George W. Bush, Republican, and Al Gore, Democrat, were so close in the polls that there was a manual recount of the votes.

Bush went to the Court to stop the recount, stating that it violated the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court ruled that since the manual recount had no uniform way to judge each disputed vote equally, it did violate the Constitution and had to be stopped. As a result, Bush won Florida’s electoral votes and became President.

Dred Scott v. Sandford

Dred Scott was taken by slaveholder John Sanford to the free state of Illinois and to the Wisconsin Territory, which had also banned slavery. Later they returned to Missouri, a slave state. Several years later, Scott sued for his freedom under the Missouri legal principle of “once free, always free.” In other words, under Missouri law, enslaved people were entitled to freedom if they had lived in a free state at any time. Missouri courts ruled against Scott, but he appealed the case all the way to the United States Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court decided this case before the Fourteenth Amendment was added to the Constitution. (The Fourteenth Amendment provides that anyone born or naturalized in the United States is a citizen of the nation and of his or her state of residence.) The Court held that enslaved African Americans were property, not citizens, and thus had no rights under the Constitution. The decision also overturned the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which had outlawed slavery in territories north of 36° 30’ latitude. Many people in the North were outraged by the decision, which moved the nation closer to civil war.

Furman v. Georgia

This decision put a halt to the application of the death penalty under state laws then in effect. For the first time, the Supreme Court ruled that the death penalty amounted to cruel and unusual punishment, which is outlawed in the Constitution. The Court explained that existing death penalty laws did not give juries enough guidance in deciding whether or not to impose the death penalty. As a result, the death penalty in many cases was imposed arbitrarily, that is, without a reasonable basis in the facts and circumstances of the offender or the crime.

The Furman decision halted all executions in the 39 states that had death penalty laws at that time. Since the decision, 38 states have rewritten death penalty laws to meet the requirements established in the Furman case.

Gibbons v. Ogden

Thomas Gibbons had a federal license to operate a steamboat along the coast, but he did not have a license from the state of New York to travel on New York waters. He wanted to run a steamboat line between Manhattan and New Jersey that would compete with Aaron Ogden’s company. Ogden had a New York license. Gibbons sued for the freedom to use his federal license to compete against Ogden on New York waters.

Gibbons won the case. The Supreme Court made it clear that the authority of Congress to regulate interstate commerce (among states) includes the authority to regulate intrastate commerce (within a single state) that bears on, or relates to, interstate commerce.

Before this decision, it was thought that the Constitution would permit a state to close its borders to interstate commercial activity—which, in effect, would stop such activity in its tracks. This case says that a state can regulate purely internal commercial activity, but only Congress can regulate commercial activity that has both intrastate and interstate dimensions.
Supreme Court Cases

Gideon v. Wainwright
1963

After being accused of robbery, Clarence Gideon defended himself in a Florida court because the judge in the case refused to appoint a free lawyer. The jury found Gideon guilty. Eventually, Gideon appealed his conviction to the United States Supreme Court, claiming that by failing to appoint a lawyer, the lower court had violated his rights under the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments.

The Supreme Court agreed with Gideon. In Gideon v. Wainwright the Supreme Court held for the first time that poor defendants in criminal cases have the right to a state-paid attorney under the Sixth Amendment. The rule announced in this case has been refined to apply whenever the defendant, if convicted, can be sentenced to more than six months in jail or prison.

In 1983 Fred Korematsu (center) won a reversal of his conviction.

Korematsu v. United States
1944

After the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941, thousands of Japanese Americans on the West Coast were forced to abandon their homes and businesses, and they were moved to internment camps in California, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Wyoming, Colorado, and Arkansas. The prison-like camps offered poor food and cramped quarters.

The Supreme Court’s decision in Korematsu v. United States upheld the authority of the federal government to move Japanese Americans, many of whom were citizens, from designated military areas that included almost the entire West Coast. The government defended the so-called exclusion orders as a necessary response to Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor. Only after his reelection in 1944 did President Franklin Roosevelt rescind the evacuation orders, and by the end of 1945 the camps were closed.

Marbury v. Madison
1803

During his last days in office, President John Adams commissioned William Marbury and several other men as judges. This action by Federalist president Adams angered the incoming Democratic-Republican president Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson then ordered James Madison, his secretary of state, not to deliver the commissions, thus blocking the appointments. William Marbury sued, asking the Supreme Court to order Madison to deliver the commission that would make him a judge.

The Court ruled against Marbury, but more importantly, the decision in this case established one of the most significant principles of American constitutional law. The Supreme Court held that it is the Court itself that has the final say on what the Constitution means. This is known as judicial review. It is also the Supreme Court that has the final say in whether or not an act of government—legislative or executive at the federal, state, or local level—violates the Constitution.
Following the War of 1812, the United States experienced years of high inflation and general economic turmoil. In an attempt to stabilize the economy, the United States Congress chartered a Second Bank of the United States in 1816. Maryland and several other states, however, opposed the competition that the new national bank created and passed laws taxing its branches. In 1818, James McCulloch, head of the Baltimore branch of the Second Bank of the United States, refused to pay the tax to the state of Maryland. The case worked its way through the Maryland state courts all the way to the United States Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court declared the Maryland tax unconstitutional and void. More importantly, the decision established the foundation for expanded congressional authority. The Court held that the necessary and proper clause of the Constitution allows Congress to do more than the Constitution expressly authorizes it to do. The decision allows Congress to enact nearly any law that will help it achieve any of its duties as set forth in the Constitution. For example, Congress has the express authority to regulate interstate commerce. The necessary and proper clause permits Congress to do so in ways not actually specified in the Constitution.

In 1963, police in Arizona arrested Ernesto Miranda for kidnapping. The court found Miranda guilty on the basis of a signed confession. The police admitted that neither before nor during the questioning had Miranda been advised of his right to consult with an attorney before answering any questions or of his right to have an attorney present during the interrogation. Miranda appealed his conviction, claiming that police had violated his right against self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment by not informing him of his legal rights during questioning. Miranda won the case. The Supreme Court held that a person in police custody cannot be questioned unless told that: 1) he or she has the right to remain silent, 2) he or she has the right to an attorney (at government expense if the accused is unable to pay), and 3) anything the person says after stating that he or she understands these rights can be used as evidence of guilt at trial. These rights have come to be called the Miranda warning. They are intended to ensure that an accused person in custody will not unknowingly give up the Fifth Amendment’s protection against self-incrimination.

An 1855 treaty with the United States set aside lands in present-day Minnesota and Wisconsin to several Chippewa bands as reservations at Mille Lacs, but made no mention of, among other things, whether it abolished rights guaranteed by previous treaties. Minnesota was admitted to the Union in 1858. In 1990, the Mille Lacs Band and several members sued Minnesota, its Department of Natural Resources, and state officials (collectively State), seeking, among other things, a declaratory judgment that they retained their ownership rights to the land without state interference. The District Court ultimately concluded that the Chippewa retained their claim under the 1837 treaty and resolved several resource allocation and regulation issues. The State’s argument under the “equal footing doctrine,” that Minnesota’s entrance into the Union in 1855 extinguished any Indian treaty rights, was considered void. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Chippewa and the existing 1837 treaty.

In 1963, the arrest of Ernesto Miranda (left) led to a landmark decision.
In June 1971, the New York Times published the “Pentagon Papers,” a classified document about government actions in the Vietnam War era. The secret document had been leaked to the Times by antiwar activist Daniel Ellsberg. President Richard Nixon went to court to block further publication of the Pentagon Papers. The New York Times appealed to the Supreme Court to allow it to continue publishing without government interference.

The Supreme Court’s ruling in this case upheld earlier decisions establishing the doctrine of prior restraint. This doctrine protects the press (broadly defined to include newspapers, television and radio, filmmakers and distributors, etc.) from government attempts to block publication. Except in extraordinary circumstances, the press must be allowed to publish.

In the late 1800s, railroad companies in Louisiana were required by state law to provide “separate-but-equal” cars for white and African American passengers. In 1890 a group of citizens in New Orleans selected Homer Plessy to challenge that law. In 1892, Plessy boarded a whites-only car and refused to move. He was arrested. Plessy appealed to the Supreme Court, arguing that the Louisiana separate-but-equal law violated his right to equal protection under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Homer Plessy lost the case. The Plessy decision upheld the separate-but-equal doctrine used by Southern states to perpetuate segregation following the Civil War. The court ruled that the Fourteenth Amendment’s clause required only equal public facilities for the two races, not equal access to the same facilities. This decision was overruled in 1954 by Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas.

Roe v. Wade challenged restrictive abortion laws in both Texas and Georgia. The suit was brought in the name of Jane Roe, an alias.

In this decision, the Supreme Court ruled that females have a constitutional right under various provisions of the Constitution—most notably, the due process clause—to decide whether or not to terminate a pregnancy. The Court’s decision was the most significant in decisions over a period of 50 years that recognized a constitutional right of privacy, even though the word privacy is not found in the Constitution.

During the Vietnam War, some students in Des Moines, Iowa, wore black armbands to school to protest American involvement in the conflict and were suspended. Two days earlier, school officials had adopted a policy banning the wearing of armbands. The students argued that school officials violated their First Amendment right to free speech.

The Supreme Court sided with the students. The Court said that “it can hardly be argued that either students or teachers shed their constitutional rights of freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate.” It ruled that a public school could not suspend students who wore black armbands to school to symbolize their opposition to the Vietnam War. In so holding, the Court likened the students’ conduct to pure speech.

In the early 1970s, President Nixon was named an unindicted co-conspirator in the criminal investigation that arose in the aftermath of a break-in at the offices of the Democratic Party in Washington, D.C. A federal judge had ordered President Nixon to turn over tapes of conversations he had with
his advisers about the break-in. Nixon resisted the order, claiming that the conversations were entitled to absolute confidentiality by Article II of the Constitution.

The decision in this case made it clear that the president is not above the law. The Supreme Court held that only those presidential conversations and communications that relate to performing the duties of the office of president are confidential and protected from a judicial order of disclosure. The Court ordered Nixon to give up the tapes, which revealed evidence linking the president to the conspiracy to obstruct justice. He resigned from office shortly thereafter.

State officials in Georgia wanted to remove the Cherokees from land that had been guaranteed to them in earlier treaties. Samuel Worcester was a congregational missionary who worked with the Cherokee people. He was arrested for failure to have a license that the state required to live in Cherokee country and for refusing to obey an order from the Georgia militia to leave Cherokee lands. Worcester then sued the state of Georgia. He claimed that Georgia had no legal authority on Cherokee land because the United States government recognized the Cherokee in Georgia as a separate nation.

The Supreme Court agreed with Worcester by a vote of 5 to 1. Chief Justice John Marshall wrote the majority opinion, which said that Native American nations were a distinct people with the right to have independent political communities and that only the federal government had authority over matters that involved the Cherokee.

President Andrew Jackson supported Georgia’s efforts to remove the Cherokee to Indian Territory and refused to enforce the Court’s ruling. After the ruling Jackson remarked, “John Marshall has made his decision. Now let him enforce it.” As a result of Jackson’s refusal to enforce the Court’s order, thousands of Cherokees died on the long, forced trek to Indian Territory, known as the “Trail of Tears.”

President Nixon encounters angry protesters in 1974 during the Watergate scandal.
The states are listed in the order they were admitted to the Union.

Population figures are based on the U.S. Bureau of the Census projection for July 2005. House of Representatives figures from the 2000 census are from the Clerk of the House of Representatives. States are not drawn to scale.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Year Admitted</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Land area</th>
<th>Representatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>1788</td>
<td>8,925,796</td>
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<td>4,845 sq. mi.</td>
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<td>5,600,563</td>
<td>9,775 sq. mi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
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<td>4,163,360</td>
<td>39,732 sq. mi.</td>
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<td>41,220 sq. mi.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
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<td>54,314 sq. mi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>36,038,859</td>
<td>155,973 sq. mi.</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>5,174,743</td>
<td>79,617 sq. mi.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>4,617,962</td>
<td>103,730 sq. mi.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>635,468</td>
<td>66,994 sq. mi.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>771,803</td>
<td>75,898 sq. mi.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>933,057</td>
<td>145,556 sq. mi.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1,902,057</td>
<td>121,365 sq. mi.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>5,868,004</td>
<td>113,642 sq. mi.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>661,110</td>
<td>570,374 sq. mi.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1,276,552</td>
<td>6,432 sq. mi.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this resource you will find portraits of the individuals who served as presidents of the United States, along with their occupations, political party affiliations, and other interesting facts.
George Washington
Presidential term: 1789–1797
Lived: 1732–1799
Born in: Virginia
Elected from: Virginia
Occupations: Soldier, Planter
Party: None
Vice President: John Adams

John Adams
Presidential term: 1797–1801
Lived: 1735–1826
Born in: Massachusetts
Elected from: Massachusetts
Occupations: Teacher, Lawyer
Party: Federalist
Vice President: Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson
Presidential term: 1801–1809
Lived: 1743–1826
Born in: Virginia
Elected from: Virginia
Occupations: Planter, Lawyer
Party: Republican
Vice Presidents: Aaron Burr, George Clinton

James Madison
Presidential term: 1809–1817
Lived: 1751–1836
Born in: Virginia
Elected from: Virginia
Occupation: Planter
Party: Republican
Vice Presidents: George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry

James Monroe
Presidential term: 1817–1825
Lived: 1758–1831
Born in: Virginia
Elected from: Virginia
Occupation: Lawyer
Party: Republican
Vice President: Daniel D. Tompkins

John Quincy Adams
Presidential term: 1825–1829
Lived: 1767–1848
Born in: Massachusetts
Elected from: Massachusetts
Occupation: Lawyer
Party: Republican
Vice President: John Calhoun

Andrew Jackson
Presidential term: 1829–1837
Lived: 1767–1845
Born in: South Carolina
Elected from: Tennessee
Occupations: Lawyer, Soldier
Party: Democratic
Vice Presidents: John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren

Martin Van Buren
Presidential term: 1837–1841
Lived: 1782–1862
Born in: New York
Elected from: New York
Occupation: Lawyer
Party: Democratic
Vice President: Richard M. Johnson

William H. Harrison
Presidential term: 1841
Lived: 1773–1848
Born in: Virginia
Elected from: Ohio
Occupations: Soldier, Planter
Party: Whig
Vice President: John Tyler

** The Republican Party during this period developed into today’s Democratic Party. Today’s Republican Party originated in 1854.
**Rutherford B. Hayes**
- Presidential term: 1877–1881
- Lived: 1822–1893
- Born in: Ohio
- Elected from: Ohio
- Occupation: Lawyer
- Party: Republican
- Vice President: William A. Wheeler

**James A. Garfield**
- Presidential term: 1881
- Lived: 1831–1881
- Born in: Ohio
- Elected from: Ohio
- Occupations: Laborer, Professor
- Party: Republican
- Vice President: Chester A. Arthur

**Chester A. Arthur**
- Presidential term: 1881–1885
- Lived: 1830–1886
- Born in: Vermont
- Elected as V.P. from: New York
- Successor Garfield
- Occupations: Teacher, Lawyer
- Party: Republican
- Vice President: None

**Benjamin Harrison**
- Presidential term: 1881–1885
- Lived: 1830–1886
- Born in: Ohio
- Elected from: Ohio
- Occupations: Lawyer
- Party: Republican
- Vice Presidents: Garret Hobart, Theodore Roosevelt

**William McKinley**
- Presidential term: 1897–1901
- Lived: 1843–1901
- Born in: Ohio
- Elected from: Ohio
- Occupation: Lawyer
- Party: Republican
- Vice Presidents: Garret Hobart, Theodore Roosevelt

**Grover Cleveland**
- Presidential term: 1885–1889
- Lived: 1837–1908
- Born in: New Jersey
- Elected from: New York
- Occupation: Lawyer
- Party: Democratic
- Vice President: Thomas A. Hendricks

**Benjamin Harrison**
- Presidential term: 1889–1893
- Lived: 1833–1901
- Born in: New York
- Elected as V.P. from: New York
- Succeeded Garfield
- Occupations: Historian, Rancher
- Party: Republican
- Vice President: Levi P. Morton

**William H. Taft**
- Presidential term: 1901–1909
- Lived: 1857–1930
- Born in: Ohio
- Elected from: Ohio
- Occupation: Lawyer
- Party: Republican
- Vice President: Charles W. Fairbanks

**Theodore Roosevelt**
- Presidential term: 1897–1901
- Lived: 1858–1919
- Born in: New York
- Elected as V.P. from: New York
- Succeeded McKinley
- Occupations: Historian, Rancher
- Party: Republican
- Vice President: James S. Sherman

**Grover Cleveland**
- Presidential term: 1893–1897
- Lived: 1837–1908
- Born in: New Jersey
- Elected from: New York
- Occupation: Lawyer
- Party: Democratic
- Vice President: Adlai E. Stevenson

**U.S. Presidents**
Woodrow Wilson
Presidential term: 1913–1921
Lived: 1856–1924
Born in: Virginia
Elected from: New Jersey
Occupation: College Professor
Party: Democratic
Vice President: Thomas R. Marshall

Warren G. Harding
Presidential term: 1921–1923
Lived: 1865–1923
Born in: Ohio
Elected from: Ohio
Occupation: Newspaper Editor, Publisher
Party: Republican
Vice President: Calvin Coolidge

Calvin Coolidge
Presidential term: 1923–1929
Lived: 1872–1933
Born in: Vermont
Elected as V.P. from: Massachusetts—Succeeded Harding
Occupation: Lawyer
Party: Republican
Vice President: Charles G. Dawes

Herbert C. Hoover
Presidential term: 1929–1933
Lived: 1874–1964
Born in: Iowa
Elected from: California
Occupation: Engineer
Party: Republican
Vice President: Charles Curtis

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Presidential term: 1933–1945
Lived: 1882–1945
Born in: New York
Elected from: New York
Occupation: Lawyer
Party: Democratic
Vice Presidents: John N. Garner, Henry A. Wallace, Harry S. Truman

Harry S. Truman
Presidential term: 1945–1953
Lived: 1884–1972
Born in: Missouri
Elected as V.P. from: Missouri—Succeeded Roosevelt
Occupations: Clerk, Farmer
Party: Democratic
Vice President: Alben W. Barkley

Dwight D. Eisenhower
Presidential term: 1953–1961
Lived: 1890–1969
Born in: Texas
Elected from: New York
Occupation: Soldier
Party: Republican
Vice President: Richard M. Nixon

John F. Kennedy
Presidential term: 1961–1963
Lived: 1917–1963
Born in: Massachusetts
Elected from: Massachusetts
Occupations: Author, Reporter
Party: Democratic
Vice President: Lyndon B. Johnson

Lyndon B. Johnson
Presidential term: 1963–1969
Lived: 1908–1973
Born in: Texas
Elected as V.P. from: Texas—Succeeded Kennedy
Occupation: Teacher
Party: Democratic
Vice President: Hubert H. Humphrey
**absentee ballot**  one that allows a person to vote without going to the polls on Election Day (p. 297)

**absolute monarch**  a monarch that has complete and unlimited power to rule his or her people (p. 25)

**access**  as way or means of approach (p. 736)

**accumulate**  to increase in quantity or size (p. 528)

**achieve**  to accomplish or successfully gain (p. 632)

**acid rain**  rain containing high amounts of chemical pollutants (p. 737)

**acknowledge**  to recognize the existence of or to make something known (pp. 239, 328)

**acquire**  to gain or get possession of (p. 39)

**acquittal**  a vote of not guilty (p. 458)

**adapt**  to adjust or become adjusted to a situation or condition (p. 45)

**adequate**  acceptable (p. 744)

**adjacent**  neighboring or near (p. 281)

**adjust**  to change or alter in order to fit or conform (p. 179)

**affect**  to produce an effect on (p. 244)

**affirmative action**  programs intended to make up for past discrimination by helping minority groups and women gain access to jobs and opportunities (p. 143)

**alien**  a noncitizen (p. 16)
alternative* a choice or possibility (p. 541)

ambassador an official representative of a country’s government (p. 222)

amendment any change in the Constitution (p. 82)

amnesty a pardon to a group of people (p. 217)

annual* covering the periods of a year or occurring once a year (p. 162)

annual percentage rate (APR) annual cost of credit expressed as a percentage of the amount borrowed (p. 547)

Anti-Federalists those who opposed ratification of the Constitution (p. 78)

antitrust law legislation to prevent new monopolies from forming and police those that already exist (p. 633)

apartheid system of laws that separated racial and ethnic groups and limited the rights of blacks in South Africa (p. 746)

apathy a lack of interest (p. 299)

appeals court a court that reviews decisions made in lower district courts (p. 244)

appellate jurisdiction the authority of a court to hear a case appealed from a lower court (p. 244)

appropriations bill legislation earmarking funds for certain purposes (p. 677)

arbitration situation in which union and company officials submit the issues they cannot agree on to a third party for a final decision (p. 611)

area* a region or section (p. 69)

archive files of older stories (p. 471)

arraignment a hearing in which a suspect is charged and pleads guilty or not guilty (p. 456)

articles of partnership formal legal papers specifying the arrangement between partners (p. 602)

assign* to dole out or give as a task (p. 88)
**assist**
to help or aid (p. 48)

**assume**
to take over a job or responsibility (p. 84)

**at-large election** an election for an area as a whole; for example, statewide (p. 405)

**authoritarian** a government in which one leader or group of people holds absolute power (p. 475)

**authority** power or influence over other people or groups; person or persons having the power of government (pp. 33, 356)

**automatic stabilizer** program that when needed provides benefits to offset a change in people’s incomes (p. 692)

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**bail** a sum of money used as a security deposit to ensure that an accused person returns for his or her trial (pp. 440)

