

SUPREME COURT CASES

These pages provide summaries of key Supreme Court rulings over the course of the nation's history. For additional material and links to Supreme Court cases, see Civics: Participating in Government Companion Web site at www.phschool.com

Baker v. Carr, 1962

(14th Amendment, Equal Protection Clause) Rapid population growth in Nashville and reluctance of the rural-dominated Tennessee legislature to redraw State legislature districts led Mayor Baker of Nashville to ask for federal court help. The federal district court refused to enter the "political thicket" of State legislature re-districting and the case was appealed. The Court directed a trial to be held in a Tennessee federal court. The case led to the 1964 Westberry decision, which created the "one man, one vote" equal representation concept.

Bethel School District #403 v. Fraser, 1986

(1st Amendment, freedom of speech) A high school student gave a sexually suggestive political speech at a high school assembly to elect student officers. The school administration strongly disciplined the student, Fraser, who argued that school rules unfairly limited his freedom of political speech. Fraser's view was upheld in State court. Washington appealed to the Supreme Court, which found that "It does not follow, however, that simply because the use of an offensive form of expression may not be prohibited to adults making what the speaker considers a political point, the same latitude must be permitted to children in a public school."

Bob Jones University v. United States, 1983

(14th Amendment in conflict with 1st Amendment) Bob Jones University, a private school, denied admission to applicants in an interracial marriage or who "espouse" interracial marriage or dating. The Internal Revenue Service then denied tax exempt status to the school because of racial discrimination. The university appealed, claiming that their policy was based on the Bible. The Court upheld the IRS ruling, stating that "...Government has a fundamental overriding interest in eradicating racial discrimination in education."

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 1954

(14th Amendment, Equal Protection Clause) Probably no 20th century Supreme Court decision so deeply stirred and changed life in the United States as Brown. A 10-year-old Topeka girl was not permitted to attend her neighborhood school because she was an African American. The Court heard arguments about whether segregation itself was a violation of the Equal Protection Clause and found that it was, commenting that "in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate

but equal' has no place.... Segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the laws." The decision overturned Plessy, 1896.

California v. Greenwood, 1988

(4th Amendment, illegal evidence) Acting on a tip that Billy Greenwood was selling narcotics, police examined trash bags that had been picked up from Greenwood's house. Items associated with drug use were found in the garbage and were listed in the application for a search warrant. The subsequent search revealed further evidence that was used in a trial to obtain a conviction. When Greenwood appealed the "warrantless search," the Court said that garbage bags left in the street are accessible to "animals, children, scavengers, snoops, and other members of the public." Greenwood could not reasonably have expected that the contents of the garbage would remain private. The evidence was admissible.

The Civil Rights Cases, 1883

(14th Amendment, Equal Protection Clause) The Civil Rights Acts of 1875 included punishments for businesses that practiced discrimination. The Court ruled on a number of cases involving the Acts in 1883, finding that the Constitution, "while prohibiting discrimination by governments, made no provisions...for acts of racial discrimination by private individuals." The decision limited the impact of the Equal Protection Clause, giving tacit approval for segregation in the private sector.

Dennis v. United States, 1951

(1st Amendment, freedom of speech) The Smith Act of 1940 made it a crime for any person to work for the violent overthrow of the United States in peacetime or war. Eleven Communist party leaders, including Dennis, had been convicted of violating the Smith Act, and they appealed. The Court upheld the Act. Much modified by later decisions, the Dennis case focused on anti-government speech as an area of controversy.

Dred Scott v. Sandford, 1857

(6th Amendment, individual rights) This decision upheld property rights over human rights by saying that Dred Scott, a slave, could not become a free man just because he had traveled in "free soil" States with his master. A badly divided nation was further fragmented by the decision. "Free soil" federal laws and the Missouri Compromise line of 1820 were held unconstitutional because they deprived a slave owner of the right

UNIT 8 ASSESSMENT

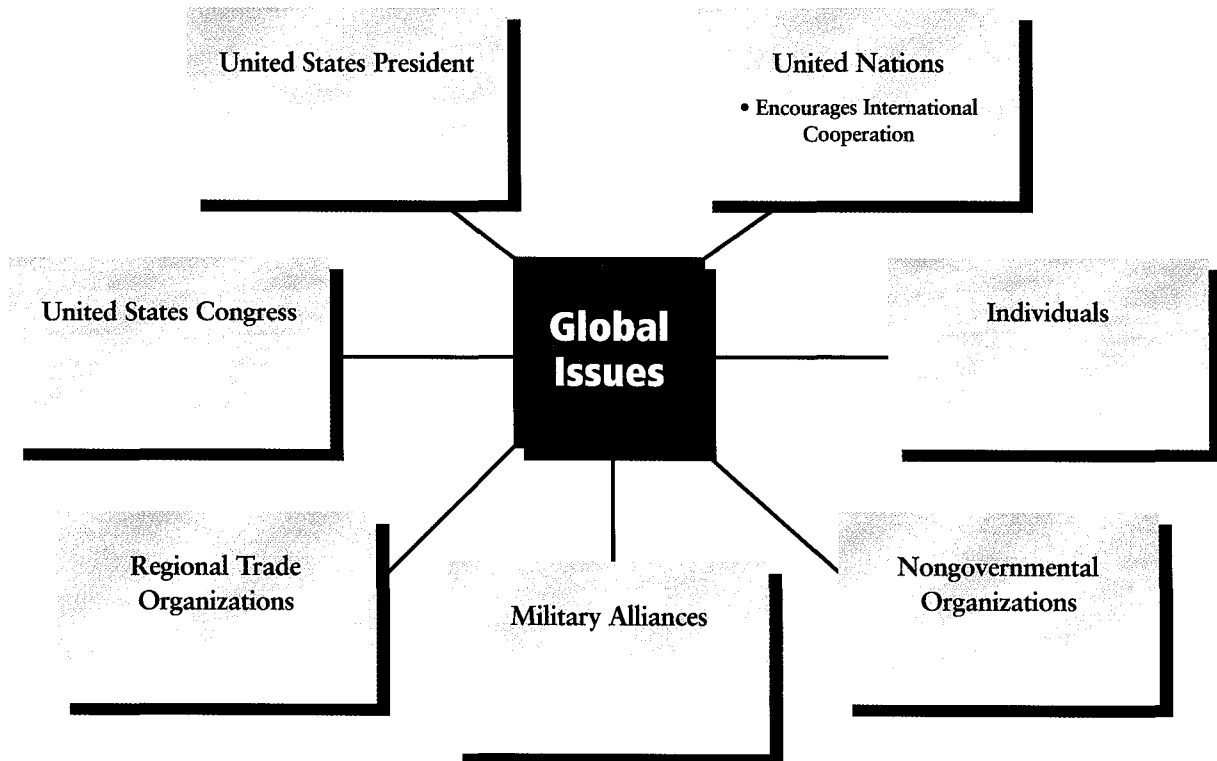
Reviewing Main Ideas

1. Explain how developed nations differ from developing nations. Why does this difference often make it hard for nations to cooperate in solving global problems?
2. Describe some common types of foreign policy issues. In making foreign policy, why should our government consider the needs of other nations rather than just our own needs?
3. Choose one global problem. Discuss how American foreign policy could help solve it.
4. Explain how the UN is both similar to and different from national governments.

