

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Homeroom:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary:** These are the important terms you will need to know in order to navigate through this unit, and the world outside the classroom. You will be responsible for transferring these definitions onto your flashcards to be kept with you on a ring for studying. The **bold** word is the vocabulary word that belongs on the **blank** side of the flashcard. The definition belongs on the **lined** side of the flashcard. On the top right of the flashcard color a small corner in **green**. Representing Units 2 & 3.

- 1) Economy – the way a society organizes the manufacture and exchange of things of value, such as money, food, products and services.
- 2) Mercantilism – an economic policy in which nations tried to gain wealth by controlling trade and establishing colonies
- 3) Cash Crops – a crop such as tobacco, sugar, and cotton, raised in large quantities and sold for profit.
- 4) Charter – a formal document issued by the king that outlined a colony’s geographic boundaries and specified how it would be governed.
- 5) Democratic – ruled by the people. In a democracy, citizens elect representatives to make a carry out laws.
- 6) Mayflower Compact – an agreement that Pilgrims wrote and signed describing how they would govern themselves in the Americas
- 7) Slave Trade – the business of capturing, transporting and selling people as slaves
- 8) Isolated – separated and set apart from other people or things
- 9) Authorized – to grant permission for something
- 10) Proprietor – owner
- 11) Prosperous – wealthy
- 12) Rights – powers and privileges that belong to people as citizens and that cannot or should not be taken away by the government
- 13) Magna Carta – an agreement made in 1215 listing the rights granted by King John to all free men of the kingdom
- 14) Parliament – the lawmaking body of England, consisting of representatives from throughout the kingdom.
- 15) English Bill of Rights – an act passed by Parliament in 1689 that limited the monarch’s power by giving certain powers to Parliament and listing specific rights of the citizens

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16) Restored – to make something as it was before

17) Rebelled – to fight against a government or another authority

18) Leisure – time spent not working