**bankruptcy** inability to pay debts (p. 549)

**balance of trade** the difference between the value of a nation’s exports and its imports (p. 712)

**balanced budget** annual budget in which expenditures equal revenues (p. 688)

**ballot** the list of candidates on which you cast your vote (p. 296)

**behalf** in the interest of (p. 668)

**benefit** to be useful or profitable to (p. 328)

**bicameral** a legislature consisting of two parts, or houses (pp. 67, 177, 351)

**bill of attainder** a law that punishes a person accused of a crime without a trial or a fair hearing in court (p. 436)

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**Bill of Rights** the first 10 amendments to the Constitution (p. 121)

**board of directors** people elected by the shareholders of a corporation to act on their behalf (p. 604)
bond contract to repay borrowed money with interest at a specific time in the future (pp. 557, 688)

boycott the refusal to purchase certain goods (pp. 367, 612)

brief a written document explaining the position of one side or the other in a case (p. 256)

budget a plan for making and spending money (pp. 22, 545, 677)

bureaucracy complex systems with many departments, many rules, and many people in the chain of command (p. 157)

burglary unlawful entry into any dwelling or structure (p. 432)

business cycle alternating periods of growth and decline that the economy goes through (p. 638)

cabinet a group of advisers to the president that includes the heads of 15 top-level executive departments (p. 226)

capable* having ability or competence (p. 501)

capital previously manufactured goods used to make other goods and services (p. 517)

capitalism a system in which private citizens own most, if not all, of the means of production and decide how to use them within legislated limits (pp. 500, 528)

casework the work that a lawmaker does to help constituents with a problem (p. 195)

category* a division or grouping used to classify something (p. 198)

caucus a meeting of political party members to conduct party business (p. 279)

censorship the banning of printed materials or films due to alarming or offensive ideas (p. 122)

census a population count taken by the Census Bureau (pp. 179, 351, 380)

bond/bono contrato para devolver el dinero tomado en préstamo con interés en un tiempo específico en el futuro (págs. 557, 688)

boycott/boicot la negativa de comprar ciertos bienes (págs. 367, 612)

brief/expediente un documento escrito que explica la posición de una parte o la otra en un caso (pág. 256)

budget/presupuesto un plan para generar y gastar dinero (págs. 22, 545, 677)

bureaucracy/burocracia sistemas complejos con muchos departamentos, muchas reglas y muchas personas en la cadena de mando (pág. 157)

burglary/robo ingreso ilegal a una vivienda o estructura (pág. 432)

business cycle/ciclo de negocios períodos alternos de crecimiento y descenso por los que pasa la economía (pág. 638)

cabinet/gabinete un grupo de asesores del presidente que incluye a los jefes de 15 departamentos ejecutivos de alto nivel (pág. 226)

capable/capaz* que posee habilidad o competencia (pág. 501)

capital/capital bienes previamente fabricados que se utilizan para hacer otros bienes y servicios (pág. 517)

capitalism/capitalismo un sistema en el que los ciudadanos privados son propietarios de la mayoría de, si no todos, los medios de producción y deciden cómo usarlos dentro de límites legales (págs. 500, 528)

casework/proyecto particular el trabajo que realiza un legislador para ayudar a los electores con un problema (pág. 195)

category/categoría* una división o agrupación usada para clasificar algo (pág. 198)

caucus/caucus una reunión de miembros de un partido político para tratar los asuntos del partido (pág. 279)

censorship/censura la prohibición de materiales impresos o películas debido a ideas ofensivas o inquietantes (pág. 122)

census/centso un recuento de la población que realiza la Oficina de Censos (págs. 179, 351, 380)
central bank  an institution that lends money to other banks; also, the place where the government does its banking business (p. 661)

certificate of deposit  timed deposit that states the amount of the deposit, maturity, and rate of interest being paid (p. 667)

challenge*  a demand for justification or a dispute (p. 54)

charter  a written document granting land and the authority to set up colonial governments (p. 36); or a government document granting permission to organize a corporation (pp. 404, 604, 740)

checking account  an account in which deposited money can be withdrawn at any time by writing a check (p. 667)

checks and balances  a system in which each branch of government is able to check, or restrain, the power of the others (pp. 88, 356)

circuit  the area of jurisdiction of a federal court of appeals (p. 240)

circumstance*  an incident or occurrence (p. 242)

citizen  community member who owe loyalty to the government and is entitled to protection from it (p. 7)

citizenship  rights and duties of members of a state (p. 7)

civics  the study of the rights and duties of citizens (p. 7)

civil case  person or group taking legal action against another person or group (p. 389)

civil liberties  freedoms to think and act without government interference or fear of unfair legal treatment (p. 121)

civil rights  the rights of full citizenship and equality under the law (pp. 140, 363)

civil service system  the practice of hiring government workers on the basis of open, competitive examinations and merit (p. 229)

civil service worker  person hired into a government position (p. 229)

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central bank/banco central  una institución que presta dinero a otros bancos; también, el lugar donde el gobierno realiza sus operaciones bancarias (pág. 661)

certificate of deposit/certificado de depósito  depósito a plazo que especifica la cantidad del depósito, el vencimiento y la tasa de interés que debe pagarse (pág. 667)

challenge/desafío*  demanda de justificación o un conflicto (pág. 54)

charter/carta de privilegio  un documento escrito que otorga territorio y la autoridad de establecer gobiernos coloniales (pág. 36); o un documento gubernamental que otorga permiso para organizar una corporación (págs. 404, 604, 740)

checking account/cuenta de cheques  una cuenta en la que el dinero depositado puede retirarse en cualquier momento al emitir un cheque (pág. 667)

checks and balances/controles y balances  un sistema en el que cada poder del gobierno puede controlar, o limitar, el poder de los demás (págs. 88, 356)

circuit/circuito*  el área de jurisdicción de un tribunal federal de apelación (pág. 240)

circumstance/circunstancia*  un incidente o acontecimiento (pág. 242)

citizen/ciudadano  miembros de una comunidad que le deben lealtad al gobierno y tienen derecho a recibir protección de éste (pág. 7)

citizenship/ciudadanía  derechos y deberes de los miembros de un estado (pág. 7)

civics/civismo o cívica  el estudio de los derechos y las obligaciones de los ciudadanos (pág. 7)

civil case/caso civil  persona o grupo que realiza acciones legales contra otra persona o grupo (pág. 389)

civil liberties/libertades civiles  libertades para pensar y actuar sin la interferencia del gobierno o miedo a un trato legal injusto (pág. 121)

civil rights/derechos civiles  los derechos de ciudadanía e igualdad total según la ley (págs. 140, 363)

civil service system/sistema de servicio civil  la práctica de contratar empleados gubernamentales basándose en su mérito y en exámenes abiertos y competitivos (pág. 229)

civil service worker/trabajador de servicio civil  persona contratada para un puesto gobierno (pág. 229)
civilian labor force all civilians 16 years old or older who are either working or are looking for work (p. 640)
clarify* to make something more understandable (p. 602)
closed primary an election in which only the declared members of a party are allowed to vote for that party’s nominees (p. 283)
collapse* to fall apart (p. 722)
collateral property or valuable item serving as security for a loan (p. 547)
collective bargaining process by which unions and employers negotiate the conditions of employment (p. 611)
colony a group of people in one place who are ruled by a parent country elsewhere (p. 36)
command economy an economic system in which the major economic decisions are made by the central government (p. 717)
commercial bank a financial institution that offers full banking services to individuals and businesses (p. 658)
commission* a special committee (p. 744)
commit* to pledge or assign oneself to a particular action (p. 562)
common law a system of law based on precedent and customs (p. 429)
communicate* to exchange information, thoughts, or feelings (p. 256)
communism economic system in which the central government directs all major economic decisions (pp. 718, 744)
civilian labor force/fuerza laboral civil todos los civiles mayores de 16 años que están trabajando o buscando un empleo (pág. 640)
clarify/aclarar* hacer que algo sea más comprensible (pág. 602)
closed primary/elección primaria cerrada una elección en la que sólo los miembros declarados de un partido pueden votar por los candidatos de ese partido (pág. 283)
collapse/colapsar* desplomarse (pág. 722)
collateral/garantía, aval propiedad u objeto de valor que sirve de caución para un préstamo (pág. 547)
collective bargaining/negociación colectiva proceso mediante el cual sindicatos y empleadores negocian las condiciones de empleo (pág. 611)
colony/colonia un grupo de personas en un lugar que están gobernados por un país matriz en otro lugar (pág. 36)
command economy/economía de mando un sistema económico en el que las principales decisiones económicas las toma el gobierno central (pág. 717)
commercial bank/banco comercial una institución financiera que ofrece servicios bancarios completos a personas y empresas (pág. 658)
commission/comisión* comité especial (pág. 744)
commit/comprometer*commit/cometer prometer o hacerse cargo de una acción particular (pág. 562)
common law/derecho consuetudinario un sistema legal basado en precedentes y costumbres (pág. 429)
communicate/comunicar* intercambiar información, pensamientos o sentimientos (pág. 256)
communism/comunismo sistema económico en el cual el gobierno central toma todas las decisiones económicas principales (págs. 718, 744)
community a group of people who share the same interests and concerns (p. 21)

commute to reduce a criminal’s sentence (p. 384)

compact an agreement, or contract, among a group of people (p. 36)

comparative advantage the ability of a country to produce a good at a lower opportunity cost than another country can (p. 708)

comparison shopping buying strategy to get best buy for the money (p. 541)

competition the struggle that goes on between buyers and sellers to get the best products at the lowest prices (p. 530)

complaint a formal notice that a lawsuit is being brought (p. 450)

complement product often used with another product (p. 576)

complex* complicated or intricate (pp. 193, 385)

comprise* to consist or be made up of (p. 609)

compute* to determine or calculate (p. 506)

concurrent jurisdiction authority for both state and federal courts to hear and decide cases (p. 242)

concurrent powers powers shared by the state and federal governments (p. 89)

concurring opinion a statement written by a justice who votes with the majority, but for different reasons (p. 256)

confederation a group of individuals or state governments (p. 68)

confine* to restrict or imprison (p. 453)

conflict* a struggle or disagreement (p. 252)

consent* to express willingness or to agree (p. 352)

consequently* as a result (p. 708)

conservation the careful preservation and protection of natural resources (p. 735)

consist* to be made up of (p. 80)

community/comunidad un grupo de personas que comparten los mismos intereses e inquietudes (pág. 21)

commute/conmutar reducir la sentencia de un delincuente (pág. 384)

compact/convenio un acuerdo, o contrato, entre un grupo de personas (pág. 36)

comparative advantage/ventaja comparativa la habilidad de un país de producir un bien a un costo de oportunidad menor (pág. 708)

comparison shopping/comparar antes de comprar estrategia de compras para obtener la mejor compra por el dinero empleado (pág. 541)

competition/competencia la lucha que tiene lugar entre compradores y vendedores para obtener los mejores productos a los precios más bajos (pág. 530)

complaint/queja un aviso formal de que se entabló. Una demanda (pág. 450)

complement/complemento producto a menudo usado con otro producto (pág. 576)

complex/complejo* complicado o intrincado (págs. 193, 385)

comprise/constar* estar compuesto o conformado por (pág. 609)

compute/computar* determinar o calcular (pág. 506)

concurrent jurisdiction/jurisdicción concurrente autoridad de tribunales estatales y federales para ver y decidir casos (pág. 242)

concurrent powers/poderes concurrentes poderes compartidos por los gobiernos estatales y federales (pág. 89)

concurring opinion/opinión concurrente una declaración escrita por un juez que vota con la mayoría, pero por diferentes razones (pág. 256)

confederation/confederación un grupo de personas o gobiernos estatales (pág. 68)

confine/confinar* restringir o encerrar (pág. 453)

conflict/discrepar* conflicto/conflicto una lucha o un desacuerdo (pág. 252)

consent/consentir* estar dispuesto o aceptar (pág. 352)

consequently/consiguientemente* como resultado (pág. 708)

conservation/conservación la cuidadosa preservación y protección de los recursos naturales (pág. 735)

consist/consistir* estar compuesto por (pág. 80)
constituent  a person from a legislator’s district  
(p. 179)

constitution  a detailed, written plan for government  
(p. 67)

constitutional  in accordance with the Constitution  
(p. 252)

Constitutional Convention  meeting of state  
delegates in 1787 leading to adoption of new  
Constitution  (p. 73)

constitutional law  branch of law dealing with  
formation, construction, and interpretation of constitutions  
(p. 434)

constrain*  to force, limit, or hold back  
(p. 25)

consult*  to seek information or advice from a  
person or resource  (p. 601)

consume*  to use up  
(p. 522)

consumer  someone who buys a good or service  
(p. 539)

consumer price index  measure of change in price  
over time of specific group of goods and services  
(p. 642)

consumer sovereignty  the role of consumer as the  
ruler of the market, determining what products will  
be produced  (p. 529)

consumerism  a movement to educate buyers about  
the purchases they make and to demand better and  
safer products from manufacturers  (p. 540)

contract*  to become smaller  
(p. 664)

contrary*  opposite or different  
(p. 476)

convert*  to change from one belief, form, or use to  
another  (p. 67)

convince*  to persuade through argument or evidence  
(p. 411)

cooperate*  to help  
(p. 735)

cooperative  a voluntary association of people  
formed to carry on some kind of economic activity  
that will benefit its members  (p. 606)

copyright  the owner’s exclusive right to control,  
publish, and sell an original work  (p. 483)

copyright  una persona del distrito de un  
legislador  (pág. 179)

constitución/constitución  un plan de gobierno  
escrito y detallado  (pág. 67)

constitucional/constitucional  de acuerdo con la  
Constitución  (pág. 252)

Constitución/Convención  
Constitucional  reunión de delegados estatales  
en 1787 que llevó a la adopción de una nueva  
Constitución  (pág. 73)

consuelo/de derecho constitucional  rama del  
derecho que trata de la información, construcción e  
interpretación de las constituciones.  (pág. 434)

constrain/construir*  forzar, limitar o retener  
(pág. 25)

consult/consultar*  buscar información o consejos de  
an persona o un recurso  (pág. 601)

consumo/consumir*  agotar  (pág. 522)

consumer/consumidor  alguien que compra un bien  
o un servicio  (pág. 539)

consumer price index/índice de precios de consumo  
medida de cambio en los precios de un grupo  
específico de bienes y servicios durante un periodo  
(pág. 642)

consumer sovereignty/soberanía del consumidor  
la función del consumidor como el gobernante del  
mercado, donde determina qué productos se pro-  
ducirán  (pág. 529)

consumerism/protección al consumidor  un movi-  
imiento para educar a los compradores sobre las  
compras que hacen y para demandar productos  
mejores y más seguros a los fabricantes  (pág. 540)

contract/contraer*  reducir a menor tamaño  
(pág. 664)

contrario/contrario*  opuesto o diferente  (pág. 476)

convert/convertir*  cambiar de una creencia, forma o  
uso a otra  (pág. 67)

convince/convencer*  persuadir mediante argumen-  
tos o evidencia  (pág. 411)

cooperate/ayudar*  prestar auxilio  (pág. 735)

cooperativa/cooperativa  una asociación voluntaria  
de personas formada para realizar algún tipo de  
actividad económica que beneficie a sus miembros  
(pág. 606)

copyright/derecho de autor  el derecho exclusivo  
del propietario de controlar, publicar y vender una  
obra original  (pág. 483)
corporation  type of business organization owned by many people but treated by law as though it were a person (p. 603)
cost-benefit analysis  economic model that compares the marginal costs and marginal benefits of a decision (p. 508)
county  normally the largest territorial and political subdivision of a state (p. 403)
county seat  a town where the county courthouse is located (p. 403)
credit  money borrowed to pay for a good or service (p. 547)
credit union  nonprofit service cooperative that accepts deposits, makes loans, and provides other financial services (p. 658)
crime  an act that breaks a law and causes harm to people or society in general (p. 453)
cross-examine  to question a witness at a trial or a hearing to check or discredit the testimony (p. 457)
crucial*  of vital importance (p. 617)
currency  both coins and paper money (p. 657)
decade*  a period of 10 years (p. 39)
defendant  an individual or group being sued or charged with a crime (pp. 390, 431)
deficit  situation in which government spends more than it collects in revenues (p. 688)
delegate  a representative to a meeting (p. 54)
demand  the desire, willingness, and ability to buy a good or service (p. 569)
demand curve  downward-sloping line that graphically shows the quantities demanded at each possible price (p. 569)
demand elasticity  measure of responsiveness relating change in quantity demanded to a change in price (p. 577)
corporation/sociedad anónima  tipo de organización comercial propiedad de varias personas pero tratada por la ley como si fuera una persona (pág. 603)
cost-benefit analysis/análisis costo-beneficio  modelo económico que compara los costos marginales y los beneficios marginales de una decisión (pág. 508)
county/condado  normalmente, la subdivisión territorial y política más grande de un estado (pág. 403)
county seat/capital del condado  una ciudad en la que está ubicado el palacio de justicia del condado (pág. 403)
credit/crédito  dinero tomado en préstamo para pagar un bien o un servicio (pág. 547)
credit union/asociación de crédito  cooperativa de servicio sin fines de lucro que acepta depósitos, otorga préstamos y presta otros servicios financieros (pág. 658)
crime/delito  un acto que viola una ley y provoca un daño la gente o a la sociedad en general (pág. 453)
cross-examine/interrogar  hacer preguntas a un testigo en un juicio o una audiencia para confirmar o desacreditar el testimonio (pág. 457)
crucial/crucial*  de importancia vital (pág. 617)
currency/moneda  dinero en monedas y en papel (pág. 657)
decade/década*  periodo de 10 años (pág. 39)
defendant/acusado  una persona o un grupo demandado o acusado de un delito (págs. 390, 431)
deficit/déficit  situación en la que el gobierno gasta más de lo que recauda en ingresos (pág. 668)
delegate/delegado  un representante en una reunión (pág. 54)
demand/demanda  el deseo, la disposición y la habilidad de comprar un bien o servicio (pág. 569)
demand curve/curva de demanda  línea en declive que muestra gráficamente las cantidades demandadas a cada precio posible (pág. 569)
demand elasticity/elasticidad de demanda  medida de respuesta que relaciona un cambio en la cantidad demandada con un cambio en el precio (pág. 577)
**demand schedule**

_table showing quantities demanded at different possible prices (p. 569)

**democracy**

_a government in which citizens hold the power to rule (p. 23)_

**deny**

_refusal to grant, agree, or believe (p. 17)_

**deport**

_to send an alien or immigrant back to his or her own country (p. 19)_

**despite**

_in spite of (p. 73)_

**developing country**

_a country whose average per capita income is only a fraction of that in more industrialized countries (p. 724)_

**devote**

_to dedicate oneself to (p. 297)_

**dictatorship**

_a government controlled by one person or a small group of people (p. 10)_

**diminish**

_to lessen or reduce (p. 509)_

**direct primary**

_an election in which voters choose candidates to represent each party in a general election (p. 283)_

**discount rate**

_the interest rate the Fed charges on its loans (p. 664)_

**discovery**

_process by which attorneys have opportunity to check facts and gather evidence (p. 450)_

**discretionary income**

_money income left after necessities have been bought and paid for (p. 539)_

**discretionary spending**

_spending for federal programs that must receive annual approval (p. 677)_

**discrimination**

_unfair treatment based on prejudice against a certain group (pp. 140, 618)_

**display**

_to put in plain view (p. 210)_

**disposable income**

_money income left after all taxes on it have been paid (p. 539)_

**dispose**

_to throw away or discard (p. 529)_

**dissident**

_person or group that disagrees with established systems (p. 475)
**district court** federal court where trials are held and lawsuits are begun (p. 244)

**diverse** differing from one another (p. 8)

**dividend** payment of a portion of a company’s earnings (p. 557)

**division of labor** the breaking down of a job into separate, smaller tasks to be performed individually (p. 524)

**docket** a court’s calendar, showing the schedule of cases it is to hear (p. 255)

**document** a written paper that provides information or proof of something (p. 33)

**domestic** relating to or occurring in one’s own country (p. 160)

**double jeopardy** putting someone on trial for a crime of which he or she was previously acquitted (p. 128)

**draft** to call up (p. 152); to create an outline (p. 193)

**due process** following established legal procedures (p. 128)

**due process of law** procedures established by law and guaranteed by the Constitution (p. 437)

**duty** things we are required to do (p. 151)

**Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)** a program that gives tax credits and even cash payments to qualified workers (p. 649)

**economic interdependence** a reliance on others, as they rely on you, to provide goods and services to be consumed (p. 525)

**economic model** simplified representation of the real world that economists develop to describe how the economy behaves and is expected to perform in the future (p. 500)

**economic system** nation’s way of producing things its people want and need (p. 500)

**economics** the study of how individuals and nations make choices about ways to use scarce resources to fulfill their needs and wants (p. 499)

**district court/tribunale de distrito** tribunales federales en los que se llevan a cabo juicios y se inician demandas (pág. 244)

**diverse/diverso** que difieren entre sí (pág. 8)

**dividend/dividendo** pago de una parte de las ganancias de una empresa (pág. 557)

**division of labor/división de trabajo** la separación de un trabajo en tareas separadas y más pequeñas que deben realizarse de manera individual (pág. 524)

**docket/registro** el calendario de un tribunal, que detalla el programa de casos que debe ver (pág. 255)

**document/documento** documento escrito que brinda información o prueba de algo (pág. 33)

**domestic/doméstico** que se relaciona con u ocurre en el país propio (pág. 160)

**double jeopardy/riesgo doble** llevar a una persona a juicio por un delito por el que había sido absuelta anteriormente (pág. 128)