Summarizing the Unit

The web graphic organizer below will help you organize the main ideas of Unit 8. Copy it onto a separate sheet of paper. Review the unit and complete the graphic organizer by giving examples of how each group or organization plays a role in dealing with global issues. The “United Nations” rectangle has

been partially completed for you as an example. When you have finished, choose one group or organization from the web graphic organizer and write a one-page essay explaining in detail how it can make a difference in solving global problems.



to his "property" without just compensation. This narrow reading of the Constitution, a landmark case of the Court, was most clearly stated by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, a States' rights advocate.

Edwards v. South Carolina, 1963

(1st Amendment, freedom of speech and assembly) A group of mostly African-American civil rights activists held a rally at the South Carolina State Capitol, protesting segregation. A hostile crowd gathered and the rally leaders were arrested and convicted for "breach of the peace." The Court overturned the convictions, saying that "The Fourteenth Amendment does not permit a State to make criminal the peaceful expression of unpopular views."

Engel v. Vitale, 1962

(1st Amendment, Establishment Clause) The State Board of Regents of New York required the recitation of a 22-word nonsectarian prayer at the beginning of each school day. A group of parents filed suit against the required prayer, claiming it violated their 1st Amendment rights. The Court found New York's action to be unconstitutional, observing, "There can be no doubt that...religious beliefs [are] embodied in the Regent's prayer."

Escobedo v. Illinois, 1964

(6th Amendment, right to counsel) In a case involving a murder confession by a person known to Chicago-area police and who was not afforded counsel while under interrogation, the Court extended the "exclusionary rule" to illegal confessions in State court proceedings. Carefully defining an "Escobedo Rule," the Court said, "where...the investigation is no longer a general inquiry...but has begun to focus on a particular suspect...(and where) the suspect has been taken into custody...the suspect has requested...his lawyer, and the police have not...warned him of his right to remain silent, the accused has been denied...counsel in violation of the Sixth Amendment."

Ex Parte Milligan, 1866

(Article II, executive powers) An Indiana man was arrested, treated as a prisoner of war, and imprisoned by a military court during the Civil War under presidential order. He claimed that his rights to a fair trial were interfered with and that military courts had no authority outside of "conquered territory." He was released because "the Constitution...is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and peace, and covers...all...men, at all times, and under all circumstances." The Court held that presidential powers to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in time of war did not extend to creating another court system run by the military.

Furman v. Georgia, 1972

(8th Amendment, capital punishment) Three different death penalty cases, including Furman, raised the question of racial imbalances in the use of death sentences by State courts. Furman had been convicted and sen-

tenced to death in Georgia. In deciding to overturn existing State death-penalty laws, the Court noted that there was an "apparent arbitrariness of the use of the sentence...." Many States rewrote their death-penalty statutes and these were generally upheld in *Gregg v. Georgia*, 1976.

Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824

(Article I, Section 8, Commerce Clause) This decision involved a careful examination of the power of Congress to "regulate interstate commerce." Aaron Ogden's exclusive New York ferry license gave him the right to operate steamboats to and from New York. He said that Thomas Gibbon's federal "coasting license" did not include "landing rights" in New York City. Federal and State regulation of commerce conflicted. The Court strengthened the power of the United States to regulate any interstate business relationship. Federal regulation of television, pipelines, and banking are all based on *Gibbons*.

Gideon v. Wainwright, 1963

Decision: Gideon won a new trial and was found not guilty with the help of a court-appointed attorney. The "Gideon Rule" upheld the 6th Amendment's guarantee of counsel for all poor persons facing a felony charge, a further incorporation of Bill of Rights guarantees into State constitutions.

Gitlow v. New York, 1925

(1st Amendment, freedom of speech) For the first time, the Court considered whether the 1st and 14th amendments had influence on State laws. The case, involving "criminal anarchy" under New York law, was the first consideration of what came to be known as the "incorporation" doctrine, under which, it was argued, the provisions of the 1st Amendment were "incorporated" by the 14th Amendment. Although New York law was not overruled in the case, the decision clearly indicated that the Supreme Court could make such a ruling. Another important incorporation case is *Powell v. Alabama*, 1932.

Gregg v. Georgia, 1976

Decision: The Court upheld the Georgia death sentence, finding that it did not violate the cruel and unusual punishment clause of the 8th Amendment. The Court stated for the first time that "punishment of death does not invariably violate the Constitution."

Griswold v. Connecticut, 1965

(14th Amendment, Due Process Clause) A Connecticut law forbade the use of "any drug, medicinal article, or instrument for the purpose of preventing conception." Griswold, director of Planned Parenthood in New Haven, was arrested for counseling married persons and after conviction, appealed. The Court overturned the Connecticut law, saying that "various guarantees (of the Constitution) create zones of privacy..." and questioning, "...would we allow the police to search the sacred precincts of marital bedrooms...?"

The decision is significant for raising for more careful inspection the concept of "unenumerated rights" in the 9th Amendment, later central to *Roe*, 1973.

***Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier*, 1988**

Decision: The Court upheld the principal's action because the school official acted as the publisher of the newspaper. "1st Amendment rights of students...are not automatically coextensive with the rights of adults in other settings...." School officials had full control over school-sponsored activities "so long as their actions are reasonably related to legitimate pedagogical concerns..."

***Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc. v. United States*, 1964**

Decision: The Court upheld the law, saying, "If it is interstate commerce that feels the pinch, it does not matter how 'local' the operation which applies the squeeze.... The power of Congress to promote interstate commerce also includes the power to regulate the local incidents thereof, including local activities...which have a substantial and harmful effect upon that commerce." Segregation by race of private facilities engaged in interstate commerce was found unconstitutional.

***In Re Gault*, 1966**

(14th Amendment, Due Process Clause) Prior to the *Gault* case, proceedings against juvenile offenders were generally handled as "family law," not "criminal law" and provided few due process guarantees. Gerald Gault was assigned to six years in a State juvenile detention facility for an alleged obscene phone call. He was not provided counsel and not permitted to confront or cross-examine the principal witness. The Court overturned the juvenile proceedings and required that States provide juveniles "some of the due process guarantees of adults," including a right to a phone call, to counsel, to cross-examine, to confront their accuser, and to be advised of their right to silence.

***Island Trees School District v. Pico*, 1982**

(1st Amendment, freedom of speech) A number of books were removed by the school board from the library at Island Trees High School, New York. When a group of students sued to have the books returned, the case reached the Supreme Court. The Court reversed the decision of the school board, saying that though school boards "possess significant discretion to determine the content of their school libraries...that discretion may not be exercised in a narrowly partisan or political manner."

***Katz v. United States*, 1967**

(4th Amendment, electronic surveillance) The Court reversed *Olmstead*, 1928, in this decision about wiretapping. Arrested for illegal gambling after using a public phone to transmit information about betting, Katz claimed that the electronic bug, used without a warrant, was a violation of his 4th Amendment rights. The Court expanded the protections of the 4th Amend-

ment, observing that persons, not just property, are protected against illegal searches. Whatever a citizen "seeks to preserve as private, even in an area accessible to the public, may be constitutionally protected."

