



# ***UNIT 15 VOCABULARY LIST***

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|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>advertisement</b>               | (noun) An announcement promoting an event, service, or product  |
| <b>Allied Powers</b>               | (noun) A group of countries during World War II who worked together to win the war; there were many countries in this alliance, but the three main powers were Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States. The Allied Powers eventually won the war.                        |
| <b>Axis Powers</b>                 | (noun) A group of countries during World War II who worked together to fight the war; the three main powers were Germany, Italy, and Japan. The Axis Powers eventually lost the war.  |
| <b>candidate</b>                   | (noun) Someone who is applying for a job. In a presidential primary election, a candidate is a person who is trying to get the job of president of the United States.   |
| <b>capital</b>                     | (noun) 1. The money and goods that a person owns<br>2. One of the four factors of production; the human-made items used to make a product, like factories and machines  |
| <b>civic group</b>                 | (noun) A group of people who come together to work for a common purpose   |
| <b>civil rights</b>                | (noun) Rights that all people have to be treated equally by the government and in society   |
| <b>Civilian Conservation Corps</b> | (noun) A government program created during the Great Depression to give young men jobs doing outside work. They repaired or built roads, bridges, and trails, and protected the environment by planting trees, fighting fires, and creating state parks. The CCC ran from 1933 to 1942. |
| <b>defense industry</b>            | (noun) Businesses that make tools, machines, and equipment that a country uses to defend itself   |
| <b>economy</b>                     | (noun) Relating to the system by which goods and services are made, bought, and sold  |



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| <b>electricity</b>           | (noun) A form of energy from positive and negative charges that can be carried by wires; used for heating, lighting, and giving power to machines                                     |
| <b>entrepreneurship</b>      | (noun) 1. Setting up a business<br>2. One of the four factors of production; the people and systems that connect the other three factors and help them grow                           |
| <b>factors of production</b> | (noun) Four economic resources necessary to create a successful product: capital, entrepreneurship, labor, land   |
| <b>factory</b>               | (noun) A building designed to house machines and other technology   |
| <b>front-runner</b>          | (noun) The person who everyone thinks is going to win an election   |
| <b>Great Depression</b>      | (noun) The time from 1929 to 1939 when there was a severe economic crisis all over the world and especially in the United States; at the worst, almost 25% of workers were unemployed |
| <b>indoor plumbing</b>       | (noun) A system of pipes and faucets that allows water to be brought into a building and turned on and off  |
| <b>infrastructure</b>        | (noun) Human-made features that help a society function, including railroads, bridges, and road systems   |
| <b>isolationism</b>          | (isolationism) A government policy that a country does not get involved with what is going on in other countries  |
| <b>labor</b>                 | (noun) 1. Work, especially hard physical work<br>2. One of the four factors of production; the human workers needed to make a product   |
| <b>land</b>                  | (noun) One of the four factors of production; the natural resources needed to make a product  |
| <b>light industry</b>        | (noun) Businesses that make goods that are sold directly to people rather than to other businesses  |
| <b>manufacturing</b>         | (noun) Making products, especially with machines in factories   |



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| <b>mascot</b>             | (noun) A person or thing who symbolizes an event or organization   |
| <b>mass communication</b> | (noun) Media like radio or television that shares information with large numbers of people at one time   |
| <b>natural disaster</b>   | (noun) An event caused by nature that produces a lot of damage or hurts a lot of people, like a hurricane or flood   |
| <b>New Deal</b>           | (noun) A group of programs run by the U.S. government during the Great Depression to fix the economy and help people survive economic hardship   |
| <b>nominee</b>            | (noun) Someone who is proposed for a position. In a presidential primary election, the nominee is the candidate who wins the most votes among all the candidates from the political party.   |
| <b>Old Home Week</b>      | (noun) A day or week that celebrates a town with a festival, especially inviting residents who have moved elsewhere to return for a reunion  |
| <b>primary election</b>   | (noun) An election before the general election when voters choose which candidates will represent each party in the general election   |
| <b>retail politics</b>    | (noun) A style of political campaigning in which the candidate tries to connect with individual voters by attending local events and talking with people   |
| <b>Roaring Twenties</b>   | (noun) The decade of the 1920s, which are remembered as a time when people found lots of ways to entertain themselves and have a good time, like going to parties, seeing movies and concerts, attending sporting events, and taking vacations |
| <b>segregate</b>          | (verb) Keeping Black people away from white people. Black people attended separate schools, restaurants, and theaters, or were forced to sit in separate areas from white people.  |
| <b>segregation</b>        | (noun) A system that kept Black people from interacting with white people. Black people attended separate schools, restaurants, and theaters, or were forced to sit in separate areas from white people.                                       |
| <b>sleepaway camps</b>    | (noun) Summer camps where children stayed overnight away from their parents  |



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| <b>taxes</b>                         | (noun) Amounts of money, added to the regular cost of items, that go to the government   |
| <b>textiles</b>                      | (noun) Types of cloth or fabric  |
| <b>tourism</b>                       | (noun) Travel for recreation   |
| <b>underdog</b>                      | (noun) A person who is behind in a contest and not expected to win   |
| <b>unemployment</b>                  | (noun) When a person does not have a job but is available to work  |
| <b>victory garden</b>                | (noun) A type of garden people planted in their yards during World War I and World War II to raise their own fruits and vegetables. People grew their own produce so that farmers could send their crops to soldiers fighting in the war.  |
| <b>whopper</b>                       | (noun) Something large and extraordinary, especially an extraordinary lie  |
| <b>Works Progress Administration</b> | (noun) A government program created during the Great Depression to provide jobs for people. The WPA built public projects like roads, bridges, airports, buildings, and housing. It also supported the creation of public art like murals, paintings, plays, and music. The WPA existed from 1935 to 1943.   |
| <b>World War I</b>                   | (noun) A major war that involved most of the countries of Europe and, eventually, the United States. The war lasted from 1914 to 1918. Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire were on one side, and Great Britain, France, the United States, and Russia were on the other side. Germany and Austria-Hungary lost the war. Also called the First World War. |
| <b>World War II</b>                  | (noun) A major war that involved many countries around the world. The war lasted from 1939 to 1945. The Axis Powers (mainly Germany, Italy, and Japan) started the war against the Allied Powers (mainly Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, China, and the United States). The Allies eventually won the war. Also called the Second World War.        |
| <b>Yankee</b>                        | (noun) A person from New England who typically works hard, is thrifty, and values independence   |