**draft/llamamiento a filas** reclutar (pág. 152); **draft/bosquejar** crear o redactar (pág. 193)

**due process/proceso correspondiente** seguir los procedimientos legales establecidos (pág. 128)

**due process of law/proceso legal correspondiente** procedimientos establecidos por la ley y garantizados por la Constitución (pág. 437)

**duty/deberes** cosas que debemos hacer (pág. 151)

**Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)/crédito fiscal sobre ingresos** un programa que otorga créditos fiscales e incluso pagos en efectivo a trabajadores calificados (pág. 649)

**economic interdependence/interdependencia económica** dependencia en otros, mientras que ellos dependen de ti, a fin de suministrar bienes y servicios para el consumo (pág. 525)

**economic model/modelo económico** representación simplificada del mundo real que los economistas crean para describir la forma en que la economía se comporta y se espera que actúe en el futuro (pág. 500)

**economic system/sistema económico** manera de una nación de producir cosas que su población necesita y desea (pág. 500)

**economics/economía** el estudio de la forma en que personas y naciones toman decisiones sobre las maneras de usar los recursos escasos, para satisfacer sus necesidades y deseos (pág. 499)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Glossary</strong></th>
<th><strong>Glosario</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>egalitarianism</strong></td>
<td>la filosofía o el espíritu de igualdad (pág. 48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>elastic clause</strong></td>
<td>cláusula en el artículo I, sección 8 de la Constitución que otorga al Congreso el derecho de crear todas las leyes “necesarias y adecuadas” para ejercer sus poderes explícitos (pág. 185)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>elector</strong></td>
<td>persona designada para votar en elecciones presidenciales por los principales candidatos (págs. 210, 303)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electoral College</strong></td>
<td>un grupo de personas designadas por cada cuerpo legislativo estatal para elegir al presidente y al vicepresidente (págs. 76, 210, 301)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>electorate</strong></td>
<td>todas las personas que tienen derecho a votar (pág. 299)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>electronic media</strong></td>
<td>radio, televisión e Internet (pág. 327)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>element</strong></td>
<td>un componente de una cosa (p. 198)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>eliminate</strong></td>
<td>deshacerse de (p. 562)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>embargo</strong></td>
<td>un acuerdo entre un grupo de naciones que les prohíbe a todas comerciar con una nación en particular (pág. 223)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>eminent domain</strong></td>
<td>el derecho del gobierno de tomar propiedad privada para uso público (pág. 128)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>emphasis</strong></td>
<td>colocar el énfasis o dar especial importancia a algo (pág. 463)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>enable</strong></td>
<td>hacer posible (p. 476)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>enforce</strong></td>
<td>llevar a cabo por fuerza o asegurar la conformidad (pág. 21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enlightenment</strong></td>
<td>movimiento que sostiene la idea de que la razón y la ciencia podían mejorar a la sociedad (pág. 33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>enormous</strong></td>
<td>muy grande (pág. 387)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ensure</strong></td>
<td>garantizar (pág. 87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>entitlement program</strong></td>
<td>un programa que utiliza requisitos de elegibilidad para dar suplementos de ingresos, salud o nutrientales a personas (pág. 684)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>entrepreneur</strong></td>
<td>persona que inician nuevos negocios, presentan nuevos productos y mejoran las técnicas de administración (pág. 517)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
equilibrium price  the price at which the amount producers are willing to supply is equal to the amount consumers are willing to buy (p. 589)
equilibrium price/precio de equilibrio el precio al que los productores están dispuestos a ofertar es igual al monto que los consumidores están dispuestos a comprar (pág. 589)
equivalent*  alike or equal to in number or meaning (p. 463)
erode*  to wear away or destroy gradually (p. 483)
establish*  to bring into existence or create (p. 553)
estimate*  to judge the approximate nature, value, quality, or amount of a thing (pp. 193, 404)
ethnic*  relating to races or groups of people who share common traits and customs (p. 9)
evaluate*  to assess or find the value of (p. 560)
eventually*  in the end (p. 710)
ex post facto law  a law that would allow a person to be punished for an action that was not against the law when it was committed (p. 188)
exceed*  to be or go beyond a limit (p. 545)
exchange rate the price of one nation’s currency in terms of another nation’s currency (p. 712)
exclude*  to shut out (p. 631)
exclusive jurisdiction authority of only federal courts to hear and decide cases (p. 242)
executive agreement  an agreement between the president and the leader of another country (p. 222)
executive branch the branch of government that carries out laws (p. 80)
executive order  a rule or command that has the force of law (p. 216)
ext poll  a survey taken at polling places of how people voted (p. 297)
expand*  to increase in size or amount (p. 404)
expense  money spent on goods and services (p. 546)
exploit*  to take advantage of (p. 717)

exploit
export  
to sell goods to other countries; or a good produced in one country, then sold to another (p. 707)

expressed powers  
powers that Congress has that are specifically listed in the Constitution (pp. 89, 185)

externality  
the unintended side effect of an action that affects someone not involved in the action (p. 631)

extremist group  
an organization that promotes ideas that are farthest from the political center (p. 476)

factor*  
an element contributing to a result (p. 437)

factor market  
a market where productive resources are bought and sold (p. 521)

factors of production  
resources necessary to produce goods and services (p. 517)

federal bureaucracy  
the collective agencies and employees of the executive branch (p. 228)

Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)  
the most powerful committee of the Fed, because it makes the decisions that affect the economy as a whole by manipulating the money supply (p. 661)

federal system  
the sharing of power between the central and state governments (p. 353)

federalism  
a form of government in which power is divided between the federal, or national, government and the states (p. 77)

Federalists  
supporters of the Constitution (p. 77)

fee*  
a charge (p. 307)

felony  
a serious crime such as murder, rape, kidnapping, or robbery (p. 432)

file*  
to submit or register (p. 449)

filibuster  
a tactic for defeating a bill in the Senate by talking until the bill’s sponsor withdraws it (p. 200)

export/exportar, exportación  
vender bienes a otros países; o un bien producido en un país y luego vendido a otro (pág. 707)

expressed powers/poderes explícitos  
poderes que tiene el Congreso y que están detallados específicamente en la Constitución (págs. 89, 185)

externality/exterioridad  
el efecto secundario no planificado de una acción que afecta a alguien que no forma parte en la acción (pág. 631)

extremist group/grupo extremista  
an organización que promueve ideas totalmente alejadas del centro político (pág. 476)

factor/factor*  
un elemento que contribuye a un resultado (pág. 437)

factor market/mercado de factores  
un mercado en el que se compran y venden recursos productivos (pág. 521)

factors of production/factores de producción  
recursos necesarios para producir bienes y servicios (pág. 517)

federal bureaucracy/burocracia federal  
las agencias colectivas y los empleados del poder ejecutivo (pág. 228)

Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)/Comité Federal del Mercado Abierto  
el comité más poderoso del Fed, ya que toma las decisiones que afectan la economía en general al manipular la oferta monetaria (pág. 661)

federal system/sistema federal  
la posesión conjunta del poder entre los gobiernos centrales y estatales (pág. 353)

federalism/federalismo  
una forma de gobierno en la que el poder está dividido entre el gobierno federal, o nacional, y los estados (pág. 77)

Federalists/federalistas  
defensores de la Constitución (pág. 77)

fee/costo*  
un cargo (pág. 307)

felony/felonía  
un delito grave como asesinato, violación, secuestro o robo (pág. 432)

file/presentar*  
enviar o registrar (pág. 449)

filibuster/maniobra obstruccinista  
una táctica para rechazar un proyecto de ley en el Senado al hablar hasta que el patrocinador del proyecto de ley la retire (pág. 200)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>financial capital</strong></td>
<td>dinero usado para comprar las herramientas y los equipos usados en la producción (p. 601)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fiscal policy</strong></td>
<td>el uso de políticas sobre gastos e impuestos por parte del gobierno federal para afectar la actividad comercial en general (p. 641)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>flexible</strong></td>
<td>que se adapta con facilidad (pág. 712)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>focus</strong></td>
<td>un punto central de atención o actividad (pág. 590)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>food stamps</strong></td>
<td>cupones del gobierno que pueden usarse para comprar alimentos (pág. 648)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>foreign policy</strong></td>
<td>el plan global de una nación para el trato con otras naciones (pág. 220)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>foundation</strong></td>
<td>una organización (pág. 616)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>franking privilege</strong></td>
<td>el derecho de los senadores y representantes de enviar correo relacionado con el trabajo sin pagar franqueo (pág. 192)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>free enterprise</strong></td>
<td>sistema económico en el que personas y negocios pueden competir por la ganancias con mínima interferencia del gobierno (pág. 528)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>function</strong></td>
<td>servir para un propósito (pág. 453)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fund</strong></td>
<td>una suma de dinero (pág. 553)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>generate</strong></td>
<td>dar vida (pág. 502)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gender</strong></td>
<td>una notación del sexo de una persona (págs. 141, 319)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>genocide</strong></td>
<td>asesinato en masa de un pueblo debido a su raza, religión, origen étnico, política o cultura (pág. 745)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gerrymander</strong></td>
<td>un distrito elección formado de manera extraña para incrementar la fuerza de votación de un grupo particular (pág. 179)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>global</strong></td>
<td>relativo a todo el mundo (pág. 151)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>globalization</strong></td>
<td>personas y naciones que trabajan a través de las barreras de distancia, cultura y tecnología (pág. 742)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>goods</strong></td>
<td>productos tangibles que usamos para satisfacer nuestros deseos y necesidades (pág. 517)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
government  the ruling authority for a community  (p. 21)
government corporation  a business owned and operated by the federal government  (p. 229)
grand jury  a group of citizens that decides whether there is sufficient evidence to accuse someone of a crime  (pp. 128, 439)
grant*  to allow or permit  (p. 33)
Great Compromise  agreement providing a dual system of congressional representation  (p. 75)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)  total dollar value of all final goods and services produced in a country during a single year  (p. 518)
guarantee*  to promise or give security  (p. 337)
guideline*  an outline or guide for a future course of action  (p. 407)

home rule  allows cities to write their own charters, choose their own type of government, and manage their own affairs  (p. 404)

human rights  fundamental freedoms of individuals  (p. 744)
hung jury  a jury that cannot agree on a verdict  (p. 458)

identify*  to find or show the identity of  (p. 570)
ideological*  a body of opinions  (p. 691)
illustrate*  to show or make clear by example  (p. 572)
image*  a representation or public perception  (p. 307)

immigrant  a person who moves permanently to a new country  (p. 16)
immigrate*  to move into a foreign country  (p. 574)
impact* to influence or effect (pp. 69, 216)

impeach to accuse government officials of misconduct in office (p. 187)

implement* to put into practice (p. 641)

implied powers powers that Congress has that are not stated explicitly in the Constitution (p. 185)

imply* something suggested rather than directly stated (p. 122)

import a good purchased from one country by another (p. 707)

impose* to establish as a charge or penalty (p. 361)

impulse buying purchasing an item on the spot because of an emotional rather than planned decision (p. 559)

incentive* reward offered to try to persuade people to take certain economic actions (p. 529)

income* money received from labor, business, or property (pp. 152, 545)

income tax a tax on people’s earnings (p. 85)

incorporate to receive a state charter, officially recognizing the government of a locality (p. 404)

incumbent a politician who has already been elected to office (p. 309)

indentured servant workers who contracted with American colonists for food and shelter in return for their labor (p. 42)

independence self-reliance and freedom from outside control (p. 54)

independent agency federal board or commission that is not part of any cabinet department (p. 229)

indictment a formal charge by a grand jury (p. 128)

inflation sustained increase in the general level of prices (p. 641)
initial*  the very first (p. 667)

initiative  a procedure by which citizens can propose new laws or state constitutional amendments (p. 301)
injunction  a court order commanding a person or group to stop a certain action (p. 365)

innovate*  to introduce or create something new (p. 517)
input*  resources factored into the economy (p. 523)
institution  sets of ideas that people have about relationships, obligations, roles and functions of society (p. 13)
intellectual property  things that people create, such as songs, movies, books, poetry, art, and software (p. 482)

interact*  to act upon one another (p. 471)

interest  the payment people receive when they lend money or allow someone else to use their money (p. 554)

interest group  a group of people who share a point of view about an issue and unite to promote their beliefs (p. 321)

intergovernmental revenues  funds one level of government receives from another level of government (p. 682)

internationalism  involvement in world affairs (p. 740)

Internet  a mass communication system of millions of networked computers and databases all over the world (p. 471)

interpret*  to explain or translate (p. 436)

interval*  a break or period of time between two events (p. 557)

intervene*  to come between (p. 716)

involve*  to take part in or include as a necessary component (p. 131)

isolate*  to separate or keep apart (p. 476)

issue*  a matter of debate or dispute (p. 301); to distribute or send out (p. 389)

initial/inicial*  el primero de todos (pág. 667)

initiative/initiativa  un procedimiento mediante el que los ciudadanos pueden proponer nuevas leyes o exponer enmiendas constitucionales (pág. 301)

injunction/mandato  una orden judicial que obliga a una persona o grupo a parar una acción determinada (pág. 365)

innovate/innovar*  introducir o crear algo nuevo (pág. 517)
input/insumos  recursos ingresados a la economía (pág. 523)
institution/institución  conjuntos de ideas que las personas tienen sobre las relaciones, las obligaciones, los papeles y las funciones de la sociedad (pág. 13)
intellectual property/propiedad intelectual  cosas que la gente crea, como canciones, películas, libros, poesía, arte y software (pág. 482)

interact/interactuar*  actuar recíprocamente (pág. 471)

interest/interés  el pago que recibe la gente cuando presta dinero o permite que otra persona use su dinero (pág. 554)

interest group/grupo de interés  un grupo de personas que comparten un punto de vista sobre una cuestión y se unen para promover sus creencias (pág. 321)

intergovernmental revenues/ingresos intergubernamentales  fondos que recibe un nivel del gobierno de otro nivel del gobierno (pág. 682)

internationalism/internacionalismo  participación en los asuntos mundiales (pág. 740)

Internet/Internet  un sistema de comunicación masiva de millones de computadoras y bases de datos conectadas en red en todo el mundo (pág. 471)

interpret/interpretar*  explicar o traducir (pág. 436)

interval/intervalo*  un descanso o periodo de tiempo entre dos eventos (pág. 557)

intervene/ intervenir*  interponerse entre (pág. 716)

involve/involucrar*  formar parte de o incluir como un componente necesario (pág. 131)

isolate/aislar*  separar o mantener alejado (pág. 476)

issue/cuestión*  un asunto de debate o conflicto (pág. 301); issue/expedir  distribuir o enviar (pág. 389)
joint resolution  a resolution that is passed by both houses of Congress (p. 198)

joint-stock company  investors provide partial ownership in a company organized for profit (p. 36)

judicial branch  the branch of government that interprets laws (p. 81)

judicial review  the power of the Supreme Court to say whether any federal, state, or local law or government action goes against the Constitution (p. 252)

jurisdiction  a court’s authority to hear and decide cases (p. 240)

jurisprudence  the study of law (p. 346)

juvenile  a person not yet legally an adult (p. 461)

juvenile delinquent  a child or teenager who commits a serious crime or repeatedly breaks the law (p. 461)

labor  human effort directed toward producing goods and services (p. 517)

labor union  association of workers organized to improve wages and working conditions (p. 609)

laissez-faire economics  economic system where government should not interfere in the marketplace (p. 531)

larceny  the unlawful taking away of another person’s property with the intent never to return it (p. 432)

law of demand  the concept that people are normally willing to buy less of a product if the price is high and more of it if the price is low (p. 569)

law of supply  the principle that suppliers will normally offer more for sale at higher prices and less at lower prices (p. 581)

lawsuit  a legal action in which a person or group sues to collect damages for some harm that is done (p. 432)

lawsuit/resolución colectiva  una resolución que es aprobada por ambas cámaras del Congreso (pág. 198)

lawsuit/sociedad anónima  inversores con propiedad parcial de una empresa organizada para obtener ganancias (pág. 36)

lawsuit/poder judicial  el poder del gobierno que interpreta las leyes (pág. 81)

lawsuit/revisión judicial  la autoridad de un tribunal de ver y decidir casos (pág. 240)

lawsuit/jurisdicción  el estudio de la ley (pág. 346)

juvenile/menor  una persona que aún no es legalmente un adulto (pág. 461)

juvenile delinquent/delincuente juvenil  un niño o adolescente que comete un delito grave o viola la ley repetidamente (pág. 461)

laissez-faire economics/economía laissez-faire  sistema económico en el que el gobierno no interpondrá en el mercado (pág. 531)

larceny/robo  tomar ilegalmente la propiedad de otra persona sin intención alguna de devolverla (pág. 432)

law of demand/ley de demanda  el concepto de que la gente normalmente está dispuesta a comprar menos de un producto si el precio es alto y más si el precio es bajo (pág. 569)

law of supply/ley de oferta  los proveedores normalmente ofrecen más para la venta a precios más altos y menos a precios más bajos (pág. 581)

lawsuit/pleito  una acción legal en la que una persona o un grupo realiza una demanda para cobrar una compensación por algún daño que se le ha hecho (pág. 432)
| **leak** | the release of secret government information by anonymous government officials to the media (p. 328) |
| **legislative branch** | the lawmaking branch of government (p. 80) |
| **legislature** | a group of people that makes laws (p. 33) |
| **levy** | to require taxes to be paid (p. 351) |
| **libel** | written untruths that are harmful to someone’s reputation (pp. 124, 330, 433) |
| **likewise** | similarly or in addition (p. 572) |
| **lobbyist** | representative of an interest group who contacts lawmakers or other government officials directly to influence their policy making (pp. 192, 335) |
| **macroeconomics** | economic behavior and decision-making by government or whole industries or societies (p. 500) |
| **maintain** | to keep up (p. 740) |
| **majority** | a number that is more than 50 percent of the total (p. 284) |
| **majority opinion** | a statement that presents the views of the majority of Supreme Court justices regarding a case (p. 256) |
| **majority party** | in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, the political party to which more than half the members belong (p. 180) |
| **majority rule** | political principle providing that a majority of the members of a community has the power to make laws binding upon all the people (p. 25) |
| **malice** | evil intent (p. 330) |
| **mandatory sentencing** | punishment that judges must impose according to what the law directs (p. 454) |
| **mandatory spending** | federal spending required by law that continues without the need for annual approvals by Congress (p. 677) |

| **mandatory spending** | federal spending required by law that continues without the need for annual approvals by Congress (p. 677) |
| **leak** | la revelación de información gubernamental confidencial por parte de funcionarios gubernamentales anónimos a los medios de comunicación (pág. 328) |
| **legislative branch/poder legislativo** | el poder del gobierno que crea las leyes (pág. 80) |
| **legislature/asamblea legislativa** | un grupo de personas que crea leyes (pág. 33) |
| **levy/recaudar** | exigir que se paguen los impuestos (pág. 351) |
| **libel/difamación** | falsedades escritas que son perjudiciales para la reputación de alguien (págs. 124, 330, 433) |
| **likewise/igualmente** | asimismo o también (pág. 572) |
| **lobbyist/lobista** | representante de un grupo de interés que contacta a legisladores u otros funcionarios gubernamentales directamente para influir en su creación de políticas (págs. 192, 335) |
| **macroeconomics/macroeconomía** | conducta económica y toma de decisiones por parte de un gobierno, las industrias en conjunto o las sociedades (pág. 500) |
| **maintain/mantener** | continuar con (pág. 740) |
| **majority/mayoría** | cantidad que es más del 50 por ciento del total (pág. 284) |
| **majority opinion/opinión mayoritaria** | una declaración que presenta las opiniones de la mayoría de los jueces de la Suprema Corte sobre un caso (pág. 256) |
| **majority party/partido mayoritario** | tanto en la Cámara de Representantes como en el Senado, el partido político al que pertenece más de la mitad de los miembros (pág. 180) |
| **majority rule/principio mayoritario** | principio político que estipula que una mayoría de los miembros de una comunidad tiene el poder de crear leyes vinculantes para toda la gente (pág. 25) |
| **malice/malicia** | propósito maligno (pág. 330) |
| **mandatory sentencing/sentencias obligatorias** | castigos que los jueces deben imponer de acuerdo a lo que dicta la ley (pág. 454) |
| **mandatory spending/gastos obligatorios** | gastos federales requeridos por ley que tienen lugar sin la necesidad de aprobaciones anuales del Congreso (pág. 677) |
manipulate* to handle with skill (p. 661)

manumission the freeing of some enslaved persons following the Revolutionary War (p. 107)

marginal benefit the additional or extra benefit associated with an action (p. 508)

marginal cost the additional or extra opportunity cost associated with an action (p. 507)

marginal utility additional use that is derived from each unit acquired (p. 572)

market free and willing exchange of goods and services between buyers and sellers (p. 521)

market demand the total demand of all consumers for a product or service (p. 570)

market economy system in which individuals own the factors of production and make economic decisions through free interaction (p. 716)

market supply the total of all the supply schedules of all the businesses that provide the same good or service (p. 584)

mass media mechanisms of mass communication, including television, radio, newspapers, magazines, recordings, movies, and books (p. 320)

mechanism* the steps that compose a process or activity (p. 588)

media* a means of communication with large influence (p. 122)

mediation situation in which union and company officials bring in a third party to try to help them reach an agreement (p. 611)

Medicare government program that provides health care for the aged (p. 678)

medium* a means of doing (p. 657)

mercantilism the theory that a country should sell more goods to other countries than it buys (p. 51)

merger a combination of two or more companies to form a single business (p. 633)
**merit system**

**merit system** hiring people into government jobs on the basis of their qualifications (p. 230)

**method** a procedure or process of doing something (p. 222)

**microeconomics** the economic behavior and decision-making by individuals and small businesses (p. 500)

**migration** a mass movement of people from one area to another (p. 22)

**minimize** to make as small as possible (p. 634)

**minimum wage** lowest legal wage that can be paid to most U.S. workers (p. 589)

**minority party** in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, the political party to which fewer than half the members belong (p. 180)