***Korematsu v. United States*, 1944**

Decision: The Court upheld the military order, noting that "pressing public necessity [World War II] may sometimes justify the existence of restrictions which curtail the civil rights of a single racial group..." but added that "racial antagonism never can...[justify such restrictions]." Only Japanese Americans were interned during World War II.

***Lemon v. Kurtzman*, 1971**

(1st Amendment, Establishment Clause) In overturning State laws regarding aid to church-supported schools in this and a similar Rhode Island case, the Court created the *Lemon* test limiting "...excessive government entanglement with religion." The Court noted that any State law about aid to religion must meet three criteria: (1) purpose of the aid must be clearly secular, not religious, (2) its primary effect must neither advance nor inhibit religion, and (3) it must avoid "excessive entanglement of government with religion."

***Marbury v. Madison*, 1803**

(Article III, judicial powers) Chief Justice Marshall established "judicial review" as a power of the Supreme Court. After defeat in the 1800 election, President Adams appointed many Federalists to the federal courts, but the commissions were not delivered. New Secretary of State James Madison refused to deliver them. *Marbury* sued in the Supreme Court. The Court declared a portion of the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional, thereby declaring the Court's power to find acts of Congress unconstitutional.

***Massachusetts v. Sheppard*, 1984**

(4th Amendment, illegal evidence) A search in Massachusetts was based on a warrant issued on an improper form. Sheppard argued that the search was illegal and the evidence was inadmissible under *Mapp*, 1961. Massachusetts argued that the police acted in "good faith," believing that the warrant was correct. The Court agreed with Massachusetts, noting that the exclusionary rule should not be applied when the officer conducting the search had acted with the reasonable belief that he was following proper procedures. This was the first of several exceptions to the Exclusionary Rule handed down by the Court in the 1980s, including *Nix*, 1984, and *United States v. Leon*, 1984.

***McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819**

(Article I, Section 8, Necessary and Proper Clause) Called the "Bank of the United States" case. A Maryland law required federally chartered banks to use only a special paper to print money, which amounted to a tax. James McCulloch, the cashier of the Baltimore branch of the bank, refused to use the paper, claiming that States

could not tax the Federal Government. The Court declared the Maryland law unconstitutional, commenting "...the power to tax implies the power to destroy."

Miller v. California, 1973

(1st Amendment, freedom of the press) In Miller, the Court upheld a stringent application of California obscenity law by Newport Beach, California, and attempted to define what is obscene. The "Miller Rule" included three criteria: (1) That the average person would, applying contemporary community standards, find that the work appealed to the prurient interest; (2) that the work depicts or describes, in an offensive way, sexual conduct defined by State law; and (3) that "the work, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value...."

Miranda v. Arizona, 1966

(5th, 6th, and 14th amendments, rights of the accused) Arrested for kidnapping and sexual assault, Ernesto Miranda signed a confession including a statement that he had "full knowledge of [his] legal rights...." After conviction, he appealed, claiming that without counsel and without warnings, the confession was illegally gained. The Court agreed with Miranda that "he must be warned prior to any questioning that he has the right to remain silent, that anything he says can be used against him in a court of law, that he has a right to...an attorney and that if he cannot afford an attorney one will be appointed for him...." Although later modified by Nix, 1984, and other cases, Miranda firmly upheld citizen rights to fair trial in State courts.

Cruzan v. Director, Missouri Dept. of Health, 1990

(9th Amendment, right to die) A Missouri woman was in a coma from an automobile accident in 1983. Her family, facing astronomical medical bills and deciding that "her life had ended in 1987," directed the health care providers to end intravenous feeding. The State of Missouri opposed the family's decision. The family went to court and the Supreme Court ruled that States could require "clear and convincing" evidence that Cruzan would have wanted to die, although the Court did not require other States to meet the Missouri standard. Following the ruling, another hearing was held in Missouri at which "clear and convincing evidence" was presented to a judge. The intravenous feeding was ended and Cruzan died on December 26, 1990.

Mueller v. Allen, 1983

Decision: The Court upheld the law, stating that it met the Lemon test (Lemon, 1971), and that the deduction was available to all parents with children in school. Although it was of greater benefit to parents of children in private schools, each parent had the choice of which school their children attended.

New Jersey v. T.L.O., 1985

Decision: The court set a new standard for searches in schools in this case, stating that the school had a "legitimate

need to maintain an environment in which learning can take place," and that to do this "requires some easing of the restrictions to which searches by public authorities are ordinarily subject...." The Court thus created a "reasonable suspicion" rule for school searches, a change from the "probable cause" requirement in the wider society.

New York Times v. United States, 1971

Decision: The Court cited the 1st Amendment guarantee of a free press and refused to uphold the injunction against publication, observing that it is the obligation of the government to prove that actual harm to the nation's security would be caused by the publication. The decision limited "prior restraint" of the press.

Nix v. Williams, 1984

(4th Amendment, illegal evidence) A man was convicted of murdering a 10-year-old girl after he led officers to the body. He had been arrested, but not advised of his rights, in a distant city, and in transit, he had conversed with a police officer. Williams agreed that the child should have a proper burial and directed the officer to the body. Later, on appeal, Williams's attorneys argued that the body should not be admitted as evidence because the questioning was illegal. The Court disagreed, observing that search parties were within two and one-half miles of the body. "Evidence otherwise excluded may be admissible when it would have been discovered anyway." The decision was one of several "exceptions to the exclusionary rule" handed down by the Court in the 1980s.

Olmstead v. United States, 1928

(4th Amendment, electronic surveillance) Olmstead was engaged in the illegal sale of alcohol. Much of the evidence against him was gained through a wiretap made without a warrant. Olmstead argued that he had "a reasonable expectation of privacy," and that the Weeks decision of 1914 should be applied to exclude the evidence gained by the wiretap. The Court disagreed, saying that Olmstead intended "to project his voice to those quite outside...and that...nothing tangible was taken." Reversed by subsequent decisions, this case contains the first usage of the concept of "reasonable expectation of privacy" that would mark later 4th Amendment decisions.

Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896

(14th Amendment, Equal Protection Clause) A Louisiana law required separate seating for white and African-American citizens on public railroads, a form of segregation. Herman Plessy argued that his right to "equal protection of the laws" was violated. The Court held that segregation was permitted if facilities were equal. The Court interpreted the 14th Amendment as "not intended to give Negroes social equality but only political and civil equality...." The Louisiana law was seen as a "reasonable exercise of (State) police power..." Segregated public facilities were permitted until Plessy

was overturned by the *Brown v. Board of Education* case of 1954.

Powell v. Alabama, 1932

(6th Amendment, right to counsel) The case involved the "Scottsboro Boys," seven "young negro men" accused of sexual assault. This case was a landmark in the development of a "fundamentals of fairness" doctrine of the Court over the next 40 years. The Scottsboro boys were quickly prosecuted without the benefit of counsel and sentenced to death. The Court overturned the decision, stating that poor people facing the death penalty in State courts must be provided counsel, and commenting, "...there are certain principles of Justice which adhere to the very idea of free government, which no [State] may disregard." The case was another step toward incorporation of the Bill of Rights into State constitutions.

