Definitions of Words as Used in This Guide

**Unit One**
*Broad Gauge:* Standard-width railroad tracks, with 56 1/2 inches between the rails that the train runs on. (Tracks wider than 56 1/2 inches between the rails are also called broad gauge.)

*Immigrant:* A person who settles in one country after leaving another.

*Legislation:* A law or group of laws.

*Manufacturing:* The process of making goods from raw materials.

*Narrow Gauge:* Railroad tracks that have narrower distance—36 inches—between the rails that a train runs on than the standard width.

*Prejudice:* Suspicion or dislike for a person or group based on the idea that they are different from you.

*Standard Width:* The standard distance—56 1/2 inches—between the rails that trains run on.

*Transcontinental:* From one side of the country to the other.

**Unit Two**
*Civil Rights Movement:* The mid-20th-century protests and struggles of African Americans and their supporters to ensure legal equality for all people.

*Discrimination:* Treatment based on prejudice.

*Distribution:* Moving goods from one place to another.

*Freight:* Goods carried by a vessel or vehicle, especially by a commercial carrier; cargo.

*Great Migration:* The mass movement of African Americans from the South to the industrial North from 1915 to 1940.

*Jazz:* A style of music, of African American origin, featuring improvisations on basic tunes and chord patterns.

*Locomotive:* An engine that pulls or pushes freight or passenger cars on railroad tracks.

*Mail Order:* An order for goods to be shipped through the mail.

*Renaissance:* A rebirth or revival, as in a surge of art, culture, or thought.

*Segregation:* The policy or practice of separating people based on their race, ethnicity, or gender.

*Union:* An organization formed by a group of workers to protect their rights.

**Unit Three**
*Dust Bowl:* An area in the Southwest that could not grow crops due to dust storms and lack of rain.

*Great Depression:* A period of economic crisis when many Americans lost their jobs and businesses, beginning in the late 1920s and continuing through the 1930s.

*Migrant:* A person who moves from one part of a country to another part.

*New Deal:* Programs created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s to try to fix the country’s economic problems.

*Tourist:* A person who travels for pleasure.

*Works Progress Administration:* A New Deal program that employed artists on public-works projects.
Unit Four

Federal-Aid Highway Act: 1956 law signed by President Dwight Eisenhower that provided funds to build an interstate highway system.

Oral History: Interviews that record a person’s recollections and history of specific events.

Suburb: A community of homes and services outside a city.

Veteran: A person who has served in the armed forces.

World War II: War fought from 1939 to 1945; Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States (which entered the war in 1941), China, and other allies defeated Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Unit Five

Consumption: The purchase and use of goods and services.

Container: A large, reusable metal box (20 or 40 feet long) packed with cargo which can be easily moved among ships, trains, and trucks.

Container Port: A vast port where containers are moved among ships, trains, and trucks or into temporary storage areas.

Global Economy/Globalization: System in which jobs, people, and goods move freely around the world and compete with one another.

Raw Materials: Natural products used to make something else.

Wholesale Price: The price store owners pay to the manufacturers of goods that the shopkeepers will sell to their customers.
Bibliography/Webliography

All Units

Unit One

Unit Two
http://www.aphiliprandolphmuseum.com History of the Pullman porter unionization and the leadership of A. Philip Randolph.

Unit Three
http://www.lafmgv.org/education/smartfun/class/modelt/resources.html Additional bibliography on Henry Ford.

Unit Four
http://www.ci.salisbury.nc.us Describes a North Carolina community's growth from streetcar suburb to automobile suburb; includes a suburb advertisement and political cartoon. Click “Salisbury 2020,” then select “Adopted Plan,” then “City History and City Form” and “City History & City Form Continued.”

Unit Five

General Websites
History Matters: The U.S. Survey Course on the Web (http://www.historymatters.gmu.edu) Links and information on all units’ materials and their connection to your community. Helpful information on teaching with documents in the “Making Sense of Evidence” section.

American Memory (http://memory.loc.gov/) The Library of Congress provides railroad and city maps and collections of images and documents from communities all over the United States. Search your state/city in “List All Collections” to find out about its past. Explore “The Learning Page” for additional resources.

Local Museums
Find one near you on your region's museum association website. 
New England Museum Association (http://www.nemanet.org) 617-242-2283
Mid-Atlantic Association of Museums (http://www.midatlanticmuseums.org) 410-223-1194
Southeastern Museums Conference (http://www.semcdirect.net) 404-378-3153
Association of Midwest Museums (http://www.midwestmuseums.org) 314-454-3110
Mountain-Plains Museums Association (http://www.mountplainsmuseums.org) 303-979-9358
Western Museums Association (http://www.westmuse.org) 510-238-9700

Local Historical Societies, Libraries, and Archives (http://www.aaslh.org/) Click on the “Resource Links” page.