**misdemeanor** a relatively minor offense such as vandalism or stealing inexpensive items (pp. 389, 432)

**mixed economy** system combining characteristics of more than one type of economy (p. 719)

**monarch** king or queen (p. 33)

**monarchy** a government with a hereditary, single leader (p. 24)

**monetary policy** policy that involves changing the rate of growth of the money supply in circulation in order to affect the cost and availability of credit (p. 664)

**monitor** to watch or observe (p. 225)

**monopoly** when the market creates a sole provider for a good or service (p. 633)

**motive** something that causes a person to act (p. 583)

**multinational** firm that does business or has offices in many countries (p. 742)

**mutual** shared feelings (p. 741)

**mutual funds** pools of money from many people who are invested in a selection of individual stocks and bonds chosen by financial experts. (p. 558)

**merit system/sistema de méritos** la contratación de personas en empleos gubernamentales sobre la base de sus calificaciones (pág. 230)

**method/método** un procedimiento o proceso para hacer algo (pág. 222)

**microeconomics/microeconomía** conducción económica y toma de decisiones realizada por individuos y pequeñas empresas (pág. 500)

**migration/migración** un movimiento masivo de personas de un área a otra (pág. 22)

**minimize/minimizar** hacer lo más pequeño posible (pág. 634)

**minimum wage/salario mínimo** el más bajo sueldo legal que se le puede pagar a la mayoría de trabajadores en Estados Unidos (pág. 589)

**minority party/partido minoritario** tanto en la Cámara de Representantes como en el Senado, el partido político al que pertenece menos de la mitad de los miembros (pág. 180)

**misdemeanor/delito menor** una falta relativamente menor como vandalismo o el robo de artículos sin valor (págs. 389, 432)

**mixed economy/economía mixta** sistema que combina características de más de un tipo de economía (pág. 719)

**monarch/monarca** rey o reina (pág. 33)

**monarchy/monarquía** gobierno con un único líder hereditario (pág. 24)

**monetary policy/política monetaria** política que implica el cambio de la tasa de crecimiento de la oferta monetaria en circulación a fin de afectar el costo y la disponibilidad del crédito (pág. 664)

**monitor/monitorear** mirar u observar (pág. 225)

**monopoly/monopolio** situación en la que el mercado crea un solo proveedor para un bien o servicio (pág. 633)

**motive/motivo** algo que hace que una persona actúe (pág. 583)

**multinational/multinacional** empresa que hace negocios o posee oficinas en varios países (pág. 742)

**mutual/mutuo** sentimientos compartidos (pág. 741)

**mutual funds/fondos mutuos** montos de dinero proveniente de muchos individuos que se invierten en una variedad de acciones y bonos individuales seleccionados por expertos financieros. (pág. 558)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>national committee</strong></th>
<th><strong>open primary</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>national committee</strong></td>
<td><strong>national committee/comité nacional</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>representatives from the 50</td>
<td>representantes de las organizaciones de partidos de los 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state party organizations who run a political party</td>
<td>estados que dirigen un partido político</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 279)</td>
<td>(pág. 279)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>national security</strong></td>
<td><strong>national security/seguridad nacional</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the ability to keep the country</td>
<td>la habilidad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>safe from attack or harm</td>
<td>de mantener al país seguro frente a ataques o daños</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 220)</td>
<td>(pág. 220)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>natural monopoly</strong></td>
<td><strong>natural monopoly/monopolio natural</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a market situation in which</td>
<td>una situación de mercado en la que los costos de producción</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the costs of production are minimized by having a</td>
<td>se ven minimizados al haber una única empresa que</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>single firm produce the product</td>
<td>produce el bien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 634)</td>
<td>(pág. 634)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>natural resources</strong></td>
<td><strong>natural resources/recursos naturales</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gifts of nature that make production</td>
<td>regalos de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possible</td>
<td>la naturaleza que posibilitan la producción</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 517)</td>
<td>(pág. 517)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>natural rights</strong></td>
<td><strong>natural rights/derechos naturales</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freedoms people possess relating to</td>
<td>libertades que</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>life, liberty, and property</td>
<td>las personas poseen relativas a la vida, a la libertad y</td>
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<td></td>
<td>a la propiedad</td>
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<tr>
<td>(p. 34)</td>
<td>(pág. 34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>naturalization</strong></td>
<td><strong>naturalization/naturalización</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a legal process to obtain citizenship</td>
<td>proceso legal para</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 15)</td>
<td>obtener la ciudadanía</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>need</strong></td>
<td><strong>need/necesidad</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requirements for survival, such as food, clothing, and shelter</td>
<td>requisitos para la supervivencia,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>como alimentos, vestimenta y alojamiento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 499)</td>
<td>(pág. 499)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>network</strong></td>
<td><strong>network/red</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a system of connected or related parts</td>
<td>un sistema de partes conectadas o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 471)</td>
<td>relacionadas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nevertheless</strong></td>
<td><strong>nevertheless/sin embargo</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>even so</td>
<td>no obstante, a pesar de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 723)</td>
<td>ello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>newsgroups</strong></td>
<td><strong>newsgroups/grupos de noticias</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet discussion forums</td>
<td>foros de conversación en Internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 472)</td>
<td>(pág. 472)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nonetheless</strong></td>
<td><strong>nonetheless/sin embargo</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nevertheless, however</td>
<td>no obstante, a pesar de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 482)</td>
<td>ello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nonpartisan</strong></td>
<td><strong>nonpartisan/no partidario</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free from party ties or bias</td>
<td>libre de vínculos partidarios o parcialidad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 471)</td>
<td>(pág. 471)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>obtain</strong></th>
<th><strong>obtain/obtener</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to gain or acquire</td>
<td>ganar o adquirir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 17)</td>
<td>(pág. 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>obvious</strong></td>
<td><strong>obvious/obvio</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easily found, seen, or understood</td>
<td>fácil de encontrar, ver o entender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 657)</td>
<td>(pág. 657)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>occur</strong></td>
<td><strong>occur/ocurrir</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to happen or take place</td>
<td>suceder o tener lugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 178)</td>
<td>(pág. 178)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>odd</strong></td>
<td><strong>odd/impar</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not divisible by two</td>
<td>que no es divisible por dos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 301)</td>
<td>(pág. 301)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>open market operations</strong></td>
<td><strong>open market operations/operaciones de mercado libre</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purchase or sale of U.S. government bonds and Treasury bills</td>
<td>compra o venta de letras del Tesoro y bonos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 665)</td>
<td>del gobierno de los EE. UU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>open primary</strong></td>
<td><strong>open primary/elección primaria abierta</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an election in which voters need not declare their party preference to vote for the party’s nominees</td>
<td>una elección en la que los votantes no deben declarar su partido de preferencia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 283)</td>
<td>(pág. 283)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
opinion  a detailed explanation of the legal thinking behind a court’s decision in a case (p. 245)

opportunity cost  the cost of the next best alternative use of time and money when choosing to do one thing rather than another (p. 505)

option*  an alternative or choice (p. 611)

ordinance  a law, usually of a city or county (p. 403)

original jurisdiction  the authority to hear cases for the first time (p. 244)

outcome*  the result of an action or event (p. 210)

output*  something produced (p. 517)

pardon  a declaration of forgiveness and freedom from punishment (p. 217)

parole  to grant a prisoner an early release from prison, with certain restrictions (pp. 385, 454)

partnership  a business owned by two or more people (p. 602)

penal code  a state’s written criminal laws (p. 453)

per capita GDP  Gross Domestic Product per person (p. 716)

percent*  a portion of 100 (p. 158)

period*  a length of time (p. 638)

petition  a formal request for government action (p. 123); a process by which candidates who are not affiliated with one of the two major parties can get on the ballot for the general election in most states (p. 284)

phenomenon*  a rare or important fact or event (p. 577)

philosophy*  a system of beliefs or principles about practical affairs (p. 250)

Pilgrim  colonial Puritans who considered themselves people on a religious journey (p. 41)

plaintiff  a person or party filing a lawsuit (p. 431)

pardon/indulto  una declaración de perdón y liberación de una pena (pág. 217)

parole/libertad condicional  otorgar a un prisionero una liberación anticipada de la prisión, con ciertas restricciones (págs. 385, 454)

partnership/asociación  un negocio que es propiedad de una o más personas (pág. 602)

penal code/código penal  leyes penales escritas de un estado (pág. 453)

per capita GDP/PIB per cápita  producto interno bruto por persona (pág. 716)

percent/porcentaje*  una porción de 100 (pág. 158)

period/periodo*  un tiempo determinado (pág. 638)

petition/petición  una solicitud formal de acción gubernamental (pág. 123); un proceso mediante el cual candidatos no que están afiliados a uno de los dos partidos principales pueden ingresar a la boleta electoral para la elección general en la mayoría de los estados (pág. 284)

phenomenon/fenómeno*  un hecho o evento raro o importante (pág. 577)

philosophy/filosofía*  un sistema de creencias o principios sobre cuestiones prácticas (pág. 250)

Pilgrim/Peregrino  puritanos coloniales que se consideraban individuos en un viaje religioso (pág. 41)

plaintiff/demandante  una persona o un partido que presenta una demanda (pág. 431)
plank  each individual part of a political party’s platform (p. 277)

plantation  a large estate (p. 43)

platform  a series of statements expressing the party’s principles, beliefs, and positions on election issues (p. 222)

plea bargain  negotiation between the defense attorney and the prosecutor (p. 440)

plurality  the most votes among all those running for a political office (p. 284)

pocket veto  president’s power to kill a bill, if Congress is not in session, by not signing it for 10 days (p. 202)

policy*  a guiding course of action (pp. 217, 745)

political action committee (PAC)  political organization established by a corporation, labor union, or other special-interest group designed to support candidates by contributing money (pp. 308, 334)

political appointee  a person appointed to a federal position by the president (p. 229)

political machine  a strong party organization that can control political appointments and deliver votes (p. 282)

political party  an association of voters with broad common interests who want to influence or control decision making in government by electing the party’s candidates to public office (p. 273)

poll tax  a sum of money required of voters before they are permitted to cast a ballot (p. 137)

polling place  the location where voting is carried out (p. 295)

pollster  a specialist whose job is to conduct polls regularly (p. 323)

popular sovereignty  the notion that power lies with the people (pp. 12, 86, 356)

pork-barrel project  government project grant that primarily benefits the home district or state (p. 196)

portion*  a share or part of a whole (p. 417)

plank/punto  cada parte individual de la plataforma de un partido político (pág. 227)

plantation/plantación  propiedad extensa (pág. 43)

platform/plataforma  una serie de declaraciones que expresan los principios, las creencias y las posiciones del partido político sobre los temas de la elección (pág. 222)

plea bargain/acuerdo de reducción de sentencia  negociación entre el abogado defensor y el fiscal (pág. 440)

plurality/pluralidad  la mayor cantidad de votos entre aquellas personas que se postulan a un cargo político (pág. 284)

pocket veto/veto indirecto  el poder del presidente de acabar con un proyecto de ley, si el Congreso no está en sesión, al no firmarlo durante 10 días (pág. 202)

policy/política*  un curso de acción guía (págs. 217, 745)

political action committee (PAC)/comité de acción política  organización política establecida por una corporación, un sindicato u otro grupo de interés especial diseñada para apoyar a los candidatos a contribuir con dinero (págs. 308, 334)

political appointee/político asignado  una persona asignada a un cargo federal por parte del presidente (pág. 229)

political machine/maquinaria política  una fuerte organización partidaria que puede controlar los nombramientos políticos y dar votos (pág. 282)

political party/partido político  una asociación de votantes con numerosos intereses comunes que desean influir en o controlar la toma de decisiones en el gobierno al elegir a los candidatos del partido para un cargo público (pág. 273)

poll tax/impuesto de contribución  una suma de dinero que deben pagar los votantes antes de que se les permita emitir un voto (pág. 137)

polling place/lugar de votación  la ubicación en la que se lleva a cabo la votación (pág. 295)

pollster/encuestador  un especialista cuyo trabajo es realizar encuestas con regularidad (pág. 323)

popular sovereignty/soberanía popular  la noción de que el poder lo tiene el pueblo (págs. 12, 86, 356)

pork-barrel project/proyecto pork-barrel grant  proyecto o subsidio del gobierno que benefician principalmente al estado o distrito local (pág. 196)

portion/porción*  una parte de un todo (pág. 417)
potential* capable of being or becoming (p. 427)

Preamble the opening section of the Constitution (pp. 80, 355)

precedent a ruling that is used as the basis for a judicial decision in a later, similar case (pp. 34, 245, 429)

precinct a geographic area that contains a specific number of voters (pp. 281, 295)

precise* to be exact (p. 688)

preliminary* coming before the main part or item (p. 463)

precise* to assume or suppose to be true (p. 438)

previous* coming before or prior (p. 504)

price ceiling maximum price that can be charged for goods and services, set by the government (p. 589)

price floor minimum price that can be charged for goods and services, set by the government (p. 589)

primary* first in time or importance (p. 334)

prime minister the leader of the executive branch of a parliamentary government (p. 592)

principal* the most important (pp. 555, 667)

principle* a rule of conduct or belief (p. 11)

print media newspapers, magazines, newsletters, and books (p. 327)

prior restraint government censorship of material before it is published (p. 329)

private goods goods that, when consumed by one individual, cannot be consumed by another (p. 631)

private property rights the freedom to own and use our own property as we choose as long as we do not interfere with the rights of others (p. 529)

process* an action or a series of actions directed toward a result (p. 72)
product market a market where producers offer goods and services for sale (p. 522)

productivity the degree to which resources are being used efficiently to produce goods and services (pp. 524, 585)

professional* engaging or working in a profession (p. 405)

profit the money a business receives for its products or services over and above its costs (pp. 530, 583)

profit motive the driving force that encourages individuals and organizations to improve their material well-being (p. 530)

progressive income tax a tax that takes a larger percentage of higher incomes than lower incomes (p. 649)

prohibition* an order forbidding something (p. 431)

promote* to encourage the acceptance or recognition of (pp. 274, 740)

propaganda certain ideas that may involve misleading messages designed to manipulate people (pp. 307, 474)

property tax tax on land and property (p. 682)

proportion* the size or amount of something in relation to something else or to a whole (p. 129)

proposition a petition asking for a new law (p. 301)

proprietary colony area with owner-controlled land and government (p. 39)

prosecution party who starts the legal proceedings against another party for a violation of the law (p. 453)

protectionism policy of trade restrictions to protect domestic industries (p. 735)

public agenda issues considered most significant by government officials (p. 327)

public goods economic goods that are consumed collectively, such as highways and national defense (p. 631)

product market/mercado de productos un mercado en el que los productores ofrecen bienes y servicios para la venta (pág. 522)

productivity/productividad el grado al que se utilizan los recursos de manera eficaz para producir bienes y servicios (págs. 524, 585)

professional/profesional* que participa o trabaja en una profesión (pág. 405)

profit/ganancia el dinero que recibe un negocio por sus productos o servicios y que supera sus costos (págs. 530, 583)

profit motive/motivo lucrativo el impulso que incentiva a las personas y las organizaciones a mejorar su bienestar material (pág. 530)

progressive income tax/impuesto progresivo sobre la renta un impuesto que toma un porcentaje mayor de ingresos superiores que de ingresos inferiores (pág. 649)

prohibition/prohibición* una orden que no permite algo (pág. 431)

promote/promover* incentivar la aceptación o el reconocimiento de (págs. 274, 740)

propaganda/propaganda ciertas ideas que pueden incluir mensajes falsos o erróneos diseñados para manipular a la gente (págs. 307, 474)

property tax/impuesto a la propiedad impuesto sobre la tierra y la propiedad (pág. 682)

proportion/proporción* el tamaño o la cantidad de algo en relación con otra cosa o con un todo (pág. 129)

proposition/proposición una petición que solicita una nueva ley (pág. 301)

proprietary colony/colonia propietaria zona con la tierra y el gobierno controlados por un propietario (pág. 39)

prosecution/fiscalía parte que inicia los procedimientos legales contra otra parte por una violación a las leyes (pág. 453)

protectionism/proteccionismo política de restricciones comerciales para proteger a las industrias nacionales (pág. 735)

public agenda/agenda pública cuestiones consideradas más importantes por los funcionarios de gobierno (pág. 327)

public goods/bienes públicos bienes económicos que se consumen colectivamente, como las carreteras y la defensa nacional (pág. 631)
**public interest group** an organization that supports causes that affect the lives of Americans in general (p. 334)

**public opinion** the ideas and attitudes that most people hold about elected officials, candidates, government, and political issues (p. 319)

**public opinion poll** a survey in which individuals are asked to answer questions about a particular issue or person (p. 323)

**public policy** the course of action the government takes in response to an issue or problem (pp. 22, 407)

**purchase** to buy or pay for (p. 588)

**Puritan** religious dissenter who came to the colonies to purify, or reform, the Anglican Church (p. 41)

**quota** a limit on the amount of foreign goods imported into a country (p. 708)

**racial profiling** singling out an individual as a suspect due to appearance of ethnicity (p. 143)

**range** a variation between limits (p. 279)

**ratify** to vote approval of (p. 68)

**rational** reasonable (p. 499)

**real GDP** GDP after adjustments for inflation (p. 638)

**recall** a special election in which citizens can vote to remove a public official from office (p. 301); situation in which a company pulls a product off the market or agrees to change it to make it safe (p. 635)

**recover** to regain or reclaim (p. 433)

**referendum** a way for citizens to vote on state or local laws (p. 301)

**refugee** person who has willingly left his or her home to escape war, famine, or other disaster (p. 738)

**register** to record or enroll (p. 160)

**public interest group**/**grupo de interés público** una organización que apoya causas que afectan las vidas de los estadounidenses en general (pág. 334)

**public opinion**/**opinión pública** las ideas y actitudes que tiene la mayoría de la gente sobre los funcionarios electos, los candidatos, el gobierno y los asuntos políticos (pág. 319)

**public opinion poll**/**encuesta de opinión pública** una encuesta en la que se pide a las personas que respondan preguntas sobre un asunto o una persona en particular (pág. 323)

**public policy**/**política pública** el curso de acción que toma el gobierno en respuesta a un asunto o problema (págs. 22, 407)

**purchase**/**comprar** adquirir o pagar por (pág. 588)

**Puritan**/**puritano** disidente religioso que llegó hasta las colonias para purificar, o reformar, la Iglesia Anglicana (pág. 41)

**quota** a cupo un límite en la cantidad de bienes extranjeros importados a un país (pág. 708)

**racial profiling**/**prácticas discriminatorias raciales** señalar a una persona como sospechosa debido al origen étnico (pág. 143)

**range**/**rango** una variación entre límites (pág. 279)

**ratify**/**ratificar** votar la aprobación de algo (pág. 68)

**rational**/**racional** que muestra razón (pág. 499)

**real GDP**/**PIB real** PI B luego de ajustes por inflación (pág. 638)

**recall**/**revocación** una elección especial en la que los ciudadanos pueden votar para quitar a un funcionario público de un cargo (pág. 301); recall/retirada situación en la que una compañía retira un producto del mercado o acepta cambiarlo para hacerlo seguro (pág. 635)

**recover**/**recuperar** volver a obtener (pág. 433)

**referendum**/**referéndum** una forma en que los ciudadanos pueden votar sobre las leyes estatales o locales (pág. 301)

**refugee**/**refugiando** persona que ha dejado su hogar de buena voluntad para escaparse de la guerra, la hambre, o de otra desastre (pág. 738)