Regents of the University of California v. Bakke, 1978

Decision: The Court ruled narrowly, providing an admission for Bakke, but not overturning "affirmative action," preferring to take discrimination questions on a case-by-case basis.

Reynolds v. United States, 1878

(1st Amendment, Free Exercise Clause) Called the "Mormon Case," this decision involved George Reynolds, an "old order" Mormon with multiple wives. An anti-Mormon law forbidding bigamy was passed by Congress, and Reynolds was prosecuted. He claimed that his religious belief overrode federal laws and that the law was unconstitutional. The Court ruled that "freedom of religion means freedom to hold an opinion or belief, but not to take action...subversive to good order."

Roe v. Wade, 1973

(9th Amendment, right to privacy) A Texas woman challenged a State law forbidding the artificial termination of a pregnancy, saying that she "had a fundamental right to privacy." The Court upheld a woman's right to choose in this case, noting that the State's "important and legitimate interest in protecting the potentiality of human life" became "compelling" at the end of the first trimester, and that before then "...the attending physician, in consultation with his patient, is free to determine, without regulation by the State, that...the patient's pregnancy should be terminated." The decision struck down State regulation of abortion in the first three months of pregnancy and was modified by Webster, 1989.

Rostker v. Goldberg, 1981

Decision: The Court did not support the challenge, observing that "the purpose of registration was to prepare for draft of combat troops" and that "Congress and the Executive have decided that women should not serve in combat." Since the matter of using women in combat had received considerable attention in Con-

gress, with debates, hearings, and committee actions, the Court agreed that Congress did not act unthinkingly or reflexively.

Roth v. United States, 1957

(1st Amendment, freedom of the press) A New York man named Roth operated a business that used the mail to invite people to buy materials considered obscene by postal inspectors. The Court, in its first consideration of censorship of obscenity, created the "prevailing community standards" rule, which required a consideration of the work as a whole. In its decision, the Court defined as obscene that which offended "the average person, applying contemporary community standards." In a case decided the same day, the Court applied the same "test" to State obscenity laws.

Schenck v. United States, 1919

(1st Amendment, freedom of speech) Charles Schenck was an officer of an antiwar political group who was arrested for alleged violations of the Espionage Act of 1917, which made active opposition to the war a crime. He had urged thousands of young men called to service by the draft act to resist and to avoid induction. The Court limited free speech in time of war, stating that Schenck's words, under the circumstances, presented a "clear and present danger...." Although later decisions modified the decision, the Schenck case created a precedent that 1st Amendment guarantees were not absolute.

School District of Abington Township, Pennsylvania v. Schempp, 1963

(1st Amendment, Establishment Clause) A Pennsylvania State law required reading from the Bible each day at school as an all-school activity. Some parents objected and sought legal remedy. When the case reached the Court, it agreed with the parents, saying that the Establishment Clause and Free Exercise Clause both forbade States from engaging in religious activity. The Court created a rule holding that if the purpose and effect of a law "is the advancement or inhibition of religion," it "exceeds the scope of legislative power."

South Dakota v. Dole, 1986

Decision: The Court upheld the right of the National Government to limit highway funds to States that did not qualify under the rules of "entitlement." All States that wished to continue to receive full federal highway aid were required to raise the legal age to purchase and consume alcohol to 21 years. In recent years the Federal Government has attached similar strings to federal aid in a number of instances, including mandating maximum speed limits on interstate highways.

Texas v. Johnson, 1989

(1st Amendment, freedom of speech) Dousing with kerosene and burning a U.S. flag taken from the flagpole at the 1984 Republican National Convention in Dallas, Gregory Johnson led a protest against national

policies outside the convention center. He was arrested and convicted under a Texas law prohibiting the desecration of the Texas and United States flags. Johnson's conviction was overturned in the highest criminal court in Texas, and the State appealed. The Court ruled the Texas law placed an unconstitutional limit on "freedom of expression," noting that "...nothing in our precedents suggests that a state may foster its own view of the flag by prohibiting expressive conduct relating to it."

Thompson v. Oklahoma, 1988

(8th Amendment, capital punishment) An Oklahoma youth was 15 years old when he committed a capital murder. At age 16 he was sentenced to death for the slaying. In hearing an appeal of the case, the Court overturned the death sentence, holding that "[t]he Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments prohibit the execution of a person who was under 16 years of age at the time of his or her offense." A death penalty was cruel and unusual punishment for a 15 year old.

Tinker v. Des Moines Public Schools, 1969

Decision: The Court agreed with the Tinkers, upholding students' 1st Amendment rights, noting that students do not abandon their civil rights "at the school-house gate..." and that the wearing of black armbands was "...silent, passive expression of opinion..." Schools would need to show evidence of the possibility of "substantial disruption" before free speech could be limited at school.

United States v. Nixon, 1974

Decision: The Court overruled the President and ordered him to surrender the tapes, thereby limiting executive privilege. The President's "generalized interest in confidentiality..." was subordinate to "the fundamental demands of due process of law in the fair administration of criminal justice."

Walz v. Tax Commission of the City of New York, 1970

(1st Amendment, Establishment Clause) State and local governments routinely exempt church property from taxes. Walz claimed that such exemptions were a "support of religion," a subsidy by government. The Court disagreed, noting that such exemptions were just an example of a "benevolent neutrality" between government and churches, not a support of religion. Governments must avoid taxing churches, because taxation would give government a "control" over religion, prohibited by the "wall of separation of church and state" noted in *Everson*, 1947.

Webster v. Reproductive Health Services, 1989

(9th Amendment, right to privacy) A 1986 Missouri law stated that (1) life began at conception, (2) unborn children have rights, (3) public funds could not be used for abortions not necessary to save the life of the mother, and (4) public funds could not be used for abortion counseling. Health care providers in Missouri filed suit, challenging the law, claiming it was in conflict

with *Roe*, 1973 and intruded into "privacy questions." A 5-4 Court upheld the Missouri law, stating that the people of Missouri, through their legislature, could put limits on the use of public funds. The *Webster* decision narrowed the protection of *Roe*.

Weeks v. United States, 1914

(4th Amendment, illegal evidence) A search without proper warrant was made in San Francisco and evidence was used by a postal inspector to prosecute Mr. Weeks. Weeks claimed that the evidence was gained by an illegal search, and thus was inadmissible. The Court agreed, applying for the first time an "exclusionary rule" for illegally gained evidence in federal courts. The decision stated "...if letters and private documents can thus be seized and used as evidence...his right to be secure against such searches...is of no value, and...might as well be stricken from the Constitution." See also *Mapp v. Ohio*, 1961; *Massachusetts v. Sheppard*, 1984; and *Nix v. Williams*, 1984.

West Virginia Board of Education v. Barnette, 1943

Decision: The Court held that a compulsory flag salute violated the 1st Amendment's exercise of religion clause and was, therefore, unconstitutional. "...no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion..."

