



UNIT 4 VOCABULARY LIST

Abenaki	(noun) Name used to refer to the indigenous people of the land now called New Hampshire
apprentice	(noun) A person who is learning a trade from a skilled employer; they usually agree to work for a set amount of time
apprenticeship	(noun) The time a person agrees to work for a skilled employer and learn their trade
barter	(verb) Exchanging goods and services you have for the goods and services you need
border	(noun) A real or imaginary line that divides two places. Usually a human feature; also called a boundary.
card	(verb) With fiber, to clean and detangle it so that it is ready for spinning or weaving
charter	(noun) A document that states who owns a particular tract of land
colonial period	(noun) The period of time between 1607 and 1776 when America was a colony of Great Britain
colony	(noun) An area governed by another, often distant, country
commons	(noun) A public area, usually flat and grassy, that is used by all members of a community
community	(noun) A group of people living together or having something particular in common
consumer	(noun) Someone who buys products or goods
county	(noun) A section of a state with defined boundaries and its own governmental services. New Hampshire now has ten counties.
culture	(noun) The beliefs, values, and practices learned and shared by a group of people from generation to generation



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economic	(adjective) Describing the system by which goods and services are made, bought, and sold
enslaved	(verb) The act of labeling a human being as property and forcing them to work for nothing
fiber	(noun) A thread of a plant or hair of an animal
flax	(noun) A plant whose fibers are used to make a cloth called linen
governor	(noun) The leader of the executive branch of a state government, or during the colonial period, a colony government
grainmill	(noun) A machine run by power that grinds grain into flour
Great Britain	(noun) The country, also known as England, that governed the original 13 colonies
historical perspective	(noun) Understanding that people's actions and beliefs are shaped by the time period in which they live
indigenous people	(noun) The first people who lived in an area before people from other cultures arrived
inland	(adjective) Meaning away from the seacoast
interdependence	(noun) When systems, things, or people are mixed together and rely on one another
legislature	(noun) A group of people chosen or elected to make the laws for a colony or state
letterbook	(noun) A book that contains copies of letters a person has sent and received
linen	(noun) A type of cloth that comes from flax
livestock	(noun) Animals that are raised on a farm, like cows, chickens, horses, and sheep



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lumber	(noun) Wood that has been processed from a tree into usable boards or pieces
manufactured goods	(noun) Products that are made, especially by machines in factories
Masonian Proprietors	(noun) 12 businessmen who, in the middle of the 1700s, bought the Mason family land grant; from this land they founded 60% of New Hampshire's towns
masts	(noun) Tall, vertical posts on sailing ships that carry the sails
meeting house	(noun) A building for gathering for town meetings, worship, and school
merchant	(noun) Someone who buys and sells items to make money
militia	(noun) An organized group of people who are prepared to fight in support of a regular army
natural resources	(noun) Something found in nature that is used by people, such as animals, plants, or fossil fuels
perspective	(noun) The point of view expressed through writing, speech, photographs, and other sources of information
raw material	(noun) Material that has not yet been processed or manufactured into a final form
sampler	(noun) A piece of needlework made to show sewing skills
sawmill	(noun) A building along a river with a machine to cut logs into timber
seal	(noun) A symbol that represents an organization, a town, a state, or a country



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selectmen	(noun) A group of men elected to govern a town; also known as a select board
servants	(noun) People whose jobs are to provide a service to meet the daily needs of other people
service	(noun) In the economy, actions that are bought and sold, such as a haircut or cleaning a house
settlement	(noun) A place where people establish a community
settler	(noun) A person who goes to a new place to establish a community
slave trade	(noun) The practice of buying and selling enslaved people
slaveholder	(noun) Someone who was recognized by law as owning enslaved people
slavery	(noun) When human beings are treated as property and made to work for nothing
tax	(noun) An amount of money, added to the regular cost of an item, that goes to the government
timber	(noun) Trees that have been cut into large beams or small planks to be used in construction
town meeting	(noun) A formal gathering of the citizens of a town to discuss and vote on town business
township	(noun) The planned outline of an area where people will live together
trade	(verb) The practice of buying and selling goods, either in exchange for other goods or for money



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traditions	(noun) Well-known beliefs or customs shared by a group of people over many years
trapper	(noun) Someone who catches animals, like beaver, and sells them
Triangle Trade	(noun) Trading routes in the 1600s–1800s that linked Africa, Europe, and the Americas; raw materials, manufactured goods, food stuffs, and enslaved people were traded between the three continents
weirs	(noun) Underwater fences used to trap fish