**register**/**inscribir** anotar o inscribir (pág. 160)
regulate* to control or govern (p. 185)

regulatory* used to describe an agency or body whose function is to control or govern (p. 330)

rehabilitate to correct a person’s behavior (p. 462)

reject* to refuse or throw away (p. 539)

religious dissenter those who followed a religious faith other than the official religion of England (p. 41)

remand to send a case back to a lower court to be tried again (p. 245)

repeal to cancel a law (p. 52)

representative democracy a government in which citizens choose a smaller group to govern on their behalf (p. 10)

reprieve an order to delay a person’s punishment until a higher court can hear the case (p. 217)

republic a representative democracy where citizens choose their lawmakers (p. 24)

require* to have a need for or to order (p. 215)

reserve a certain percentage of deposits that banks have to set aside as cash in their own vaults or as deposits in their Federal Reserve district bank (p. 665)

reserved powers powers that the Constitution does not give to the national government that are kept by the states (p. 89)

resolve* to find a solution or reach a decision (p. 427)

resource* the money, people, and materials available to accomplish a community’s goals (p. 501)

resource wealth (p. 684)

respond* to answer or react (p. 450)

responsibility an obligation that we fulfill voluntarily (p. 151)

restore* to bring back into existence or put back in an original condition (p. 54)

restrict* to place limits on or keep within bounds (p. 585)

regulate/regular* controlar o determinar (pág. 185)

regulatory/regulatorio* se usa para describir a una agencia o un organismo cuya función es controlar o determinar (pág. 330)

rehabilitate/rehabilitar corregir el comportamiento de una persona (pág. 462)

reject/rechazar* no aceptar o desechar (pág. 539)

religious dissenter/disidente religioso persona que seguía una fe religiosa distinta a la religión oficial de Inglaterra (pág. 41)

remand/remitir enviar un caso a un tribunal inferior para ser juzgado nuevamente (pág. 245)

repeal/revocar cancelar una ley (pág. 52)

representative democracy/democracia representativa un gobierno en el que los ciudadanos eligen a un grupo más pequeño para que gobiene en su nombre (pág. 10)

reprieve/aplazamiento una orden para retrasar la pena de una persona hasta que un tribunal superior pueda ver el caso (pág. 217)

republic/república democracia representativa en la que los ciudadanos eligen a sus legisladores (pág. 24)

require/requerir* tener una necesidad u ordenar (pág. 215)

reserve/reserva cierto porcentaje de los depósitos que los bancos deben separar como dinero en efectivo en sus propias bóvedas o como depósitos en su banco de distrito de la Reserva Federal (pág. 665)

reserved powers/poderes reservados poderes que la Constitución no otorga al gobierno nacional y que mantienen los estados (pág. 89)

resolve/resolver* encontrar una solución o llegar a una decisión (pág. 427)

resource/recurso* el dinero, las personas y los materiales disponibles para alcanzar las metas de una comunidad (pág. 501)

resource/fondo riqueza (pág. 684)

respond/responder* contestar o reaccionar (pág. 450)

responsibility/responsabilidad una obligación que cumplimos voluntariamente (pág. 151)

restore/restaurar* volver a dar vida o colocar en una condición original (pág. 54)

restrict/restringir* colocar límites o mantener entre límites (pág. 585)
retain* to keep or to hold secure (p. 450)

return profit earned through investing (p. 557)

returns ballots and results of an election (p. 297)

reveal* to make known or show plainly (p. 617)

revenue* the income that a government collects for public use (pp. 485, 682)

revise* to correct or improve (p. 411)

rider a completely unrelated amendment tacked on to a bill (p. 159)

right-to-work laws state laws forbidding unions from forcing workers to join (p. 610)

robbery the taking of property from a person’s possession by using force or threats (p. 432)

roll-call vote a voting method in the Senate in which members voice their votes in turn (p. 202)

royal colony a colonial area of land controlled directly by a king or other monarch (p. 39)

rule of law principle that the law applies to everyone, even those who govern (p. 87)

sales tax tax levied on a product at the time of sale (p. 682)

sanction measure such as withholding economic aid used to influence a foreign government’s actions (p. 746)

satellite nation politically and economically dominated or controlled by another, more powerful country (p. 747)

save to set aside income for a period of time so that it can be used later (p. 553)

savings account an account in which customers receive interest based on how much money they have deposited (p. 667)

retain/retener* conservar o mantener seguro (pág. 450)

return/rendimiento ganancia que se obtiene mediante la inversión (pág. 557)

returns/resultados boletas electorales y consecuencias de una elección (pág. 297)

reveal/revelar* dar a conocer o mostrar directamente (pág. 617)

revenue/ingreso* la renta que un gobierno recauda para uso público (págs. 485, 682)

revise/revisar* corregir o mejorar (pág. 411)

rider/cláusula adicional una enmienda sin ninguna relación agregada a un proyecto de ley (pág. 159)

right-to-work laws/leyes de derecho a trabajar leyes estatales que prohíben a los sindicatos obligar a los trabajadores a unirse (pág. 610)

robbery/robo toma de una propiedad de las posesiones de una persona mediante el uso de fuerza o amenazas (pág. 432)

roll-call vote/votación por nómina un método de votación en el Senado en el que cada uno de los miembros expresa su voto (pág. 202)

royal colony/colonia real zona de tierra colonial controlada directamente por un rey u otro monarca (pág. 39)

rule of law/reglamento de ley principio de que la ley se aplica a todos, incluso a aquellos que gobernan (pág. 87)

sales tax/impuesto a las ventas impuesto aplicado a un producto en el momento de la venta (pág. 682)

sanction/sanción medida como la negación de ayuda económica para influir en las acciones de un gobierno extranjero (pág. 746)

satellite/satélite nación dominada o controlada políticamente y económicamente por otro país más poderoso (pág. 747)

save/ahorros separar y acumular ingresos durante un tiempo para poder usarlos luego (pág. 553)

savings account/cuenta de ahorros una cuenta en la que los clientes reciben intereses según la cantidad de dinero que tienen depositado (pág. 667)
savings and loan association (S&L) financial institutions that traditionally loaned money to people buying homes (p. 658)

scarcity not having enough resources to produce all of the things we would like to have (p. 501)

search warrant a court order allowing law enforcement officers to search a suspect’s home or business and take specific items as evidence (pp. 127, 438)

section* an area or division (p. 140)

sector* a segment or distinct part (p. 521)

segregation the social separation of the races (pp. 140, 361)

seniority years of service, which is used as a consideration for assigning committee members (p. 182)

separation of powers the split of authority among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches (pp. 88, 356)

service economy where the majority of people earn their living by providing a service rather than manufacturing a product (p. 10)

services work performed by a person for someone else (p. 517)

settlement in a legal case, the amount of money the defendant agrees to pay the plaintiff (p. 450)

shortage situation in which quantity demanded is greater than quantity supplied (p. 589)

similar* having qualities in common or resembling (p. 355)

slander spoken untruths that are harmful to someone’s reputation (p. 101)

social contract an agreement among people in a society with a government (p. 35)

social responsibility the obligation a business has to pursue goals that benefit society as well as themselves (p. 618)

Social Security federal program that provides monthly payments to people who are retired or unable to work (p. 678)
socialism  economic system in which government owns some factors of production and distributes the products and wages (p. 717)

soft money  donations given to political parties and not designated for a particular candidate’s election campaign (p. 308)

sole*  being the only one (p. 601)

sole proprietorship  a business owned and operated by a single person (p. 601)

special district  a unit of government that deals with a specific function, such as education, water supply, or transportation (p. 409)

special-interest group  an organization of people with some common interest who try to influence government decisions (p. 199)

specialization  when people, businesses, regions, and/or nations concentrate on goods and services that they can produce better than anyone else (p. 524)

specific*  clearly specified, precise, or explicit (p. 378)

specify*  to mention exactly or clearly (p. 137)

spoils system  rewarding people with government jobs on the basis of their political support (p. 230)

standard of living  the material well-being of an individual, group, or nation measured by how well their necessities and luxuries are satisfied (p. 518)

standing committee  permanent committee that continues work from session to session in its Congress (p. 143)

standing vote  in Congress, when members stand to be counted for a vote on a bill (p. 202)

stare decisis  the practice of using earlier judicial rulings as a basis for deciding cases (pp. 257, 436)

status*  a position or rank (p. 547)

statute  a law written by a legislative branch (pp. 378, 429)

stock  ownership share of a corporation (pp. 557, 604)
stockholder  an individual who has invested in a corporation and owns some of its stock (p. 604)

stress* to place special importance or emphasis on something (p. 273)

strike  when workers deliberately stop working in order to force an employer to give in to their demands (p. 612)

submit* to present for review or decision (p. 246)

subsidize to aid or promote with money (p. 684)

subsidy a government payment to an individual, business, or group in exchange for certain actions (p. 585)

substitute a competing product that consumers can use in place of another (p. 575)

sufficient* to be adequate for a purpose (p. 456)

suffrage the right to vote (pp. 135, 361)

summons a notice directing someone to appear in court to answer a complaint or a charge (p. 450)

supplement* something that supplies what is needed or makes an addition (p. 649)

supply the amount of goods and services that producers are able and willing to sell at various prices during a specified time period (p. 581)

supply curve upward-sloping line that graphically shows the quantities supplied at each possible price (p. 583)

supply elasticity responsiveness of quantity supplied to a change in price (p. 586)

supply schedule table showing quantities supplied at different possible prices (p. 581)

surplus situation in which quantity supplied is greater than quantity demanded; situation in which government spends less than it collects in revenues (pp. 588, 688)

survey* to gather information about, as in a poll (p. 323)

survive* to continue to exist (p. 648)

stockholder/accionista  una persona que ha invertido en una corporación y es propietaria de parte de sus acciones (pág. 604)

stress/hincapié* dar especial importancia o poner énfasis en algo (pág. 273)

strike/huelga cuando los trabajadores dejan de trabajar deliberadamente para obligar a su empleador a satisfacer sus demandas (pág. 612)

submit/presentar* enviar para revisión o decisión (pág. 246)

subsidize/subvencionar  ayudar o promover con dinero (pág. 684)

subsidy/subvención un pago del gobierno a una persona, un negocio o un grupo a cambio de ciertas acciones (pág. 585)

substitute/sustituto un producto de la competencia que los consumidores pueden usar en lugar de otro (pág. 575)

sufficient/suficiente* ser adecuado para un propósito (pág. 456)

suffrage/sufragio el derecho al voto (págs. 135, 361)

summons/requerimiento judicial un aviso que indica a una persona que debe comparecer ante un tribunal para dar respuesta a una queja o a un cargo (pág. 450)

supplement/suplemento* algo que suministra lo que se necesita o que se añade a otra cosa (pág. 649)

supply/oferta la cantidad de bienes y servicios que los productores son capaces y están dispuestos a vender a diferentes precios durante un tiempo específico (pág. 581)

supply curve/curva de oferta línea en aumento que muestra gráficamente las cantidades ofertadas a cada precio posible (pág. 583)

supply elasticity/elasticidad de oferta respuesta de la cantidad ofertada a un cambio en el precio (pág. 586)

supply schedule/tabla de oferta tabla que muestra las cantidades ofertadas a los diferentes precios posibles (pág. 581)

surplus/excedente situación en la que la cantidad ofertada es mayor que la cantidad demandada; situación en la que el gobierno gasta menos de lo que recauda en ingresos (págs. 588, 688)

survey/sondear* reunir información sobre, como en una encuesta (pág. 323)

survive/sobrevivir* continuar existiendo (pág. 648)
target* a goal or aim (p. 223)
tariff a customs duty; a tax on an imported good (p. 708)
technique* procedures or methods by which something is done (p. 611)
technology the methods or processes used to make goods and services (p. 585)
terrorism the use of violence by groups against civilians to achieve a political goal (p. 23)
testimony the statement a witness makes under oath (p. 457)
third party a party that challenges the two major parties (p. 274)
Three-fifths Compromise agreement providing that enslaved persons would count as three-fifths of other persons in determining representation in Congress (p. 75)
Tidewater areas of low, flat plains near the seacoast of Virginia and North Carolina (p. 46)
tolerance respecting and accepting others, regardless of their beliefs, practices, or differences (p. 154)
toleration acceptance of other groups, such as religious groups (p. 41)
torts wrongful acts for which an injured party has the right to sue (p. 433)
totalitarian a system in which government control extends to almost all aspects of people’s lives (p. 26)
trade deficit situation in which the value of the products imported by a country exceeds the value of its exports (p. 713)
trade sanction an effort to punish another nation by imposing trade barriers (p. 223)
tradition* a way of thinking or acting that is long established (p. 427)
**traditional economy**
an economic system in which the decisions of what, how, and for whom to produce are based on custom or habit (p. 724)

**transparency**
process of making business deals more visible to everyone (p. 617)

**treaty**
a formal agreement between the governments of two or more countries (p. 222)

**triangular trade**
pattern of trade that developed in colonial times among the Americas, Africa, and Europe (p. 43)

**tribunal**
courts established by the UN to hear cases of violations of international human rights laws (p. 745)

**two-party system**
a system of government in which two parties compete for power (p. 273)

**ultimate**
the most basic or final (p. 293)

**unanimous opinion**
the Supreme Court rules on a case in which all justices agree on the ruling (p. 256)

**unemployment rate**
the percentage of people in the civilian labor force who are not working but are looking for jobs (p. 640)

**unicameral**
one-house legislature (p. 351)

**uniform**
consistent or unvarying (p. 319)

**utility**
the amount of satisfaction one gets from a good or service (p. 570)

**utilize**
to make use of (p. 684)

**value**
the general principles or beliefs people use to make judgments and decisions (p. 11)

**version**
a particular form or type (p. 473)

**veto**
refusal to sign a bill or resolution (p. 202)

**traditional economy/economía tradicional**
un sistema económico en el que las decisiones sobre qué, cómo y para quién producir se basan en costumbres o hábitos (pág. 724)

**transparency/transparencia**
proceso mediante el que los negocios se hacen más visibles para todos (pág. 617)

**treaty/tratado**
un acuerdo formal entre los gobiernos de dos o más países (pág. 222)

**triangular trade/comercio triangular**
patrón de comercio que se desarrolló en la época colonial entre las Américas, África y Europa (pág. 43)

**tribunal/tribunal**
corte establecida por las Naciones Unidas para atender casos internacionales de violaciones a las leyes de derechos humanos (pág. 745)

**two-party system/sistema bipartita**
un sistema de gobierno en el que dos partidos compiten por el poder (pág. 273)

**ultimate/primordial, final**
el más básico o en el último lugar (pág. 293)

**unanimous opinion/opinión unánime**
la Suprema Corte dictamina en un caso en el que todos los jueces acuerdan en el fallo (pág. 256)

**unemployment rate/tasa de desempleo**
el porcentaje de personas en la fuerza laboral civil que no trabajan pero que buscan un empleo (pág. 640)

**unicameral/unicameral**
cuerpo legislativo de una cámara (pág. 351)

**uniform/uniforme**
consistente o sin variación (pág. 319)

**utility/utilidad**
la cantidad de satisfacción que se obtiene de un bien o servicio (pág. 570)

**utilize/utilizar**
hacer uso de (pág. 684)

**value/valor**
principio o creencia general que las personas utilizan para emitir juicios y tomar decisiones (pág. 11)

**version/versión**
una forma o un tipo particular de otra ya existente (pág. 473)

**veto/veto**
negativa de firmar un proyecto de ley o una resolución (pág. 202)
violate

violate* to fail to keep or to break, as in a law (p. 134)

voice vote a voting method in which those in favor say “Yea” and those against say “No” (p. 202)

voluntary exchange the act of buyers and sellers freely and willingly engaging in market transactions (p. 530)

volunteerism the practice of offering your time and services to others without payment (p. 158)

wants things we would like to have, such as entertainment, vacations, and items that make life comfortable and enjoyable (p. 499)

ward several adjoining precincts making up a larger election unit (p. 281)

warranty the promise made by a manufacturer or a seller to repair or replace a product within a certain time period if it is faulty (p. 542)

Web site a “page” on the World Wide Web that may contain text, images, audio, and video (p. 471)

welfare the health, prosperity, and happiness of the members of a community (p. 158)

winner-take-all system a system in which the candidate who wins the popular vote in a state usually receives all of the state’s electoral votes (p. 303)

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) a program that provides help for nutrition and health care to low-income women, infants, and children up to age 5 (p. 648)

workfare programs that require welfare recipients to exchange some of their labor in return for benefits (p. 649)

World Wide Web operating within the Internet, it allows users to interact with the billions of documents stored on computers across the Net (p. 471)

writ of habeas corpus a court order that requires police to bring a prisoner to court to explain why they are holding the person (pp. 188, 436)

writ of habeas corpus/escrito de hábeas corpus una orden judicial que requiere que la policía lleve a un prisionero a un tribunal para explicar por qué retienen a la persona (págs. 188, 436)
absentee ballots

*The following abbreviations are used in the index: c = chart, crt = cartoon, d = diagrams, g = graph, m = map, p = photograph or picture; and q = quotes.

absentee ballots, p15
absentee voting, 297
absolute monarchy, 25
ACCIÓN International, 554
accused, protecting rights of, c127, 127–29, p438, 438–40
acid rain, 737
acquittal in criminal cases, 458
Adams, John: absence of, from Constitutional Convention, 72; appointment of judges by, 260, p260
administrative law, 434
admiralty law, 242
advertising: analyzing, c560; careful use of, 541; political, 307, 309; snob appeal in, c560; testimonial in c560; truth in, 635; unfinished claims in, c560; weasel words in, c560
affirmative action, 143
Afghanistan, 739; fight for rights in, 746–47; refugees in, p732–33; women in, p739
AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations), 333, 608, 610; Committee on Political Education, 298; on minimum wages, q614; solidarity, rally of, p332
African Americans: affirmative action and, 143; Brown decision and, 140, 141, c142, c258, 259; discrimination against, 140–43; Dred Scott case and, 144; extension of civil liberties to, 134; as immigrants, 9; Middle Passage and, 43, q43; religious beliefs of, 47; voting rights for, p133, p134, p296, 342
agency shop, 610
Agriculture, U.S. Department of, c227

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)
Albany Plan, 51
aliens, 16; illegal, 18–19; legal, 19; naturalization process for, 16, p16; nonresident, 19; oath of allegiance for, 16; resident, 19
Alito, Samuel, Jr., p243, 248, p249, 250
al-Qaeda, 476
Alterman, Eric, q331
ambassadors, appointing, 222–23
amending the Constitution, 82–83, c83. See also specific amendments
American Association for Retired Persons (AARP), 613
American Civil Liberties Union on Patriot Act, q125
American Conservative Union, 298
American Express, 618
American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), 613
American Medical Association, 333
American Online, 478
American Revolution: battles in, 54; calling of men to action in, 38, p38; women in, p55
American society, makeup of, crt12
American Stock Exchange, 644
Americans with Disabilities Act (1990), c142, 647
American’s Creed, 776
American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T), 633
America Votes National Day of Action, p6
AmeriCorps, 162
amnesty, 217
Anderson, John, c276
Andrews, T. Coleman, c276
Andrus, Ethel Percy, 322, p322
Anglican Church, desire to reform, 41
Annan, Kofi A., 742
annual percentage rate (APR), 547
Anthony, Susan B., 295, q342;
Nineteenth Amendment and, 136
Anti-Federalists, 78

antitrust laws, 633
antiwar protests, p316–17
AOL® Internet Services, 477
apartheid, 746
Appalachian Mountains, settlement of land west of, 52, 68–69
appeal: in civil cases, 451; in criminal case, 458
appeal jurisdiction, 244
appointment, presidential power of, 217
appropriations bills, 677
arbitration: in civil cases, 451; in labor relations, 611
Arches National Park, p20
archives, 471
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, drilling for oil in, 714
Argentina, Constitution of, 752
Aristotle, q7
armed forces, integration of, 216–17
Arnold, Maggie, 190, p190
arrangement, in criminal case, 456
arrest: in criminal case, 456; house, p453, 455
arrest warrant, 456
arson, p431, 432, 453
Articles of Confederation, 68–70; accomplishments of, 68–69; comparison with Constitution, c81; crisis and, 69–70; lack of court system in, 240; ratification of, 68; revising, 73; weaknesses of, 69, c69, 72
articles of partnerships, 602
Ashcroft v. American Civil Liberties Union, 482
Ashhe, Samuel, 392
Ashmore, Robert, q464
Asian tsunami, 738; raising money for victims of, 169
assembly, freedom of, p121, 123
Atlantic Beach, North Carolina, 419; incorporation, 419; q419
attorney general, 226
auditor: county, 386
authoritarian government, 25–26, 475; comparison with democracy, c25; population living under, q746
automatic stabilizers, 692
automobile loans, 547
Bacon, Nathaniel

Bacon, Nathaniel, 42
Bacon’s Rebellion, 42
bail, 129, 440
balanced budget, 688
balance of trade, p712, 712–13; favorable, 51; negative, 713; positive, 712–13
ballots, 296; absentee, 297; butterfly, 296, 314; paper, 315; punchcard, 297; secret, 297; uniform, 315
bank(s): central, 660, 661, 668; checking accounts at, 555; commercial, 658; savings accounts at, 555, 556, c556; state-chartered, 668
Bankers Life, 169
banking: changes in, 668–69; phishing and, 479, g479
banking services, 667, p667; accepting deposits in, 667; making loans, 667
Bank of the United States (1791), 668
bankruptcy, 549
Baptists, influence of, 42
Barletta, Louis, 444
bartering, p657
Bartlett, Josiah, signing of Declaration of Independence, 66
Bath, North Carolina, 356
Bayard v. Singleton, 392
Beals, Melba Patrillo, 139, p139
bear market, 644
bench trial, 439, 457
benefit, marginal, 508
Bergland, David, c276
Berkeley, William, 42
Bernanke, Ben, 660, p660
Bethel School District v. Fraser, 132
Bethesda House, 691
Better Business Bureau (BBB), 540
Betts v. Brady, 459
bicameral legislatures, 67, 177–80, 351
bigfeet.com, 520, p520
bill of attainder, 188, 436, 698
Bill of Rights, 12, 49, 78, 121, 118, 121, 188; English, 34, 67; foundations of, c87; and North Carolina, 353. See also specific amendments
biodiesel fuel, 630
Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (2002), 309
Black, Hugo, 132, 459, q459
bloggers at Democratic National Convention, p470
blogs, political, 472–73
blog speech, punishment of students for, 464, q464
Blount, William, 353, p355
Bolten, Josh, 696
bonds, 558; government, 688
Border Patrol, U.S., 19
border security, p18
borrower, 547; responsibilities as, 549
Boston, settlement of, 39, p39
Boston Massacre, 53
Boston Tea Party, 53
Boxer, Barbara, p180
boycotts, 52, 54, 612
Brendenburg v. Ohio, c258
Breyer, Stephen, p249
British East India Company, 53
Brokaw, Tom, 331
Brookings Institution, 471
Brooks, Hughston, 14, p14
Brown, Charlotte Hawkins, 366
Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, 140, 141, c142, c258, 259, 365
Buckley v. Valeo, 308
budget: balanced, 688; basic terminology for, 545–46; categories in, 546; defined, 545; making, p545, 546, 550–51; role of government in, 22
budget deficit, 546, 688, g690
budget surplus, 546, 688, g690
Buffett, Susan T., 168
Buffett, Warren, 168
bull market, 644
bureaucracies, 157; federal, 228–30; foreign policy and, 221
Burgesses, House of, 36
burglary, 432, 453
Burke, Dick, 591, p591
Burnaby, Andrew, 47, q47
Bush, Barbara, 224; visit with troops, p224
Bush, George H. W.: official role of, p209; philanthropy and, 169; public opinion of, g320; as vice president, 213; visit with troops, p224
campaign finance reform movement
Bush, George W., p206–7, 228; appointment of Chao as Secretary of Labor, 634; challenge issued by, q158; debates with Kerry, John, 318; defense spending under, 680; in election of 2000, 296, 314; executive travel by, p212; federal deficit under, 696; foreign policy under, 222, p222; invasion of Iraq, 223; with new American citizens, p16; public opinion of, g320; at Republican national convention, p208, p278; requests for NSA eavesdrops, 478; response to terrorist attacks, 25; signing of Patriot Act, 125; on United Nations, q740; on War against Terror, q748
Bush, Laura: as first lady, 228; at Republican national convention, p208
Bush v. Gore, 257, c258
business: activity of, c640–41; interest rates and, 665; responsibilities to community, 618; responsibilities to consumers, 617; responsibilities to employees, 617; responsibilities to owners, 617; roles of, 616
business cycle, 638, g638, 639; unemployment and, g642
business fluctuations, 639–42
business organization: corporations as, 604–6; forms of, g601; nonprofit institutions as, 606; partnerships as, p602, 602–3; proprietorships as, 601
business sector, 522, d522
butterfly ballot, 296, 314
buying decisions, 562; making, 536, 543
Byrd, Robert, 264, q264
campaign finance reform movement
INDEX

cabinet, 226–27; responsibilities of, 226–27, c227
California’s Retired Teachers Association, 322
Calvert, George, 42
Cambodia, UN activities in, 741
campaign committees, 280
campaign finance reform movement, c282
INDEX