Westside Community Schools v. Mergens, 1990

(1st Amendment, Establishment Clause) A request by Bridget Mergens to form a student Christian religious group at school was denied by an Omaha high school principal. Mergens took legal action, claiming that a 1984 federal law required "equal access" for student religious groups. The Court ordered the school to permit the club, stating, "a high school does not have to permit any extracurricular activities, but when it does, the school is bound by the...Act of 1984. Allowing students to meet on campus and discuss religion is constitutional because it does not amount to a 'State sponsorship of a religion.'"

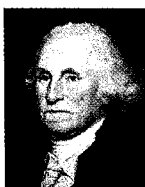
Wisconsin v. Yoder, 1972

(1st Amendment, Free Exercise Clause) Members of the Amish religious sect in Wisconsin objected to sending their children to public schools after the eighth grade, claiming that such exposure of the children to another culture would endanger the group's self-sufficient agrarian lifestyle essential to their religious faith. The Court agreed with the Amish, while noting that the Court must move carefully to weigh the State's "legitimate social concern when faced with religious claim for exemption from generally applicable educational requirements."



PRESIDENTS of the United States

1



George Washington
(1732–1799)
Years in office: 1789–1797
No political party
Elected from: Virginia
Vice Pres.: John Adams

2



John Adams
(1735–1826)
Years in office: 1797–1801
Federalist
Elected from: Massachusetts
Vice Pres.: Thomas Jefferson

3



Thomas Jefferson
(1743–1826)
Years in office: 1801–1809
Democratic Republican
Elected from: Virginia
Vice Pres.: Aaron Burr, George Clinton

4



James Madison
(1751–1836)
Years in office: 1809–1817
Democratic Republican
Elected from: Virginia
Vice Pres.: George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry

5



James Monroe
(1758–1831)
Years in office: 1817–1825
National Republican
Elected from: Virginia
Vice Pres.: Daniel Tompkins

6



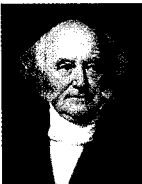
John Quincy Adams
(1767–1848)
Years in office: 1825–1829
National Republican
Elected from: Massachusetts
Vice Pres.: John Calhoun

7



Andrew Jackson
(1767–1845)
Years in office: 1829–1837
Democrat
Elected from: Tennessee
Vice Pres.: John Calhoun, Martin Van Buren

8



Martin Van Buren
(1782–1862)
Years in office: 1837–1841
Democrat
Elected from: New York
Vice Pres.: Richard Johnson

9

**William Henry Harrison***

(1773–1841)

Years in office: 1841

Whig

Elected from: Ohio*Vice Pres.:* John Tyler

10

**John Tyler**

(1790–1862)

Years in office: 1841–1845

Whig

Elected from: Virginia*Vice Pres.:* none

11

**James K. Polk**

(1795–1849)

Years in office: 1845–1849

Democrat

Elected from: Tennessee*Vice Pres.:* George Dallas

12

**Zachary Taylor***

(1784–1850)

Years in office: 1849–1850

Whig

Elected from: Louisiana*Vice Pres.:* Millard Fillmore

13

**Millard Fillmore**

(1800–1874)

Years in office: 1850–1853

Whig

Elected from: New York*Vice Pres.:* none

14

**Franklin Pierce**

(1804–1869)

Years in office: 1853–1857

Democrat

Elected from: New Hampshire*Vice Pres.:* William King

15

**James Buchanan**

(1791–1868)

Years in office: 1857–1861

Democrat

Elected from: Pennsylvania*Vice Pres.:* John Breckinridge

16

**Abraham Lincoln****

(1809–1865)

Years in office: 1861–1865

Republican

Elected from: Illinois*Vice Pres.:* Hannibal Hamlin,
Andrew Johnson

17

**Andrew Johnson**

(1808–1875)

Years in office: 1865–1869

Republican

Elected from: Tennessee*Vice Pres.:* none

18

**Ulysses S. Grant**

(1822–1885)

Years in office: 1869–1877

Republican

Elected from: Illinois*Vice Pres.:* Schuyler Colfax,
Henry Wilson

19

**Rutherford B. Hayes**

(1822–1893)

Years in office: 1877–1881

Republican

Elected from: Ohio*Vice Pres.:* William Wheeler

20

**James A. Garfield****

(1831–1881)

Years in office: 1881

Republican

Elected from: Ohio*Vice Pres.:* Chester A. Arthur

21



Chester A. Arthur
(1830–1886)
Years in office: 1881–1885
Republican
Elected from: New York
Vice Pres.: none

22



Grover Cleveland
(1837–1908)
Years in office: 1885–1889
Democrat
Elected from: New York
Vice Pres.: Thomas Hendricks

23



Benjamin Harrison
(1833–1901)
Years in office: 1889–1893
Republican
Elected from: Indiana
Vice Pres.: Levi Morton

24



Grover Cleveland
(1837–1908)
Years in office: 1893–1897
Democrat
Elected from: New York
Vice Pres.: Adlai Stevenson

25



William McKinley**
(1843–1901)
Years in office: 1897–1901
Republican
Elected from: Ohio
Vice Pres.: Garret Hobart,
Theodore Roosevelt

26



Theodore Roosevelt
(1858–1919)
Years in office: 1901–1909
Republican
Elected from: New York
Vice Pres.: Charles Fairbanks

27



William Howard Taft
(1857–1930)
Years in office: 1909–1913
Republican
Elected from: Ohio
Vice Pres.: James Sherman

28



Woodrow Wilson
(1856–1924)
Years in office: 1913–1921
Democrat
Elected from: New Jersey
Vice Pres.: Thomas Marshall

29



Warren G. Harding*
(1865–1923)
Years in office: 1921–1923
Republican
Elected from: Ohio
Vice Pres.: Calvin Coolidge

30



Calvin Coolidge
(1872–1933)
Years in office: 1923–1929
Republican
Elected from: Massachusetts
Vice Pres.: Charles Dawes

31



Herbert C. Hoover
(1874–1964)
Years in office: 1929–1933
Republican
Elected from: New York
Vice Pres.: Charles Curtis

32



Franklin D. Roosevelt*
(1882–1945)
Years in office: 1933–1945
Democrat
Elected from: New York
Vice Pres.: John Garner, Henry
Wallace, Harry S. Truman

33



Harry S. Truman
(1884–1972)
Years in office: 1945–1953
Democrat
Elected from: Missouri
Vice Pres.: Alben Barkley

34



Dwight D. Eisenhower
(1890–1969)
Years in office: 1953–1961
Republican
Elected from: New York
Vice Pres.: Richard M. Nixon

35



John F. Kennedy**
(1917–1963)
Years in office: 1961–1963
Democrat
Elected from: Massachusetts
Vice Pres.: Lyndon B. Johnson

36



Lyndon B. Johnson
(1908–1973)
Years in office: 1963–1969
Democrat
Elected from: Texas
Vice Pres.: Hubert Humphrey

37



Richard M. Nixon***
(1913–1994)
Years in office: 1969–1974
Republican
Elected from: New York
Vice Pres.: Spiro Agnew,
Gerald R. Ford

