

United States History II Vocabulary Words

Begin USII

USII.2a
 Nineteenth century
 perceptions
 Great Plains
 technological advances
 challenging environments
 adapt
 flatlands
 eroded
 low rainfall
 dust storms
 treeless wasteland
 vast area
 inventions
 adaptations
 barbed wire
 steel plows
 dry farming
 sod houses
 beef cattle raising
 wheat farming
 windmills
 railroads

USII.2b

advances
 products
 markets
 manufacturing areas
 Clustered
 centers of population
 link
 copper
 lead
 ore deposits
 steel mills
 finished products
 national markets
 textile industry
 New England
 automobile industry
 steel industry

Pittsburgh
 Detroit

USII.2c

political region
 historically
 northeast
 southeast
 Midwest
 southwest
 rocky mountains
 pacific
 noncontiguous
 parallels
 latitude
 meridian
 longitude
 hemispheric
 location

USII.3a

opportunities
 technological advances
 transcontinental

USII.3b

immigration
 industrial growth
 challenges
 opportunities
 oppressive governments
 adventure
 specialized
 Pittsburgh
 meat packing
 Chicago
 rural
 urban areas
 mechanical
 telephone
 electricity
 Thomas Edison
 Alexander Graham Bell
 industrialization

urbanization
 tenements
 Hull House
 settlement houses
 Jane Addams
 political machines
 reservations
 Little Bighorn
 Chief Joseph
 discrimination
 ghettos

USII.3c

discrimination
 reconstruction
 characterized
 Booker T. Washington
 vocational education
 W. E. B. Du Bois

USII.3d

agricultural
 industrial nation
 big business
 captains of industry
 John D. Rockefeller
 Andrew Carnegie
 Henry Ford
 raw materials
 financial resources
 mechanization
 reaper

USII.3e

organized labor
 Progressive Movement
 child labor
 unions
 American Federation of Labor
 strikes
 Homestead Strike
 women's suffrage
 attained

Susan B. Anthony
 Temperance Movement
 18th Amendment

USII.4a

world power
 Spanish American War
 public opinion
 international affairs
 business interests
 rebels
 rising tensions
 U. S. S. Maine
 Havana Harbor
 Yellow Journalism
 possession
 Guam
 Puerto Rico

USII.4b

global superpower
 isolate
 Allies
 Central Powers
 neutral
 submarine warfare
 Lusitania
 formation
 League of Nations
 Peace-keeping organization

USII.5a

technology
 progress
 rural area
 twentieth century
 mobility
 transportation-related industries
 road construction
 suburban areas
 Wright brothers
 assembly line
 Henry Ford

Guglielmo Marconi
 David Sarnoff
 electrification
 labor-saving

USII.5b

speakeasies
 bootleggers
 smuggled
 Great Migration
 Scarce

USII.5c

Harlem Renaissance
 heritage
 cultural change
 Georgia O'Keeffe
 urban scenes
 literature
 Jazz Age
 John Steinbeck
 migrant workers
 Aaron Copland
 George Gershwin
 composers
 Jacob Lawrence
 chronicled
 great migration
 Langston Hughes
 Duke Ellington
 Louis Armstrong
 jazz composers
 Bessie Smith
 Blues singer

USII.5d

optimism
 Great Depression
 Franklin Roosevelt
 New Deal
 overspeculated
 Federal Reserve
 collapse

United States History II Vocabulary Words

high tariffs
strangled international trade
banks failed
businesses failed
Social Security
Federal work programs
environmental improvement
farm assistance programs

USII.6a

World War I
Fascism
World War II
political instability
devastation
inflation
political philosophy
dictator
Adolf Hitler
Benito Mussolini
Hideki Tojo
Axis Powers
Allies
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Harry S. Truman
Winston Churchill
Joseph Stalin
Isolationism
legacy
economic aid
rising tension
aggression

USII.6b

persevered
ultimately
Holocaust
prejudice
Soviet Union
Poland
Baltic nations
Battle of Britain
Pearl Harbor

Battle of Midway
turning point of the war
Stalingrad
Normandy
D-Day
liberation
atomic bombs
Hiroshima
Nagasaki
Anti-Semitism
Aryan supremacy
tactics
Boycott
concentration camps

USII.6c

Rosie the Riveter
Rationing
Racial barriers
Internment camps

USII.7a

United Nations
occupied
economic instability
George C. Marshall Plan
partitioned
resumed
self-government
domination
democratic institutions
global wars

USII.7b

prospered
war materials
consumer goods
credit
benefits
prosperity

USII.7c

triggering

rivalry
Ideology
National security
hostilities
free world
Communist world
divisiveness
organizing principle
confrontations
Cold War
challenges
Democratic
Capitalist
Dictatorial
Communist
containment
NATO
Warsaw Pact
stalemate
Cuban Missile Crisis
blockade
intervened
South Vietnam
Domino Theory
cease fire
Berlin Wall
military intervention
environmental challenges
global issues

USII.7d

increase productivity
baby boom
demographics
aspirations
Hispanic
G. I. Bill of Rights
employment benefits
Veterans
desegregated
armed forces

USII.8a

Civil Rights Movement
ensured
inspired
workplace
educational facilities
public facilities
social isolation
opposition
separate but equal
Brown v. Board of Education
passive resistance
Rosa Parks
boycott
Freedom Riders
sit-ins
workplace disadvantages
National Organization for Women (NOW)
Equal Rights Amendment
public service

USII.8b

peacetime technologies
airline industry
interstate highway system
news media
industry
telecommunications
Internet
domestic
international travel
communication