Camp David

Camp David, 212
Camp Pendleton, p184
candidates: campaigning for, 284; nomination of, 280, 283–84; unaffiliated, 284

canon law, 428
canvassing, 306
capital: as factor of production, 517; financial, 601, 604; human, 525
capital goods, 517, 519, 642
capitalism, 500, 528–53; central principles of, 622; competition in, 530, p530; economic freedom in, 529; history of, 531; markets in, 528–29; private property rights in, 529; profit motive in, 530; success of, 514; voluntary exchange in, 530
Capitol, U.S., p174–75, 177
Cardozo, Benjamin, q259
Carlos, King Juan, p214
Carnegie, Andrew, 168
Carnegie Corporation, 168
Carolina, settlement of, 39–40, m40, 42
Carter, Jimmy: official role of, p209; public opinion of, g320
Carter, Rosalyn, 224
casework, 195
Castro, Fidel, 26
Catt, Carrie Chapman, 295, p295
Catt, George, 295
caucuses, 279
caveat emptor, 540
censorship, 122–23; right of public library over Internet information, 189
census, 179
Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), c632
Center for Media and Public Affairs, 331
central banks, 660, 661, 668
Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), 225
certificates of deposit, 556, c556, 667
Chamber of Commerce, U.S., 333
Chao, Elaine, 634, p634
Chapman, Leo, 295
character assassinations, 264
charitable organizations, 160, 168–69
Charles, Prince of Great Britain, 219, p219
Charles II, King of England, 39

Charleston, South Carolina, growth of, 46

charter, 36, 604

Charter of Carolina (1663), 351, 356

Chávez, César Estrada, 611, p611

checking accounts, 555, 667; interest on, 555

checks: clearing of, c670; life of, c670

checks and balances, 88, c88, 188

Cheney, Dick, 79; at Republican national convention, p208

Cheney, Lynne, 79, p79; at Republican national convention, p208

Chicago, Chinese New Year parade in, p11

Chicago Board of Trade, p637

Chief diplomat, presidential role as, 217

Chief Joseph, 295; I will fight no more, 775

Child Online Protection Act (COPA) (1998), 482

Children’s Defense Fund (CDF), 159

Children’s Internet Protection Act (2000), 485–86

Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act (1998), 477

Chimney Rock, p369

China, People’s Republic of: Communist Party in, 276; Internet in, 475, p476; movement away from command economy, 723; reunification of, in, 723, 724; with Hong Kong, 723, workers in Beijing, 734, p734

Chowan County Courthouse, 406, p406

Cinco de Mayo, p9
circular flowchart, c670
circular flow of economic activity, p521, 521–23, d522
citizen(s): duties of, p151, 151–52, c153; informing, 285, p285; involvement in community, p157, 157–58
citizen involvement: in charitable organizations, 160; in community, 159; in donating time and money, 158; in national service programs, 160, 162; in school-based programs, 160
citizenship: by birth, 15; defined, 7; holding of dual, 15; as life-long privilege, 17; for Native Americans, 16; oath of allegiance in, p4–5, 16; requirements for, 7; rights and duties of, 7; route to naturalized, for military recruits, 14, p14

Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. (USCIS), 16; border security and, 18
civic responsibilities, c153, 153–55
civics, 7
civil cases, 367; appeal in, 451; bringing suit in, 449, 450–51; complaint in, 450; defendants in, 449, 451; discovery in, 450; judge in, 451; plaintiffs in, 449, 450, 451; pretrial hearing in, 450–51; reasons for filing suit in, 449; settlement in, 450–51; summons in, 450; trial in, 451

civil laws, 431, 432–33, 446
civil liberties, 121, 124, 154; extension of, to African Americans, 134
civil rights, 365, loss of, on conviction of felony, 453
Civil Rights Act (1957), c142, c294
Civil Rights Act (1960), c294
Civil Rights Act (1964), 141, c142
Civil Service Reform Act (1883), 230
civil service system, 229, 285
Civil War Amendments, 134–35

Clark, Tom, q265
Clayton Act (1914), 633
Clayton’s Backyard Crew, 246–47

clement, Lillian Exum, 363, 377

Clinton, Bill, 228; budget surplus under, 696; diplomatic role of, p214; foreign policy role of, 223; impeachment of, 188; official role of, p209; philanthropy and, 169; public opinion of, g320

Clinton, Hillary, as first lady, 228
closed primary, 283, 284
closed shops, 610
cloture, 200
Code of Hammurabi, 427, q427, 428, 490, q490

Coercive Acts, 53
coins, 657
cold war, 747–48
collateral, 547
collective bargaining, 611
colonial government

colonial government, 37; ideas about, 48–49; influences on, 33–35

colonies, 36; dominant immigrant groups in, m42; education in, 47–48; family life in, 48; people of, 41–43; relations with Great Britain, 52–53; religious freedom in, 47; resistance by, 51–53; settlement of, 39–40, m40

colonists, reasons for immigration of, 41–42

command economies, p717, 717–18, 721; characteristics of, 717–18; Cuba as example of, 715, p715; failure of, 722–23; prices in, 592

commander in chief, presidential role as, 217, 223

Commerce, U.S. Department of, c227

commerce clause, 532, 698

commercial banks, 658. See also bank(s)

committees, congressional, c181, 181–82; action on bills, 199

common good, contributing to the, 154

common law, 34, c34, 429, 491

Common Sense (Paine), 54

Communications Decency Act (1996), 481

communism, 717–718, 721

Communist Party, 276

Communist Party USA, 275

community, 21; citizen involvement in, 157, 157–58; involvement of, 159; responsibilities of business to, 618

compact, 36

comparative advantage, 708

comparison shopping, p538, 541

competition: maintaining, 633–35; in market economies, 716

competitive markets, prices in, 592

complaints: in civil cases, 450; making fair, 542

complements, 576; changes in, 576

compound interest, 510

computerized voting, 315

computers, schoolchildren access to, q484

Concord, battle of, 54

concurrent jurisdiction, 242

concurrent powers, 89

concurring opinion, 256

confederation, 68; forming, 68

Confederation Congress, 68

Congress, U.S.: assistance to district or state, 196; budget work of, 677; campaign expenses for members of, 307; casework of, 195; committees of, c181, 181–82; committee staff for, 193; earmarking and, c195; joint session of, p117, p177; lawmaking by, 194, 197–200, c201, 202; leaders of, 180–81; legislative powers of, 185, c186; makeup of, 191; nonlegislative powers of, p187, 187–88; personal staff of, 192–93; versus the president, 221–22; privileges of, 192; profile of 109th, c200; qualifications for, 191; role of, in raising minimum wage, 614, q614; salary of, 192; seniority system in, 182; sessions of, 178; support services for, 193; terms of, 178; war powers of, 222. See also House of Representatives, U.S.; Senate, U.S.

Congressional Act (1924), c294

Congressional apportionment, m178–79

Congressional Budget Office (CBO), 193, 696

Congressional committees, staff of, 193

Congressional districts, 179

Connecticut: founding of, 39; settlement of, 37; m40

conservation, 738

constituents, 179

constitutions: comparing, 752–53; Fundamental Orders of Connecticut as America’s first written, 37

Constitution of North Carolina, 354, q354; 355–58, q354, q355, q356; amendment process, 357–58; checks and balances, 356; Declaration of Rights, 353, 355–56, q356; equal protection, 360, q360; limited government, 356; of 1776, 357; of 1868, 358; of 1875, 357; popular sovereignty 356; Preamble, 355, q355; rights of North Carolinians, 360, q360; separation of powers, 356

Constitution, U.S., 12, 49, 64, 94–117; amending, 82–83, c83; amendments to, 107–17; Article I (legislative branch), 80, 95–100, 184, 185, 188, 436; Article II (executive branch), 80–81, 100–103, 215, 303; Article III (judicial branch), 81, 103–4; Article IV (relationship between states and national government), 81, 86, 104–5; Article V (changing the constitution), 81, 105; Article VI (as law of the land), 81, 90, 105; Article VII (practical matters), 81, 106; bicentennial of, p71–72; coinage clause in, 698; commerce clause in, 532, 698; comparison with Articles of Confederation, c81; contract clauses in, 698; copyright clause in, 698; elastic clause in, 185; export clauses in, 698; interpreting, 83–84, 436; methods of becoming citizens in, 15; necessary and proper clause in, 83, 185, 650; North Carolina and, 353; Preamble in, 80, 95; present status of, 90; protections in, 436–37; ratification of, m77; reserved rights and powers in, 699; signers of, 106; supremacy clause in, 90

Constitution: Written in Sand or Etched in Stone?, 130

Constitutional Convention, 72–78, 177, 353; balancing viewpoints at, 77–78; decisions at, 73; delegates at, 72, c73; Great Compromise at, 75, 177; New Jersey Plan at, 75; other compromises at, 76; Three-Fifths Compromise, 75; Virginia Plan at, 74–75

constitutional law, c34, 434

Constitutional monarchy, 24

Constitution Day, celebrating, 79, p79

consumer(s), 539; confidence of, 659; protection of, p541; responsibilities of business to, 617

consumer bill of rights, 540

consumer cooperatives, 606

consumer credit, crt528

consumer goods, 517

consumerism, 540

consumer price index, 641–42

Consumer Product Safety Commission, 635
consumer responsibilities

consumer responsibilities, 541–42; buying strategies in, 541; making fair complaints, 542; reporting faulty product, 542; seeking help, 542
cost-benefit analysis, 506–7; variable, 507; total, 507; types of, 507–08; using, 508–9
Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), 225
counseling for youth offenders, p461
county courthouses, 281
county committees, 281
court, bringing cases to, in influencing public opinion, 334
courts of appeal, U.S., 244–45; announcing decision, 245; making decision, 245; precedents in, 245
craft unions, 609
Craven County Courthouse, Bern, NC, p446–47
credit, 547–49; benefits and drawbacks, 548–49; consumer, crt528; responsibilities as a borrower, 549; sources of, 547–48; terminology for, 547
credit cards, 547–48; methods of paying, c548; pre-approved offers for, p547
credit rating, 548
credit unions, 658
crime(s): defined, 453; loss of citizenship, for punishment, 17; penal code for, 453; penalties for, 453–55; against property, 432; regional rates of, m454, g454; sentencing for, 455–56; types of, 453
criminal cases, 453–55; appeal in, 458; arraignment in, 456; arrest

darknets, 484
data warehouses, 477
Davidson, North Carolina, p359
deaht penalty, 129, 440; Gideon v. Wainwright and, 459
debit cards, 556
debt, 688; interest on, 680
decision making: on buying, 536, 543, 562; economic, 504, curt505; on saving, 554, p554; in Supreme Court, U.S., 256–59; in U.S. courts of appeal, 245
Declaration of Independence, 4, 12, 50, 54, 55–56, 437; democratic ideals in, q55–56; ideas expressed in, 67; popular sovereignty and, 86; signing of, 66, 67
Declaration of Intention, filing of, by alien, 16
Declaratory Act (1766), 52
defendants: in civil cases, 449, 450, 451; in criminal cases, 431
Defenders of Wildlife, q714
Defense, U.S. Department of, c227
Defarge v. Oregon, c258
Delaware, settlement of, 39
demand, 566, p569; changes in, 574–76; defined, 569; elasticity of, 577–78; factors affecting, 573–76; inelastic, 578; law of, 569; market, 570
demand curves, 569, 574; individual, g571; market, g571
demand schedule, 569; individual, c571; market, c571
democracy, 468; comparison with authoritarianism, c25; direct, 23; free flow of information in, 329; growth of, 745–46; Internet in promoting, 475; machinery of, 314–15; population living under, g746; representative, 24, 86; safeguarding, 747–48
Democracy in America (Tocqueville), 166
democratic government, 23–25
Democratic National Convention, p270–271; bloggers at, p470
Democratic Party, 273, c274; beliefs of, 277; national convention of, p270–71; origin of, 273; Web site for, 472
Democratic principles, c24, 24–25
Democratic-Republican Party, c274; leadership of, 273
denaturalization, 17
departation, 19, 190
deposits, bank acceptace of, 667
depreciation, 519
depression, 639
developing countries: economic characteristics of, 724, m725, c725; growing economic inequality with, g736, 736–37; growth and development in, 726; new technology for, 730–31, p730–31; problems facing, 724, 726
dictatorships, 26
Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) (1998), 483
diminishing marginal benefits, 509
diminishing marginal utility, 572
direct democracy, 23
direct primary, 275, 283
Disabled Sports USA, 150
discount rate, 664
discovery in civil cases, 450
discretionary fiscal policies, 692
discretionary income, 539
discretionary spending, 677
discrimination, 617; against African Americans, 140–43; income and, 647
disposable income, 539

dissenting opinion, 256
dissident groups, 475
district attorney: state, 426
district courts, U.S., 244
diversity of public opinion, 319
division of labor, 524–25
Dole, Elizabeth, q397
double jeopardy, 128, 438
Douglas, William O., 239
Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), 558, 643–44
down payment, 547
draft, 152
Dred Scott v. Sandford, 144, p144
drunk driving, 453
dual citizenship, 15
due process, 128, 437
due process clause: in Fifth Amendment, 128, 437, 699; in Fourteenth Amendment, 437, 459, 699
dumpster diving, 479, p479
Durst, Seymour, 687

earning power, education and, 526, 562
Earth Summit, 742
Easley, Michael, p383, q398, q399
East Timor, UN activities in, 741
e-commerce, taxing of, 485
economic activity, circular flow of, p521, 521–23, d522
economic freedom in capitalism, 529
economic growth: measuring, 638; promoting, 524–25
economic inequality: comparison of, 738–39; growing, g736, 736–37
economic interdependence, 525
economic interest groups, 333
economic leader, presidential role as, 218, 223
economic model, 500
economic peak, 638
economics: choices and, p499, 499–500; cost-benefit analysis in, g508, 508–9; costs and, 506–7; defined, 499; laissez-faire, 531; opportunities in, 496; oppor-
tunity cost and, 505; revenues and, 507–8; scarcity and, p498, 501–2; trade-offs in, p504, 504–5
economic systems, 500; command economies as, 592, p717, 717–18, 721–23; free enterprise as, 500, 528, 719, 726; market economy as, 716; mixed economies as, 719
economies: comparing, c722; service, 10; stock market and, 644; traditional, 724
Edelman, Marian Wright, 159, p159
Edenton Tea Party, 352
education: Brown decision and, 140, 141, c142, c258, 259; colonial, 47–48; earning power and, 526, 562; income and, 647, p647; local government spending on, 684–85; state government spending on, 684. See also schools
Education, U.S. Department of, 227
educational institutions, 13 Edwards, Jonathan, p47 egalitarianism, 48–49
e-government, 471–72
Eichman, United States v., 258
Eighteenth Amendment, 112, c135
Eighty Amendment, 129, 440
Eisenhower, Dwight D.: public opinion of, g320; on role of executive branch, 265, p265
elastic clause, 185
elastic demand, 577
elasticity of demand, 577–78
elasticity of supply, 586
elected officials, media coverage of, 328
election campaign, impact of the Internet on, 472–73
election day, movement of, 315
elections: of 1860, 274; of 1912, p272; of 2000, 265, 257, 296, 314; at-large, 380; general, 301; media and, 297; presidential, 301, 302–4, g303; primary, 283, 301; special, 301; types of, 301
Electoral College, 76, 87, 210, 301, 303; ideas for reform, 304; issues with, 304
electoral votes, states and, 302–4
electorate, 299
Electronic Communications Privacy Act (1996), 478
Eleventh Amendment, 108, c135
Ellery, William, signing of Declaration of Independence, 66
Emancipation Proclamation, 773
embargo, 223
embedded media, 328
Emerson, Ralph Waldo, 454
eminent domain, 128, q359
employees, responsibilities of business to, 617
Endo, Mitsuye, 239
endorsements, 306–7
Energy, U.S. Department of, c227
Engel v. Vitale, 258
English Bill of Rights, 34, 67
English language as source of unity, 12
English law, 429
Engraving, Bureau of, 656
Enlightenment, 33; ideas of, 35 entitlements, 684, q3689
entrepreneurs, 516, p516, 517
environmental destruction, 738
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 632
Equal Employment Opportunity Act (1972), 142
Equal Pay Act (1963), c142, 647
Equal Rights Amendment, 250
Equiano, Olaudah, 43, 443
equilibrium price, 589
equity law, 434
establishment clause, 121
European Union, 710
evidence, sufficient, 456
exchange rate, 712
exclusive jurisdiction, 242
executive agencies, 229
executive agreement, 222
executive branch: cabinet in, 226–27; checks and balances and, 88, 488; in Constitution, 80–81; foreign policy and, 219–23; job of the president, 214–18; Office of the President in, 209–13; organization of, 225; power of, 265, p265; presidential advisers and executive agencies in, 224–30. See also governors; presidents; state executive branch
Executive Office of the President, 225, c226
executive orders, 216
exit polls, 297
Ex parte Endo, q239
expatriation, 17

expectations, changes in, and demand, 575

expenditures: in federal budget, 679–80; of local government, g683, 684–85; of state government, g683, 684

exports, m709, c709

ex post facto laws, 188, 436, 698

expressed powers, 89, 185, c186

externalities, 631–32; dealing with, 631–32; in market economies, 716; negative, 632, 716; positive, 632

extremist groups, 476

factor markets, 521, d522

factors, 437

factors of production, 517, 708; capital as, 517; entrepreneurs as, 517; labor as, 517; natural resources as, 517

facts, distinguishing from opinion, 346–47

Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, 540

family, 13

family law, 433

family wealth, income and, 647

federal budget, p677; expenditures in, 679–80; preparation of, 677; revenues in, 678–79, g679

federal bureaucracy, 228–30; government workers in, 229–30; independent agencies in, 229

Federal Communications Commission (FCC), 229, 330

federal courts, 240, c245; judges in, 246–47; jurisdiction of, 240–42; officials in, 247; organization of, 243–47

federal deficit, g696, 696–97, g697, c697

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), 659, 669

Federal Election Campaign Act (1971), 308

Federal Election Commission, 308

federal grants and contracts, 196

Federalism, 77; principle of, 89–90

The Federalist, No. 10, 78; q78, 769; No. 51, q87

Federalist Party, c274; leadership of, 273

Federalists, 77–78

federal judges, 246–47; impeachment of, 247; selection of, 246–47; tenure of, 247

federal judicial circuits, 240, m241

Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), 661

Federal Regulatory Agencies, c632

Federal Reserve Banks, 661

Federal Reserve System, 637, 642, p661, 669; advisory councils, 661; Board of Governors in, 661; chair of, 660, p660; districts in, 661, m662; functions of, 663–65; monetary policy and, g664, 664–65; structure of, 661, m662, c662

fees, 658, 682

Feingold, Russell, 305, p305

Feinstein, Dianne, q195

federalism, 696, 696–97
distinguishing from opinion, 346–47

definitions, 273

Florida: election of 2000 in, p6, 257; Spanish control of, 40

Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FDA), c632, 635

food labels, p540

food stamps, 648

Ford, Gerald, 234; official role of, p209; presidential succession and, c211, 213; public opinion of, g320; on symbolic role of president, q215

Ford, Harold, Jr., p191

Ford, Henry, 169

Ford Foundation, 169

foreign aid, 223

foreign-born population, g8

foreign policy: bureaucracy and, 221; goals of, 220; role of president in, 221–23; p222; tools of, 222–23

foreign sector, d522, 523

Fortas, Abe, 132, q132

Fourteenth Amendment, 110–11, 134–35, c135, 144; due process clause of, 437, 459, 699; equal-protection clause in, 437

Fourth Amendment, 107, p126, 127–28, 438, 698; equal protection under the law, 140; online surveillance and, 478

France, relationship with Great Britain, 51–52

franking privilege, 192

Franklin, Benjamin: as delegate at Constitutional Convention, 72; goals for Albany Plan, 51; signing of Declaration of Independence, 66

Franklin, John Hope, q373, p373

freedom of assembly, p121, 123

Freedom of Information Act, 225

freedom of petition, p121, 123

freedom of religion, p121, 121–22, p122

freedom of speech, p121, 122, 124; freedom of the press, p121, 122–23, p123; Internet speech and, 481–85, c481; limits of, 124