38



Gerald R. Ford
(1913–)
Years in office: 1974–1977
Republican
Elected from: Michigan
Vice Pres.: Nelson Rockefeller

39



Jimmy Carter
(1924–)
Years in office: 1977–1981
Democrat
Elected from: Georgia
Vice Pres.: Walter F. Mondale

40



Ronald W. Reagan
(1911–)
Years in office: 1981–1989
Republican
Elected from: California
Vice Pres.: George H.W. Bush

41



George H.W. Bush
(1924–)
Years in office: 1989–1993
Republican
Elected from: Texas
Vice Pres.: J. Danforth Quayle

42



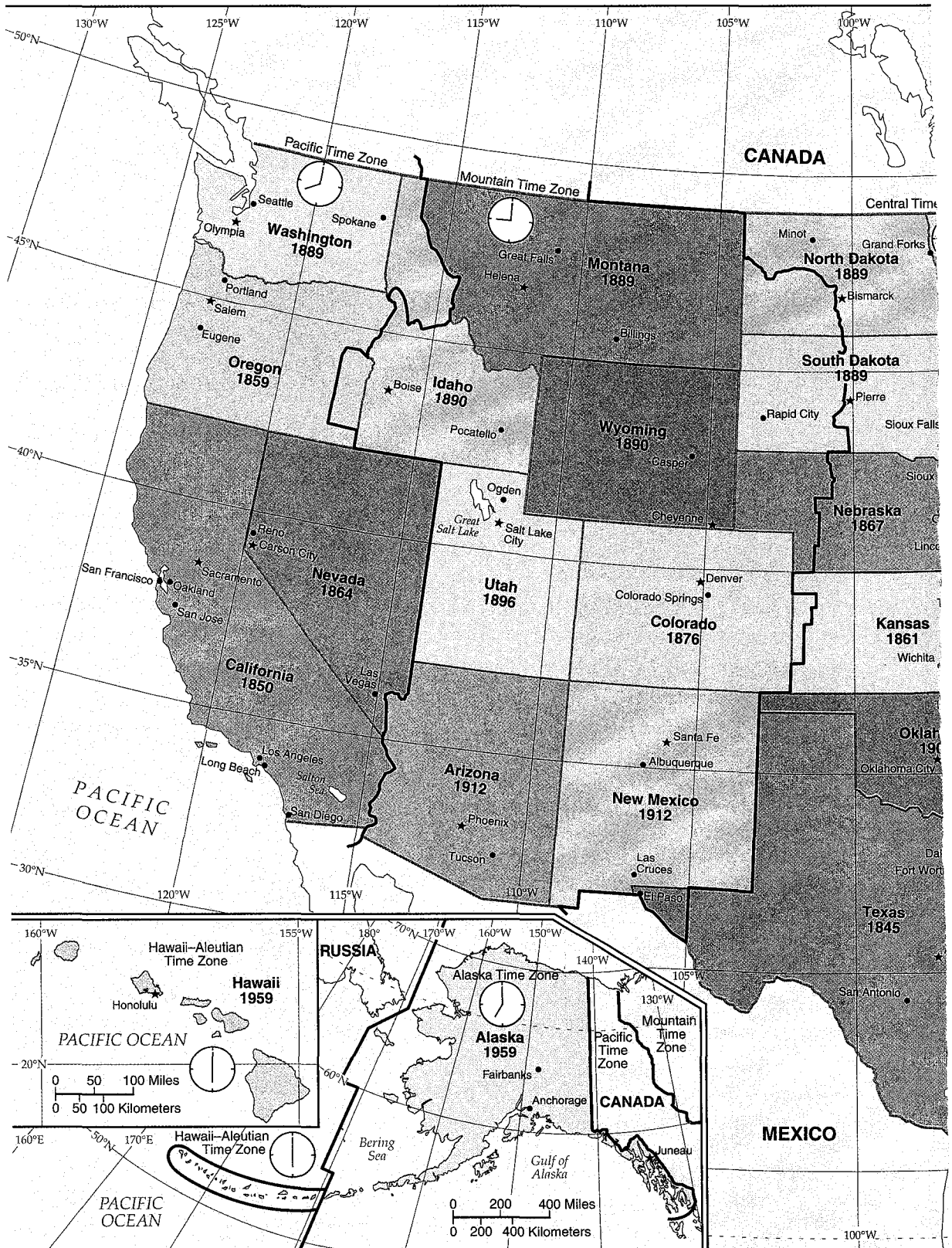
William J. Clinton
(1946–)
Years in office: 1993–2000
Democrat
Elected from: Arkansas
Vice Pres.: Albert Gore, Jr.

