



UNIT 3 VOCABULARY LIST

Abenaki	(noun) Name used to refer to the indigenous people of the land now called New Hampshire
birch bark canoe	(noun) A lightweight boat used for travel in rivers and streams; made by stretching an outer layer of birch bark over a wooden frame
blacksmith forge	(noun) A building that houses the fire and tools needed to make items from iron and other heavy metals
brickyard	(noun) A place where clay is mixed and baked to make material for buildings
burying ground	(noun) An area set aside for laying to rest people who have died
colonist	(noun) A person living in an area governed by another, often distant, country
colony	(noun) An area governed by another, often distant, country
compass rose	(noun) A symbol that represents a compass showing cardinal and intermediate directions
culture	(noun) The beliefs, values, and practices learned and shared by a group of people from generation to generation
custom	(noun) A common way of doing things
deed	(noun) A signed legal document that passes ownership of property from one person to another
dugout canoe	(noun) A heavy boat used for fishing; made by using fire and a stone tool to hollow out the trunk of a large tree



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expedition	(noun) A journey made by a group of people for a purpose, like exploration or research
explorer	(noun) A person who travels to an area unknown to them, usually in search of information or opportunity
extinct	(adjective) Describing a group of animals or plants with no living members
garrison house	(noun) A strong, defensive structure where all residents of a settlement can go for protection if necessary
gristmill	(noun) A building next to a river that uses water power to move large stones that grind grain into flour
harbor	(noun) A protected place in a body of water that is safer for ships
imagery	(noun) Language that describes a real or imaginary picture
immigrant	(noun) A person who moves from one country to live in another country
indigenous	(adjective) When something grows or occurs naturally in a place
indigenous people	(noun) The first people who lived in an area before people from other cultures arrived
industry	(noun) 1 Making products by using machinery and factories 2 A group of businesses that provide a particular product or service
inexpensive	(adjective) Describing an item that does not cost very much
investor	(noun) Someone who gives money to a project with the expectation they will make more money later



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legislature	(noun) A group of people chosen or elected to make the laws for a colony or state
livestock	(noun) Animals that are raised on a farm, like cows, chickens, horses, and sheep
mast	(noun) A tall, vertical post on a sailing ship that carries the sails
meeting green	(noun) A large green space near the center of a settlement; animals may be pastured there
meeting house	(noun) A building for gathering for town meetings, worship, and school
merchant	(noun) Someone who buys and sells items to make money
natural resources	(noun) Something found in nature that is used by people, such as animals, plants, or fossil fuels
New World	(noun) A term used by Europeans for the Americas, especially starting in the 16th century when they were first exploring this part of the world
outpost	(noun) A part of a country or military that is smaller and far away from the main part
pandemic	(noun) A disease that has spread over a whole country or world
pelt	(noun) The skin of an animal, usually with fur
perspective	(noun) The point of view expressed through writing, speech, photographs, and other sources of information
preserve	(noun) To keep something so that it stays the way it was at first



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sachem	(noun) Respected elders in a tribe who guide decision making
sassafras	(noun) A tree from the east coast of North America; all parts of the tree, like bark, leaves, and roots, are helpful to humans
sawmill	(noun) A building along a river with a machine to cut logs into timber
settlement	(noun) A place where people establish a community
settler	(noun) A person who goes to a new place to establish a community
shipyard	(noun) A place near a forest and a river with space to build ships
staple	(noun) An important element of something, especially a diet
subsistence farming	(noun) When a farmer grows enough food to feed their family, but not much more
timber	(noun) Trees that have been cut into larger beams or smaller planks to be used in construction
tradition	(noun) A well-known belief or custom shared by a group of people over many years
treaty	(noun) A legal agreement between groups that ends a conflict
Wampanoag	(noun) Name used to refer to the indigenous people of the land now called Massachusetts and Rhode Island