First Amendment, 107, 120–24, 310, 329, 403; establishment clause in, 121; freedom of assembly, p121, 123; freedom of petition, p121, 123; freedom of religion, p121, 121–22, p122; freedom of speech, p121, 122, 124; freedom of the press, p121, 122–23, p123; Internet speech and, 481–85, c481; limits of, 124

First Continental Congress, 54

First Ladies, 228; roles of, 224, p224

fiscal policy, 641, 691–92; automatic stabilizers and, 691–92; discretionary, 692

fiscal year, 677

fixed costs, 506, p506

flag burning, amendment for, c437

flexible exchange rates, trade deficit and, 713

Florida: election of 2000 in, p6, 257; Spanish control of, 40

Food and Drug Administration (FDA), c632, 635

food stamps, 648

Freedom Riders, 141
free enterprise

free enterprise, 500, 528, 719, 726
free market, 622
free trade, 710, 726
French, settlement of, in U.S., 9
French and Indian War, 52
Frye, Henry, 361, 377, 388, p388
Fulton, Robert, 532
Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, 37
Furman v. Georgia, 440
Fusion Party, 274

Galveston, Texas: commission form of government in, 381; hurricane destruction in, 376, p376
Garfield, James, 230
gasoline: conservation of, 738; costs of, crit546
Gates, Bill, 168
Gates, Melinda, 168
Gates Foundation, 168, 169
Gatus, John, 157
General Accounting Office (GAO), 193
general elections, 301
general partnerships, 602
genocide, 745
George III, King of England, p33, 51, 52, 54, 55
Georgia, settlement of, 40
Germans, settlement of, in U.S., 9
gerrymander, 179
Gettysburg Address, 774
Gibbons v. Ogden, c258, 532
Gideon, Earl, 459, p459
Gideon v. Wainwright, 439, 459
Ginsburg, Ruth Bader, p248, p249
Gitlow v. New York, 135
global interdependence, 735, p735; economic, 732
globalization, 704, 742
Glorious Revolution, 33, 34
Goldberg, Bernard, 331, q331
Gonzales, Alberto R., 243, p243
goods, 517; capital, 517, 519, 642; consumer, 517; obtaining scarce, 707; prices of related, 575–76; private, 631; public, 631–32, p632
Google™, 477
Gore, Al: in election of 2000, 296, 314; as vice president, 228
government: authoritarian, 25–26; colonial traditions of self, 36–37; in command economies, 718; defined, 21; democratic, 23–25; fiscal policy and, 641; functions of, 21–22, 22; interest groups and, 334–35, crit335; levels of, 23; in maintaining competition, 633–35; outsourcing of jobs and, 636, p636; in providing public goods, 631–32; services provided by, p21; surveillance by, 477–78
governmental institutions, 13
government bonds, 688
government corporations, 229
government policies, supply and, 585
government sector, d522, 522–23
government workers, 229–30
Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (1999), 669
grand jury, 128, 438–39, 456
graphic organizers, 268–69
garbage political organization, 281
garbage Web sites, 473
Gratz v. Bollinger, 143
Great Awakening, 47, 48
Great Britain, 37; recognition of U.S. as independent nation, 56; relationship with France, 51–52; relations with colonies, 52–53; salutary policy by, 51
Great Compromise, 75, 177
Great Depression, 659, 669
Greek law, c34
Greensboro, North Carolina, 364, p365, 366, 367
Greenspan, Alan, crit663
“Greenville Eight”, 367
Grook, 483, 484
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 518–19, 638, 677; measuring, 518, c518; per capita, 716, 718, m718, 724; quantity versus quality, 519; real, 638, 639; uses of, 518; weaknesses of, 518–19
gun ownership, p129, 130

Haiti, workers from, p743
Halifax, settlement of, m40
Halifax Resolves, 352, 783
Hallinan, Vincent, c276

Hammer, Alexander, 531; as attorney in Zenger case, 123; as author of The Federalist, 78; as leader of Federalist party, 273; as Secretary of the Treasury, 650; on The Wealth of Nations, 531
Hammer, 428
Han, Young, p85
Hancock, John, signing of Declaration of Independence, 66
Hand, Learned, 166–67
Harris, Kamala, p426
Harrison, William Henry, as first president to die in office, 84, 212
Hartford, settlement of, m40
Harvard (college), 47
Hass, Eric, c276
Hatch, Orrin, on Patriot Act, q125
Hayek, Friedrich, 622
Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier, 132, 325, 482
Hazlitt, Henry, 622
Head Start, 646, p646
Health and Human Services, U.S. Department of, c227
hearing-impaired students, p266–67
hearing in criminal case, 456
Helms, Jesse, q360, p360
Help America Vote Act (2002), 292
Henderson, Barbara, 362
Henry, Patrick, absence of, from Constitutional Convention, 72
Heritage Foundation, 471
Herman, Brian, q464
Hernandez, Joseph Marion, 194
Hewes, Joseph, 352
Hillsborough Convention, 353
Hinojosa, Maria, 120, p120
Hitler, Adolf, 26
Hobbes, Thomas, 21
Hobgood, F.P., 362
Hodges, Luther, 366
Hoke v. State, 393
Holt, Torry, q360, p360
Homeland Security Act, U.S. Department of, 226, c227
Homeland Security Act (2002), 226
Hong Kong, reunification with China, 723
Hong Kong Stock Exchange, 706, p706
Hooker, Thomas, 42
Hooper, William

Hooper, William, 352
Hopkins, Johns, 168
house arrest, 455; monitoring of individuals on, p453
House of Burgesses, 36
House of Burgesses, North Carolina, 351
House of Representatives, U.S., 179–80; congressional districts and, 179; leaders of, 180–81; powers of, 187; qualification for, 191; standing committees of, c181
Hughes, Charles Evans, q265
human capital, 525
human rights, 744; protection of, 744, 745; standards for, 744–45; working for, 745
hung jury, 458
Hunt, James B., 384, p385
Hurricane Katrina, 498; volunteering of help following, c1158
Hurricane Rita, 498
Hussein, Saddam, 26; removal of, 223; execution of, 26
hybrid vehicles, 503, p503
Hyman, John Adams, 361

identity theft, protecting yourself against, 479, q479
ideological parties, 275
illegal aliens, 18–19
image molding, 307
immigrants: African Americans as, 9; origin of, 8; political machines and, 282; rally for rights of, p118–19; religious diversity of, 9–10; restrictions on number entering U.S., 18
immigration: early, 9; new laws on, g444, 444–45, p445, m446; reasons for colonists, 41–42; shift in, 9; in 2004, m10
Immigration Act (1990), 18
impeachment, 83, 187–88; of Clinton, Bill, 188; of federal judges, 247; of Johnson, Andrew, 188; of state judges, 369
implied powers, 83–84, 185, c186, 650
imports, m709, c709
impulse buying, 560–61

income: changes in, and demand, 575; discretionary, 539; discrimination and, 647; disposable, 539; education and, 647, p647; family wealth and, 647
income assistance, 649
income inequality, 647
income security, 679
income taxes, 682; progressive, 649, 692
indentured servants, 42, 43
Indians, 36
independent candidates, 229
independent agencies, 229
independent candidates, 275
Independent Party, 274
India Constitution, 753
Indian Citizenship Act (1924), 342
indictment: in criminal case, 456; Fifth Amendment and, 128
individual rights, 436–37
industrial unions, 578
inelastic demand, 578
inferences, making, 626–27
inflation, 641; value of money and, 642
information, summarizing, 268–69
initiatives, 275, 301
injunctions, 613, 633
inmates, receipt of GED by, 452, p452
institutions, 13; educational, 13; governmental, 13; religious, 13; social, 13
intellectual property, 482–84
intensive supervision, 455
interdependence, economic, 525
interest: compound, 510; on debt, 680; earning, 554; paying, on national debt, 689; simple, 510
interest groups: economic, 333; government and, 334–35, c1335; pros and cons of, 337; protests by, p332; public opinion and, 321, 334; regulating, 337; techniques used by, 336–37; types of, 333–34
interest rates: business and, 665; monetary policy and, c664
international governmental revenues, 682
Interior, U.S. Department of, c227
International Criminal Tribunal Court, 745
internationalism, 740
international trade: balance of trade in, p712, 712–13; exports in, m709, c709; financing, 712–13; imports in, m709, c709;

Jefferson, Thomas

Jefferson, Thomas, 53, p53; presidential role in, 223; quotas in, 708; reasons for, 707–8; restrictions on, 708; tariffs on, 708; trade agreements in, 710, m711; trade deficit in, c7170; U.S. and, 735
Internet, 468, 471, p471; access at school, 476; censorship rights of public library over information, 189; e-government and, 471–72; extremist groups and, 476; group action online and, 472; intellectual property and, 482–84; laws on use of, c1747; as necessity, p475, 475–76; parental review and, 486; political blogs and, 472–73; political parties and, 472; privacy rights and, 477–78; regulating, 480–86; restricting access to, 475; at school, 485–86, p486; shopping on, 338, p338; speech and, 481–85. c1481; taxing of e-commerce and, 485; use of, 471
interns, congressional, 193
Intolerable Acts, 54
investments, 557–58; bonds as, 558; mutual funds as, 558; stocks as, 557, p557
Iraq: Constitution of, 753; invasion of, 223; oil exports to U.S., 596; UN activities in, 741
Iraq War, embedded journalists in, 328
issues: voting on, 301

Jackson, Andrew, Supreme Court and, 253
James I, King of England, 36
James II, King of England, 33
Jamestown, settlement of, 36, 37, m40
Japanese Americans, internment of, in World War II, 238
Jay, John, as author of The Federalist, 78

858 Index
Jennings, Peter

on role of government, q699; on The Wealth of Nations, 531
Jennings, Peter, 331
Jim Crow laws, 140
jobs: creation of, 708; interviews for, 607; outsourcing, 636, q636; tomorrow’s, 720, c720
John, King of England, 33
Johnson, Andrew: Johnson, Lyndon B., Johnson, Lady Bird, 224
John, King
Junior Statesman of America
Judiciary Act (1789), 240, 249
jurisdiction: judicial branch: checks and balances and, 88, c88; in Constitution, 81, 246; federal courts in, 240–47; Supreme Court in, 248–59
judicial review, q252, 252–53
Judiciary Act (1789), 240, 252, 260
Junior Statesman of America (JSA), 281
jurisdiction: appellate, 244; concurrent, 242; exclusive, 242; of federal courts, 240–42; original, 244, 249
jury, 152; grand, 128, 438–39, 456; hung, 458
jury trial, 457
Justice, U.S. Department of, c227; request for information on search engines, 478
justice of the peace, 461
juvenile delinquency, 461, 462; causes of, 461
juvenile justice system, 462–63; diversion or detention in, 462–63; neglect and delinquency in, 462; sentencing in, 463; Supreme Court rules in, 463; trial in, 463
K-9 searches, legality of, 126, p126
Kane, Tim, q614
Kennedy, Anthony, p249
Kennedy, Jacqueline, 224
Kennedy, John F., 44, p44; challenge issued by, q158; as first Catholic president, 209; Inaugural Address of, 160, 779; public opinion of, g320; signing of law by, p199
Kennedy, Ted, p192
Kerry, John: debates with Bush, George W., 318; political campaign of, 2004 National Democratic Convention, p270–71
King, Coretta Scott, 141; on peace march, p197
King, Martin Luther, Jr., 141, p141, p197, q342; “I Have a Dream” speech, 141, 780; Montgomery bus boycotts and, 141; Montgomery March and, 197, p296; peaceful protests under, 141; on peace march, p197
King, Stephen, 647
Kiwanis Club, 159
Klopfer v. North Carolina, 368, q368
Knight, James, 486
Kolbert, Tom, 126, p126
Kosovo, UN activities in, 741
Kucinich, Dennis, p283

labor: division of, 524–25; as factor of production, 517
Labor, U.S. Department of, c227
labor force, 649
labor-management conflict, 612–13
Labor Statistics, Bureau of, 720
labor unions, 609
La Huelga, 611
laissez-faire economics, 531
land ordinance, p68
larceny, 432
Latin Americans, as immigrants, 9
LaVine v. Blaine School District, 464
law(s), 434; administrative, 434; characteristics of good, 427; civil, 431, 432–33; constitutional, 434; criminal, 431–32; enforcement of, p438; family, 433; functions of, 427; history of, c428, 428–29; lemon, 183, 183, 183, 183; obeying, 151; public, 431; sources of American, c34; statutory law, p433; tort, 433. See also specific laws
lawmaking, role of Congress in, 194, 197–200, c201, 202
law of demand, 569, c571
law of supply, 581, c582
lawsuit, 432–33
League of Women Voters, 295, 298, 334
Leandro v. State of North Carolina, 393, 399
Learn and Earn, North Carolina schools, 398–99, g398
legal aliens, 19
legal responsibilities, 437
legislative actions in interpretation of Constitution, 83–84
legislative bills, 198–202; committee action on, 199, c201; conference action on, c201; debating, 199–200; drafting, 193; floor action on, 199–200, c201, 202; pigeonholing, 199; presidential action on, p199, 202, 210; private, 198; public, 198
legislative branch: checks and balances and, 88, c88; in Constitution, 80. See also Congress, U.S.; state legislatures
legislative leaders, presidential role as, 217–18
legislatures, 33; bicameral, 67, 177–80, 358; early, 37; political party leaders in, 285; state, 67
lemon law, 183, p183, c183
lender, 547
Lewis, John, on renewal of Voting Rights Act, q343
Lewis, Helen Morris, 372–73
Lexington, Battle of, 54
liability: of corporations, 605; for proprietorships, 601
libel, 124, 330, 433
Libertarian Party, 275
liberty, versus security, c886
Liberty Bell, 66, p66
Library of Congress, 193
Lieberman, Joseph, 397
Lightner, Candy, 397
limited partnerships, 602
Lincoln, Abraham: as Father of the Constitution, 717–18; Constitutional Convention, 72; Inaugural Address of, q13; presidential succession and, q260; notekeeping by, at Constitutional Convention, 73, 74
Madsen, Tony, p319
magistrates, 247
Magna Carta, 33, 67, 87, 768
majority opinion, 256, 284
majority party, 180
majority rule, 25, 502
malice, 330
mandatory sentencing, 455
mandatory spending, 677
Mandel, Michael J., q650
Manning, Judge Howard, 399
manslaughter, 453
Manzanar War Relocation Center, Japanese children interned at, p238
Mapp v. Ohio, 438
Marbury, William, 260
Marbury v. Madison, 252, c258, 260, p260
marginal benefits, 508; diminishing, 509
marginal costs, 507
marginal revenue, 507
marginal utility, 570, 572; diminishing, 572
maritime laws, 242
market activities, role of government in regulating, 634–35
market demand, 570; changes in, 574
market demand curve, q571
market economies, 716, 721; basis for, 654; characteristics of, 716; movement of Russia toward, 723
market forces, 589
markets, 521; in capitalism, 528–29; factor, 521, d522; prices and, 588–89; product, 522
market supply, 584
Marshall, Alfred, 623
Marshall, John, 260, q260, q532, q650; as Chief Justice, 252, 253, 532; judicial review and, q252
Marshall, Thurgood, 251, 254, p254
Marshall Plan, 223
marshals, U.S., 247
Marx, Karl, 717–18
Mary II, Queen of England, 33
Maryland, settlement of, 42
minimum wage
Mason, George, as delegate at Constitutional Convention, 74, q74
Massachusetts Bay Colony, settlement of, 39
Massachusetts Body of Liberties, 49
Mayflower, 36
Mayflower Compact, p35, 36, 37, 769
McCain, John, 305, p305
McCain-Feingold Act, 305, 309, 310
McCarthy, Eugene, q276
McConnell v. Federal Election Commission, 309, 310
McCulloch v. Maryland, c258, 650
McDonald’s, 537, p537
Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, 352, 782
media: America’s use of, c329; candidate coverage by, 328; elected officials and, 328; elections and, 297; electronic, 327, p327; embedded, 328; national security and, 328; political bias of, 331; print, 327; protecting sources, 330; public agenda and, 327; public opinion and, 320, p321; regulating, 330; safeguards for, 329–30; types of, 327; watchdog role of, 326, p326, 328, p328
mediation: in civil cases, 450; in labor relations, 611
Medicaid, 679
Medicare, 678, 679
Memorial of the Cherokee Nation, 771
mercantilism, 51
Meredith, James, 559, p559
mergers, 633–34
merit system, 230
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer v. Grokster, 484
microeconomics, 500
Middle Colonies: agriculture in, 45; economy in, 45, m45; farming in, 45; religious dissenters in, 41; settlement of, 39
Middle Passage, 43, q43
migrant workers, 611
military service, p151, 152; registering for, 184; as route to naturalized citizenship for, 14, p14
minimum wage, 589; role of Congress in raising, 614, q614
minority party, 180
Miranda, Ernesto, 435, p435
Miranda rights, 456
Miranda v. Arizona, 438
Miranda warning, 435, c439
misdemeanors, 432, 453
Missouri Compromise, 144
mixed economies, 719
Model United Nations (MUN), 740
monarchy, 24, 33; absolute, 25;
constitutional, 24; population living under,
g746
monetary policy, 642, 664, 664–
65; effectiveness of, 665; tools of, 664
money, 657; hard, 308; soft, 308–9;
supply of, 664; types of, 657;
value of, and inflation, 642, 657
money market funds, 556, c556
monopolies, 633; natural, 634–35
monopolists, 622
Monroe Doctrine, 771
Montesquieu, Baron de, 35, 88
Montgomery March, in Alabama,
197, p296
monuments as primary sources,
491, p491
Morris, Gouverneur, 77
mortgage loan, 547
Motor Voter Act (1993), 295
Moussaoui, Zacarias, p239
MSN®, 478
multinationals, 742
multiparty systems, 276
municipal government in North
Carolina, 403–05, c408; incorpora-
tion, 404
music, file-sharing battles over,
483–84
Mussolini, Benito, 26
mutual funds, 558

N
Nader, Ralph, c276
Napoleonic Code, 429
NASDAQ, 644
National Aeronautics and Space
Administration (NASA), 229
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored
People (NAACP), 254, 333
National Banking Act (1863), 668,
669
national committee, 279

North Carolina: and the Constitutional Convention
National Constitution Center,
p64–65
national conventions, p278, 279,
302
national debt, 688, g690; impact
of, 689
National Debt Clock, 687, p687
national defense, spending on,
680
national government, 23; powers of,
c89
National Institutes of Health
(NIH), c632
National Labor Relations Board
(NLRB), 610
National Organization for
Women (NOW), 333
national political party organiza-
tion, 279–80, c280
National Republican Party, 273, c274
National Rifle Association
(NRA), 333
national security, 220; media and,
328
National Security Advisor, 225
National Security Agency (NSA),
eavesdropping by, 478
National Security Council (NSC),
225
national service programs, 160,
g161, c161, 162
National Voter Registration Act
(1993), c294, 295
nations, reasons for trade, 707–8
Native Americans, 8; citizenship
for, 16; cultural traditions of,
p7; land conflicts with, 42, 52;
tribal councils of, 21; voting
rights for, 342
naturalization, 15; process of, 16
naturalized citizenship, route to,
for military recruits, 14, p14
natural monopolies, 634–35
natural resources as factor of pro-
duction, 517
natural rights, 34
Navigation Acts, 51
Near v. Minnesota, c258
necessary and proper clause, 83,
185, 650
necessities, 578
needs, 499, p499
negative balance of trade, 713
negative externalities, 632, 716
negligence, 433
negligence lawsuit, 449
negotiations, 611–12
Negroponte, Nicholas, 730
Net Domestic Product (NDP), 519
New Amsterdam, English seizure
of, 39
New England colonies: economy
in, 45, m45; industry in, 45; reli-
gious dissenters in, 41; settle-
ment of, 39
New Hampshire: founding of, 39;
ratification of Constitution, 78;
state capitol in, p67; state consti-
tution in, 67
New Jersey: settlement of, 39
New Jersey Plan, 75
New Netherlands, settlement of,
39
newsgroups, 472
newspapers, freedom of the press
and, 122–23
New York City: colonial period
in, p41; growth of, 45; harbor
of, p51
New York Stock Exchange
(NYSE), 643, 644
New York Times Co. v. Sullivan,
330
Nineteenth Amendment, 112,
c135, 136, 167, c294, 295
Ninth Amendment, 108, 131
Nixon, Richard: presidential suc-
cession and, c211; public opin-
ion of, g320
no contest plea, 456
nomination of candidates, 280,
283–84
nonpartisan interest groups, 334
nonprofit institutions, 606
nonresident aliens, 19
Noriega, Manuel, 26
North American Free Trade
Agreement (NAFTA), 223, 710,
m711
North Atlantic Treaty
Organization (NATO), 222
North Carolina: and the
Constitutional Convention,
353; Hillsborough Convention,
353; Fayetteville Convention,
353; population change, c404;
province, 351; Provincial
Congress, 352; ratification of
U.S. Constitution, 353; right to
vote, 358, 360, 361, 362–63; seg-
regation, 361, 365; sit-in move-
ment, 364, p364, 367; voter
eligibility, 363; voter turnout,
North Carolina budget and finances