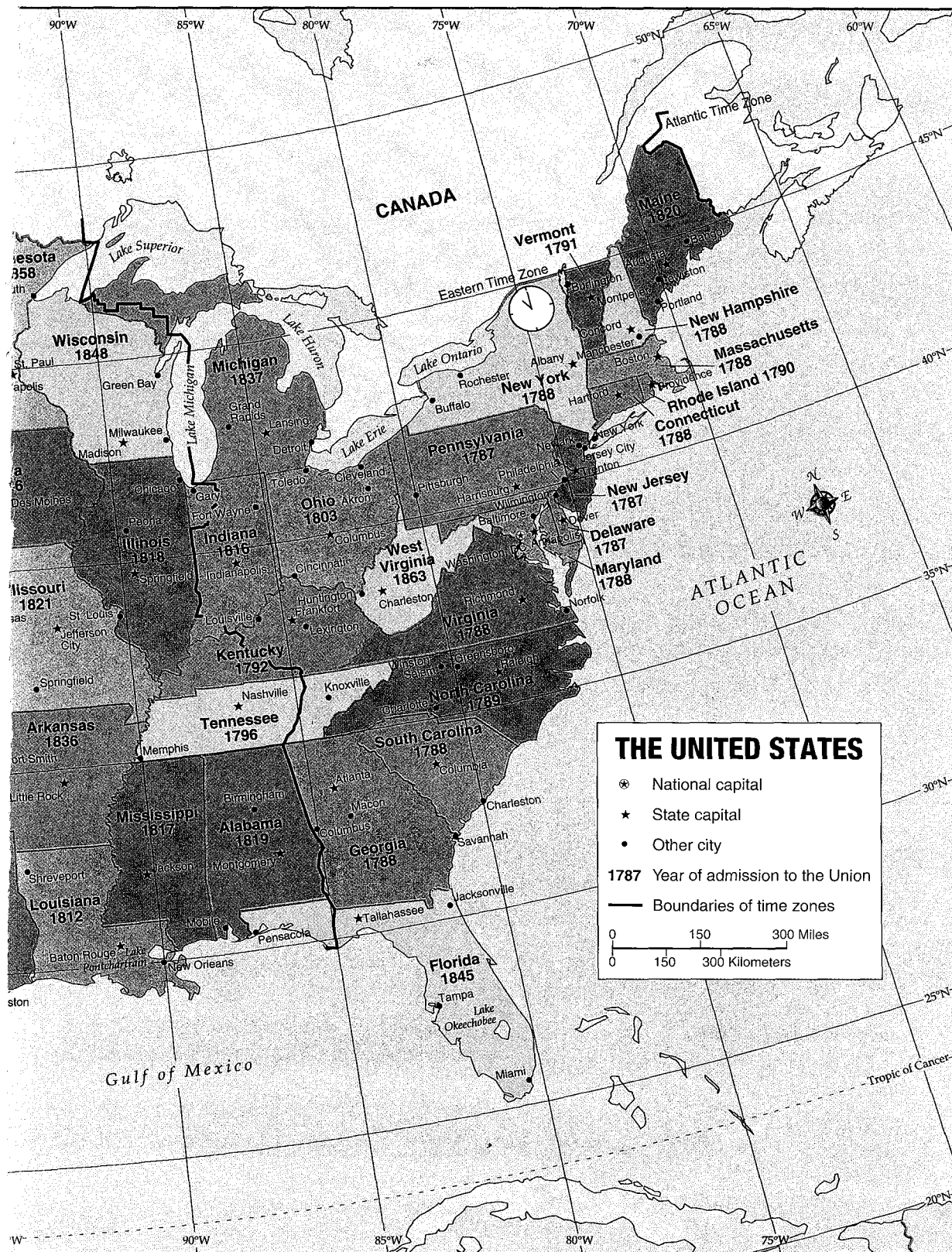
43

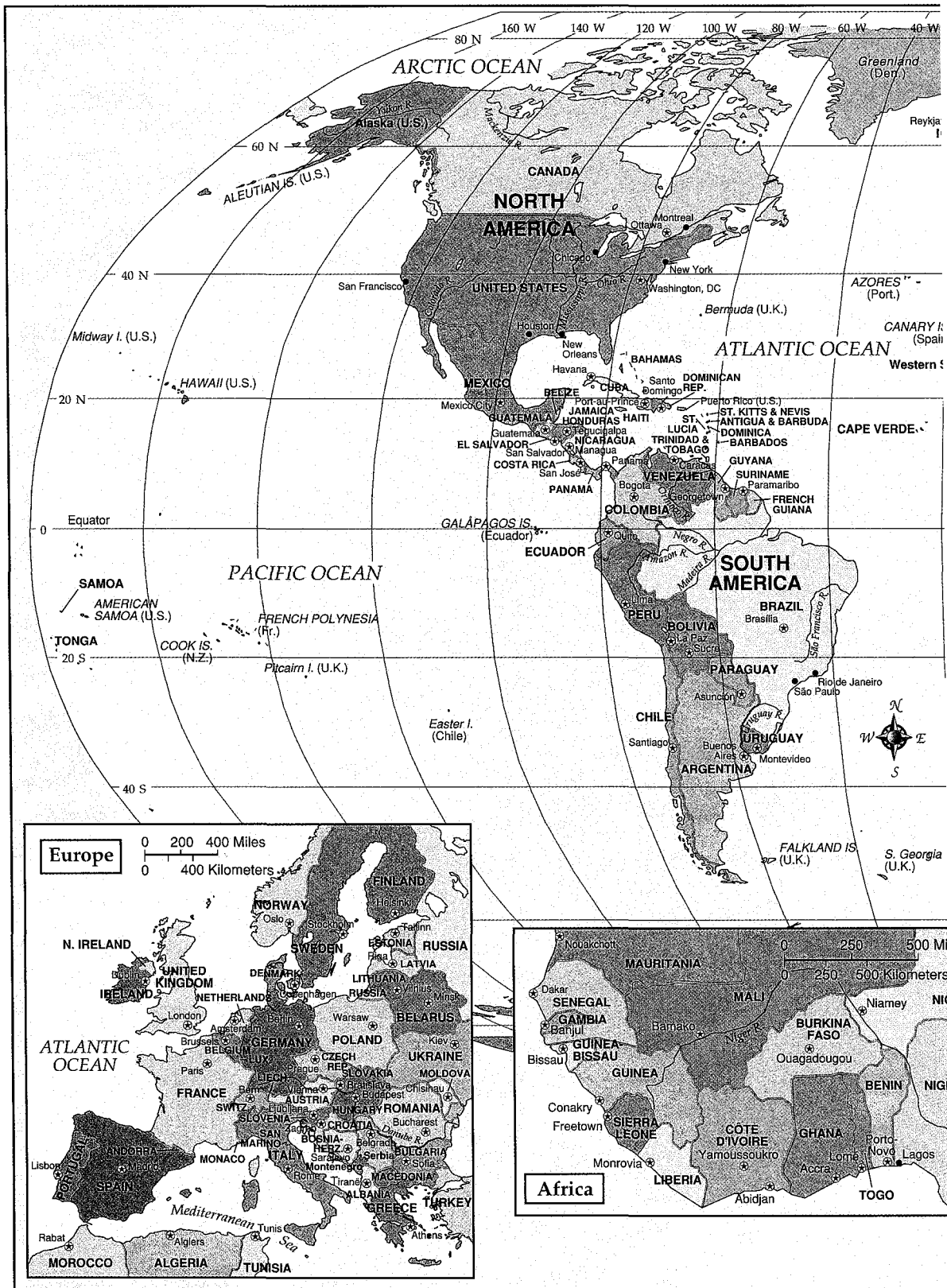


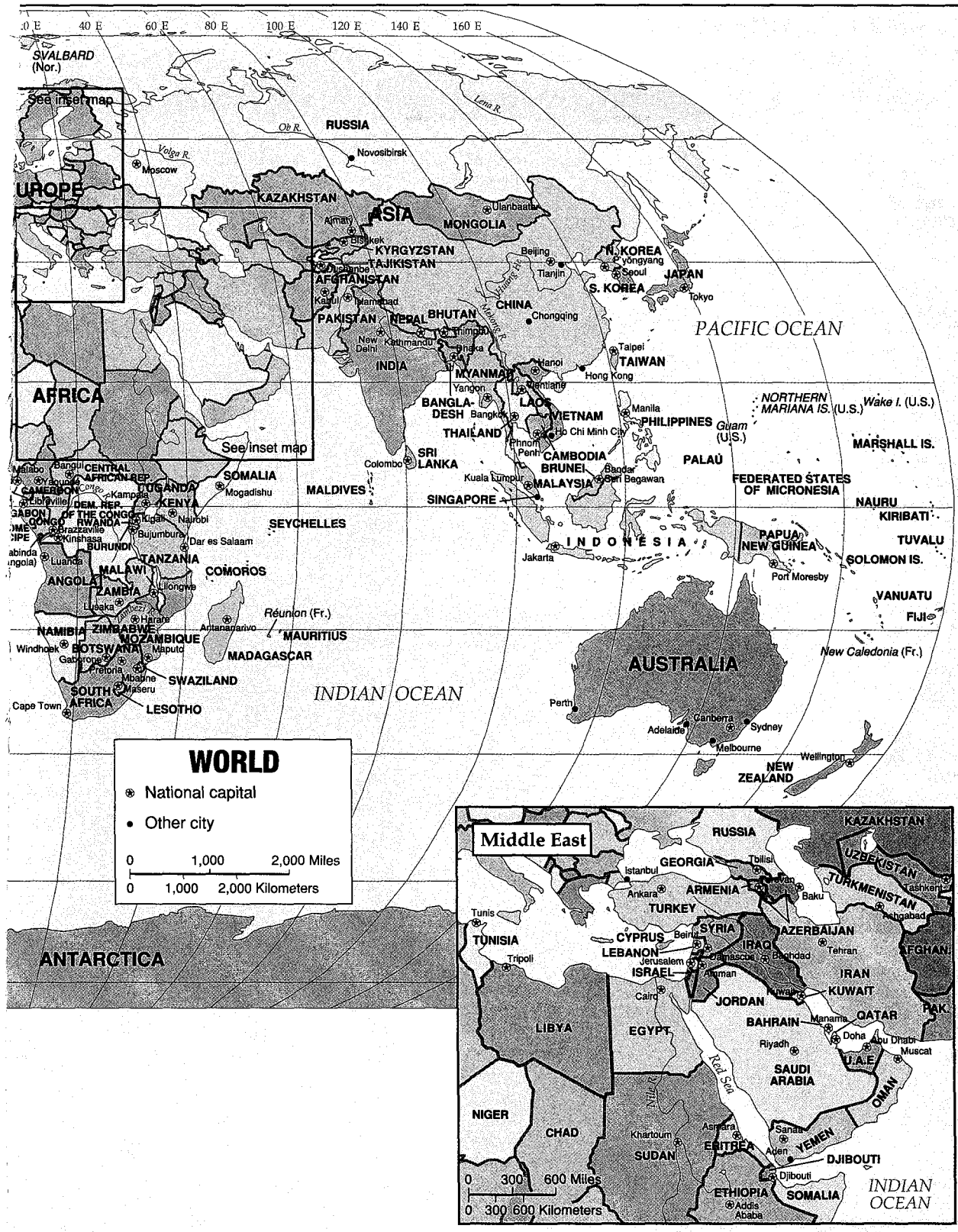
George W. Bush
(1946–)
Years in office: 2001–
Republican
Elected from: Texas
Vice Pres.: Richard Cheney

*Died in office
**Assassinated
***Resigned









Profile of the Fifty States

State	Capital	Entered Union	Population (2000)	Population Rank	Land Area (Square Miles)	Land Area Rank
Alabama	Montgomery	1819	4,447,100	23rd	51,705	29th
Alaska	Juneau	1959	626,932	48th	591,004	1st
Arizona	Phoenix	1912	5,130,632	20th	114,000	6th
Arkansas	Little Rock	1836	2,673,400	33rd	53,187	27th
California	Sacramento	1850	33,871,648	1st	158,706	3rd
Colorado	Denver	1876	4,301,261	24th	104,091	8th
Connecticut	Hartford	1788	3,405,565	28th	5,018	48th
Delaware	Dover	1787	783,600	45th	2,044	49th
Florida	Tallahassee	1845	15,982,378	4th	58,664	22nd
Georgia	Atlanta	1788	8,186,453	10th	58,910	21st
Hawaii	Honolulu	1959	1,211,537	42nd	6,470	47th
Idaho	Boise	1890	1,293,953	39th	83,564	13th
Illinois	Springfield	1818	12,419,293	5th	56,345	24th
Indiana	Indianapolis	1816	6,080,485	14th	36,185	38th
Iowa	Des Moines	1846	2,926,324	30th	56,275	25th
Kansas	Topeka	1861	2,688,418	32nd	82,277	14th
Kentucky	Frankfort	1792	4,041,769	25th	40,409	37th
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	1812	4,468,976	22nd	47,751	31st
Maine	Augusta	1820	1,274,923	40th	33,265	39th
Maryland	Annapolis	1788	5,296,486	19th	10,460	42nd
Massachusetts	Boston	1788	6,349,097	13th	8,284	45th
Michigan	Lansing	1837	9,938,444	8th	58,527	23rd
Minnesota	St. Paul	1858	4,919,479	21st	84,402	12th
Mississippi	Jackson	1817	2,844,658	31st	47,689	32nd
Missouri	Jefferson City	1821	5,595,211	17th	69,697	19th
Montana	Helena	1889	902,195	44th	147,046	4th
Nebraska	Lincoln	1867	1,711,263	37th	77,355	15th
Nevada	Carson City	1864	1,998,257	35th	110,561	7th
New Hampshire	Concord	1788	1,235,786	41st	9,279	44th
New Jersey	Trenton	1787	8,414,350	9th	7,787	46th
New Mexico	Santa Fe	1912	1,819,046	36th	121,593	5th
New York	Albany	1788	18,976,457	3rd	49,108	30th