- g371; woman suffrage, 362–363, q372–73
- North Carolina budget and finances: local government, 414–15, g414, g419
- North Carolina budget and finances: state government, 411–13, q411, q412, q413
- North Carolina counties in 1775: m351
- North Carolina Declaration of Rights, 353, 355–56, q356; equal protection, 360, q360
- North Carolina economy, 382, q382
- North Carolina education, 398–99; g398, p399; college costs, c416; Éasley, Michael, 398–99, q398, q399; education timeline, 399; Gates, Bill and Melinda, 398; Leandro case, 393, 399; Learn and Earn, 398; reform efforts, 398; three R’s, 399
- North Carolina Equal Suffrage League, 362–63
- North Carolina executive branch, 383–87; cabinet, 385; Council of State, 386–87; governor, 384–87; lieutenant governor, 385–86, p386; organization, c395
- North Carolina judicial branch, 388–93; appellate courts, 391; Bayard v. Singleton, 392; civil cases, 389; court system, 389–90; district courts, 389; Leandro v. State of North Carolina, 393, 399; misdemeanors, 389; organization, c395; State v. Mann, 393; Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, 367, 394; superior courts, 389–90; supreme court, 391–93
- North Carolina juvenile justice, c390–91
- North Carolina legislative branch, 376–81, p376; division of powers, 377; elections, 380; how a bill becomes a law, c379; key legislation, 381; leadership, 380–81; legislative session, 381; organization, 380–81, c395; powers of the General Assembly, 378, c379; qualifications, 380; redistricting, 381; statutes, 378
- North Carolina local government, 402–05; c404; 406–09; c408; annexation, 404; councils of government, 407; county budgets, 409, 414–15, g414; county commissioners, 407–09; county departments, 408–09; county government, 405–09; county services, 408; elections, 405; home rule, 404; mayor, 405; municipal executives, 405; municipal government, 402–05; municipal services, 408
- Northwest Ordinance (1787), 69
- Northwest Territory, 69

Pilgrims

- pages, congressional, 193
- Paine, Thomas, 54
- paper ballots, 315
- pardon, 217
- parental review, Internet and, 486
- Paris, Treaty of (1783), 69
- Parker, Chief Justice Sarah, p389
- Parker, Judge John J., q357
- Parks, Rosa, c170, 141
- Parliament, 33, 34, 37, 67; acts of, 429; statutory neglect, policy of, 52
- parole, 455
- partnerships, p602, 602–3; articles of, 602; general, 602; limited, 602
- party whips, 180
- Patriot Act, privacy rights and, 125
- patriotism, sacrifice and, c129
- Paul, Ron, c276
- Peace Corps, 160, p160, c161, 162
- Pearsall Commission, 366
- peer resistance training, 432
- penal code, 453
- Pendleton Act (1883), 230
- Penn, John, 352
- Penn, William, 39
- Pennsylvania, settlement of, 39, m40, 42
- Pennsylvania Charter of Privileges, 49
- Pennsylvania Frame of Government, 49
- Peoples Party, 274
- Perales, Cesar, 444
- per capita GDP, 716, 718, m718; in developing countries, 724
- Perdue, Beverly, 385, p386
- Perot, H. Ross, 275, c276
- personal online journals, 472
- petition, 123, 284; freedom of, p121, 123
- Phelps, Julie, 38, p38
- Philadelphia: First Continental Congress in, 54; growth of, 45; Liberty Bell in, 66, p66; National Constitution Center in, p64–65; Second Continental Congress in, 54; settlement of, 39, m40
- phishing, 479, c479
- photographs as primary sources, p167, p265, p343, p373, p623, p699, p753
- pigeonholing, 199
- Pilgrims, 36, 41
product markets, 522
product-related changes, 575
product safety, 635
profit motive, 583–84
progressive income tax, 692
Progressive Party, 272, 275
progressive taxes, 678; income, 649
Prohibitionist Party, 275
prohibitions, 431
Project Hidden GEMS (Giving, Educating, Making Solutions), 648
propaganda, 307, 336; bandwagon, 336; endorsement, 336; glittering generality, 336; just plain folks, 336; home-calling, 336; transfer, 336; of extremist groups, 476
property, crimes against, 432
property tax, 682
proportional tax, 678
proprietary colony, 39
proprietorships, 601
prosecution, 453
public agenda, 327
public bills, 198
public education, North Carolina, 398–99
public employee unions, 613
public goods, 336
public interest groups, 334
public laws, 431
public library, censorship rights of, over Internet information, 189
public officials, public opinion and, 320
public opinion, 319–22; diversity of, 319; features of, 321–22; interest groups and, 321; measuring, 322–24; media and, 320, 321; pre-election approval ratings and, 320; public officials and, 321; role of, 319; sources of, 319–21
public opinion polls, 306, 323; problems with, 324; push, 324; random sampling in, 323; support for, 324; work of pollsters in, 323
public policy, 22
public safety, 23
public services, government provision of, 22
public works, 196
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, 444
Puerto Rico, 444
Pure Food and Drug Act (1906), 540
Puritans, 41–42, 45, 47
push polls, 324
Quakers, settlement of Pennsylvania, 39, 42
quantity demanded, change in, 576
Quartering Act, 52
real GDP, 638, 639
recall, 301; of products, 635
recessions, 639
Reed v. Reed, c258
referendum, 275
Reform Party, 275
refugees, 19, 738
regulatory boards and commissions, 229
regulatory change, 548
regressive taxes, 678–79
Regulators, 350, p350, q372
religion, freedom of, p121, 121–22, p122
religious dissenters, 41–42
religious diversity of immigrants, 9–10
religious institutions, 13
religious toleration, 41, 47
remanding the case, 245
Reno v. American Civil Liberties Union, 481
representative democracy, 24, 86
representative government, 36
repeal, 217
republic, 24
Republican Party, 274, c274; beliefs of, 277; National Convention of, p278; national convention of, p208; split of, by Progressive Party, 272; Web site for, 472
reserved powers, 89
reserve requirements, 665
resident aliens, 19
resources: cost of, and supply, 584; natural, 517
résumés, writing, 579
Revels, Hiram, 361
Rhode Island: decision not to attend Constitutional Convention, 72; founding of, 39; ratification of Constitution, 78; settlement of, 42
Rice, Condoleezza, 221, p221
rice, growth of, 46
right-to-work laws, 610, m610
Roberts, John G., Jr., p187, p236–37, p249, 250; view of court role, q249
Roberts, Gallatin, 362
Rockefeller, John D., 169, p633
Rockefeller, Nelson A., presidential succession and, 213
Rockefeller Foundation, 169
Roe v. Wade, c258
roll-call vote, 202
Roman law, c34, 428–29
Roosevelt, Eleanor, 224
Roosevelt, Franklin D.: creation of Executive Office, 225; on democracy, q747; presidential succession and, c211; public opinion and, q319; on role of government, q699; term of office and, 212; on voting, q153, 293
Roosevelt, Theodore: in election of 1912, p272; on role of executive branch, 265, p265
INDEX
Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana, 194, p194
Rothstein, Barbara Jacobs, q464
Rousseau, Jean-Jacques, 25, 35
royal colony, 39
Ruffin, Thomas, 393
Rule of 72, 558
rule of law, 87
Russian Federation Constitution, 752
Rwanda, genocide in, 745

Sage, Margaret Olivia Slocum, 168
Sage, Russell, Foundation, 168
Salem, witchcraft trials in, 42
sales taxes, 682; holiday, p681
salutary neglect, 51
Salzano, Frank, p306
San Francisco, p408; “Spare the Air” days in, 408
sanitation, local government spending on, 685
savings: decision making on, 554, p554; defined, 553; earning interest on, 554; rate of, g555; reasons for, 553–54; types of, 555–56
savings account, 555, c556, 667; interest on, 555
savings and loan associations (S&L), 658
savings and loan crisis, 669
Savings Bonds, U.S., c556
Scalia, Antonin, p249
scarce goods, obtaining, 707
scarcity, p498, 501–2
Schawb, Susan, p228
school-based programs, 160
schools: attending, 152; computer access and, g484; Internet access at, 476, 485–86, p486; limiting free speech in, 132, 325, 482. See also education
Schwarzenegger, Arnold, p290–91
Scott, Matt, 730
search warrants, 127–28, 438
seatbelts, laws requiring wearing, c449
Second Amendment, 107, 130
Second Bank of the United States, 668
Second Continental Congress, 54, 56, 67, 68
secret ballots, 297
security: government provision of, 22; versus liberty, ctt86
segregation, 140
seizures, 613
select and special committees, c181
self-government, colonial traditions of, 36–37
self-incrimination, 128
Senate, U.S., 180; Government Affairs Committee, 480; leaders of, 180–81; powers of, 187; qualification for, 191; standing committees of, c181; treaty approval by, 222
Senatorial courtesy, 246
Seneca Falls Declaration, 772
Senior Companions, 162
Senior Corps, c161, 162
seniority system in Congress, 182
sentencing: in criminal case, 454–55, 458; in juvenile justice system, 463; mandatory, 454
separate but equal doctrine, 258
separation of powers, 35, 88
September 11, 2001, terrorism attacks on, 681
service cooperatives, 606
service economy, 10
services, 517
Seventeenth Amendment, 111–12, c135, 136
Seventh Amendment, 131
sewage, local government spending on, 685
Sharp, Susie, q371
Shays, Daniel, 70
Shays’s Rebellion, 70
Sherman, Roger, 75
Sherman Antitrust Act (1890), 633
shipbuilding, 45
shock incarceration, 455
shortages, 589
Sierra Club, 333, 334
Sierra Leone, UN activities in, 741
simple interest, 510
single-issue parties, 275
Sixteenth Amendment, 111, c135
slander, 124
slave codes, 48
slavery, beginnings of, 43
slaves, counting of, in population, p75
slave trade, 9
Small Business Administration, 600
Smith, Adam, 531, 622, 726
Smith, Margaret Chase, 264, q264
Smith v. Allwright, c294
Snowe, Olympia, q195
social contract, 35, 56
The Social Contract, 35
social institutions, 13
socialism, 717, 718
Socialist Labor Party, 275
social responsibility, 618
Social Security, 678; privatization of, p676
soft money, 308–9
Somalia, UN activities in, 741
Sons of Liberty, 52
Souter, David, p248, p249
South Africa, fight for rights in, 746
Southern Colonies: agriculture in, 46, p46; economy in, m45, 46, p46; settlement of, 39; slavery in, 43
Soviet Union: collapse of, 722–23; end of domination, 748; satellites of, 747–48
Spaight, Richard Dobbs, 353
spam, controlling on Internet, ctt481
Spanish, settlement of, in Southwest, 8
Speaker of the House, 180
special assessments, 682
special elections, 301
special-interest groups, 199
specialization, 524–25, 708
speculation, 642
speech: freedom of, p121, 122, 124, 310, 329; Internet, 481–85. ctt481; limiting free, in schools, 132, 325, 482; punishment of students for blog, 464, q464
spenders, types of, 560–61
“The Spirit of Liberty” (Hand), 166–67
spoils system, 230
Stalin, Joseph, 26
Stamp Act Congress (1765), 52; repeal of, 52
Standard and Poor’s (S&P), 558, 643–44
Standard Oil Company, 633
standards of living, raising, 744
standing committees, 181, c181
standing vote
standing vote, 202
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady,
   Nineteenth Amendment and, 136
state decisis, 257, 436
“"Star-Spangled Banner,” 770
State, U.S. Department of, 227
state constitutions, 67
state court system, p367, 367–68;
   appellate courts, 368; general
   trial courts, 368; municipal
   courts, 368; organization of,
   367–68, c368; selection of
   judges, 369; supreme court, 368
state executive branch: depart-
   ments in, 365; governors in,
   p362, p363, 363–64, c364
state government, 23, 348; debt
   of, following Revolution, 70;
   expenditures of, 682, 684;
   revenues of, c89; state executive
   branch: expenditures of,
   682; state government:
   debt of, 67; state judicial branch.
   See state court system
state legislatures, 67
state lemon laws, 183, p183, c183
state lottery, North Carolina, 399
states: electoral votes and, 302–4;
   political party organization,
   280, c280
State v. Mann, 393
statutes, 429
statutory law, c34, p433, 434
Steel Authority of India Limited
   (SAIL), p704–5
Stevens, John Paul, p249, 310
stock exchanges, p643, 644
stockholders, 604
stock market, "supply and,
   demand", 644
stock market indexes, 643–44
stocks, 557, p557, 604; reasons for
   changes in prices of, 643–44
StreamCast Internetworks, 483
strikes, 612
Students Against Destructive
   Decisions (SADD), 432
Student Voting Rights, 85
subsidies, 585, 684
substitutes, 575–76, 577; changes
   in, 576
suffrage movement, 295
summarizing, 268–69
summons in civil cases, 450
Supplemental Security Income
   (SSI), 649
supply, 566; changes in, p583, c584,
   584–85; defined, 581; elasticity
   of, 586; law of, 581, c582; market,
   584
supply and demand, c588
supply curve, p582, 583
supply schedule, 581, c582
supremacy clause, 90
Supreme Court, U.S., 248–59;
   background of justices, 251;
   caseload of, 255, 255; court
docket for, 255; decision making
   in, 256–59; in interpretation of
   Constitution, 83; jurisdiction of,
   299; justices on role of, 265,
   p265; in juvenile justice system,
   463; limits on, 253; under
   Marshall, 252, 253, 532; opinion
   writing in, 256; oral argu-
   ments in, 256; organization and
duties, 250; powers of, 251–53;
   selection of cases, 256; selection
   of justices, 250; under Taney,
   144; written arguments in, 256
supreme Court, U.S. cases:
   Ashcroft v. American Civil
   Liberties Union, 482; Bayard v.
   Singleton, 392; Bethel School
   District v. Fraser, 132; Betts
   v. Brady, 459; Brandenburg v.
   Ohio, c258; Brown v. Board of
   Education of Topeka, Kansas,
   140, 141, c142, 258, 259; Buckley
   v. Valeo, 308; Bush v. Gore, 257,
c258; DeJonge v. Oregon, c258;
   Dred Scott v. Sandford, 144, p144;
   United States v. Eichman, c258;
   Endo, Ex parte, q239; Engel v.
   Vitale, c258; Furman v. Georgia,
   440; Gibbons v. Ogden, c258, 532;
   Gideon v. Wainwright, 439, 459;
   Gitlow v. New York, 135; Gratz
   v. Bollinger, 143; Hazelwood
   School District v. Kuhlmeier,
   132, 325, 482; Hoke v. State,
   393; Klopfer v. North Carolina,
   351; Mapp v. Ohio, c328; Marbury v.
   Madison, 252, c258, 260, p260;
   McConnell v. Federal Election
   Commission, 309, 310; McCulloch
   v. Maryland, c258, 650; Metro-
   Goldwyn-Mayer v. Grokster, 484;
   Miranda v. Arizona, 438; Near
   v. Minnesota, c258; New York
   Times Co. v. Sullivan, 330; Plessy
   v. Ferguson, 258, 259; Reed v.
   Reed, c258; Reno v. American
   Civil Liberties Union, 481; Roe v.
   Wade, c258; Smith v. Allwright,
c294; State v. Mann, 393; Swann
   v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of
   Education, 367, 394, q394; Tinker
   v. Des Moines School District,
   132, p132, 325; Worcester v.
   Georgia, 253
surplus, 588–89
Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg
   Board of Education, 367, 394,
   q394
Taliban, 746–47
Tammany Hall, 282
Taney, Roger B., 144, q144
tariffs, 708
tastes, changes in, and demand,
575
taxes: colonists resentment of
   British, 53; on e-commerce, 485;
   forms of, 678–79; income, 682;
   paying, 151–52; progressive,
   678; progressive income, 692;
   property, 682; proportional,
   678; regressive, 678–79; sales,
   682; sources of, 155; supply
   and, 584; uses of, 155
Tea Act, 53
Team Panda, 17
technology, supply and, 584
Templeton, John M., 168
Temporary Assistance for Needy
   Families (TANF), 649
Ten Commandments, 168
Third Amendment, 107, 130
third parties, 274–75; independent
   candidates and, 275; leading
   presidential candidates, c276;
   obstacles to, 275
Thirteenth Amendment, 110, 134,
c135
Thomas, Clarence, p248, p249
Three-Fifths Compromise, 75
Thurmond, Strom, c276
Tinker v. Des Moines School
   District, 132, p132, 325
tobacco, growth of, 46
Tocqueville, Alexis de, 162, 166
tolerance, 154
tort law, 433
torts, 433
total costs, 507
totalitarian governments, 26; popul-
ulation living under, g746
total revenue, 507
town meetings, 32, p32, 37,
Tryon Palace, 32, 37, 42
Tryon, William, 42
Tuesday Amendment, 109, c135
twelfth Amendment, 109, c135
trade: slave, 9; triangular, 43. See also international trade
trade agreements, 710
trade deficit, c135, 463; mock, 448,
457; in juvenile justice system,
cases, 451; criminal, 451; in
trade deficits, 439, 457; in civil
trials: bench, 439, 457; in civil
cases, 451; criminal, 451; in
criminal cases, 451, 457; jury,
457; in juvenile justice system,
463; mock, 448, p448; right to,
439
tria
trough, 43
Triumph of Liberty, 43
triumphs, 43
Tudor, 43
Tunisia, 43
tuners, 43
Tunisia, 43
twelve hour day, 43
two party systems, 273, 275
Tyler, John, assumption of powers
of president, 84, 212

unaffiliated candidates, 284
unanimous opinion, 256
unemployment, 640; benefits of,
649; business cycle and, g642;
rates of, 649
unicameral legislature, 351
unions, 608, p608, c135; arrange-
ments of, 610; craft or trade,
609; industrial, 609; local, 609;
national, 610; negotiations and,
611–12; public employee, 613;
trends in, g612; types of, 609–10
union shops, 610
United Nations: activities of, 741–
42; charter of, 740; goals of,
740; human rights and, 744–45;
or ganization of, c741; spread
democracy and liberty and,
745–46
United Nations’ Day, 740
United States: attorneys of, 247;
international trade and, 735
unit prices, calculating, 686
Universal Declaration of Human
Rights, 744–45
USA Freedom Corps, c161, 162
USA Patriot Act, online surveil-
ance and, 478
USS North Carolina, p345–46
utility: diminishing marginal, 572;
market, 570, 572

values, 11; basic American, 12;
shared, 12
Vance, Zebulon Baird, p385
vandalism, 432
variable costs, p506, 506–7
Ventura, Jesse, p275
verdict in criminal cases, 458
Veterans Affairs, U.S. Department
of, 226, c227
Veterans Day, celebration of, 14,
p14
veto, 202; pocket, 202

Vice President, 212, 228; as presi-
dent pro tempore, 180–81
Vietnam, economy of, 721, p721
Villaragosa, Antonio, p307
Virginia: conflict over land in, 42.
See also Jamestown
Virginia Company, 36
Virginia Plan, 74–75
voice vote, 202
volunteerism, p148–49, 156, p156,
158, g161, c161
voter registration, p6, 293, p293,
295
Voters’ Information Bulletin, 298
votes: counting, 297; importance
of, 298–99; recounting of, 301
voting: absentee, p15, 297; com-
puterized, 315; early restrictions
on, 293; on issues, 301; by mail,
315; making improvements in,
315; qualifications for, 293; rea-
sions for, 299; reasons for not,
299; as responsibility, 153; steps
in, 295–97
voting machines: electronic, 314;
lever, 315; optical scan, 314;
punch card, 315; types of,
296–97
voting rights, p290; for African
Americans, p133, p134, p296,
342; extension of, 342–43; for
Native Americans, 342; for
women, 342
Voting Rights Act (1965), 142,
c142, 143, 197, c294, 343
Voting Rights Act Amendments
(1970), c294
Voting Rights Act Amendments
(1975), c294
Voting Rights Act Amendments
(1982), c294
Voting Rights Act
Reauthorization and
Amendments Act (2006), c294
Voting Rights Language
Assistance Act (1992), c294

wages, cr1639
Wainwright, Louie, 459
Wainwright, William, p380
Walker, Madam C. J., 169
Wallace, George, c276
wants, 499, p499
war against terror, q748
wards

wards, 281
War Powers Resolution, 217
warrants: arrest, 456; search, 127–28, 438
warranty, 542
Washington, D.C., p170–71
Washington, George: cabinet of, 227; as delegate at Constitutional Convention, 72; Farewell Address of 1796, 273, 770; as first president, 209, 215, 650; as presiding officer at Constitutional Convention, 73; putdown of Whiskey Rebellion, 223; Shays’s Rebellion and, 70; term of office and, 212
Washington Business Week (WBW), 668, p668
water supply, local government spending on, 685
water use, projected, m737
The Wealth of Nations (Smith), 531
weasel words in advertising, c560
Web sites, 471; grassroots, 473
welfare, 158; programs of, 648–49
Wells-Barnett, Ida, 433–34
Whig party, c274; origin of, 273
Whiskey Rebellion, 223
White, Byron R., q325
White House Office, 225
Wi-Fi, 731
William and Mary, College of, 47–48
William III, King of England, 33
Williams, Roger, 42
Williamsburg, Virginia, capitol at, p36
Williamson, Hugh, 353
Wilmington, North Carolina, 352
Wilson, Woodrow: Fourteen Points, 776; on democracy, q747; proposing bills to Congress, 84
winner-take-all system, 210, 303, 304
women: in American Revolution, p55; lack of rights for married, 48; voting rights for, 136, 342
See also specific women
Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), 648–49
Worcester v. Georgia, 253
World Trade Organization (WTO), 223, 710, 721

Zweifel, John and Jan

World Wide Web, 471, 475. See also Internet
Wright, Matthew, p190
writ of certiorari, 256
writ of habeas corpus, 188, 436
writs of assistance, 52
Wyoming, voting rights for women in, 136

Yahoo®, 478; birth of, 483
Yang, Jerry, 483, p483
Yellowstone National Park, p198
YMCA Youth and Government mock trial program, 448, p448
York, Duke of, 39
Young, Don, q714
Youth Authority Juvenile boot camps, 460, p460
youth offenders, p460, 460–63; counseling for, p461

Zenger, John Peter, 123, p123, 433
Zweifel, John and Jan, model of White House, 234–35, p234–35
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