North Carolina	Raleigh	1789	8,049,313	11th	52,669	28th
North Dakota	Bismarck	1889	642,200	47th	70,703	17th
Ohio	Columbus	1803	11,353,140	7th	41,330	35th
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	1907	3,450,654	27th	69,956	18th
Oregon	Salem	1859	3,421,399	29th	97,073	10th
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	1787	12,281,054	6th	45,308	33rd
Rhode Island	Providence	1790	1,048,319	43rd	1,212	50th
South Carolina	Columbia	1788	4,012,012	26th	31,113	40th
South Dakota	Pierre	1889	754,844	46th	77,116	16th
Tennessee	Nashville	1796	5,689,283	16th	42,144	34th
Texas	Austin	1845	20,851,820	2nd	266,807	2nd
Utah	Salt Lake City	1896	2,233,169	34th	84,899	11th
Vermont	Montpelier	1791	608,827	49th	9,614	43rd
Virginia	Richmond	1788	7,078,515	12th	40,767	36th
Washington	Olympia	1889	5,894,121	15th	68,138	20th
West Virginia	Charleston	1863	1,808,344	38th	24,231	41st
Wisconsin	Madison	1848	5,363,675	18th	56,153	26th
Wyoming	Cheyenne	1890	493,782	50th	97,809	9th

Sources: *World Almanac*, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, *U.S. Census Bureau*

Glossary

This glossary defines all key terms. The page number given after each definition refers to the text page on which the term appears in blue.

Pronunciation Key

Certain glossary terms and other words have been respelled in the text and in this glossary as an aid to pronunciation. The term *entrepreneur*, for example, has been respelled AHN-truh-preh-NOOR. The small capital letters mean that the first syllable should be spoken with a minor stress. The large capital letters mean that the last syllable should be spoken with a major stress. The vowel sounds shown by the letters *ah*, *uh*, *eh*, and *oo* in the respelling correspond to the vowel sounds in the pronunciation key below.

Pronounce	as in	Pronounce	as in
a	hat	j	jet
ah	father	ng	ring
ar	tar	o	frog
ay	say	ō, oh	no
ayr	air	oo	soon
e, eh	hen	or	for
ee	bee	ow	plow
eer	deer	oy	boy
er	her	sh	she
ew	new	th	thick
g	go	u, uh	sun
i, ih	him	z	zebra
ī	kite	zh	measure

A

administration A team of executive branch officials appointed by each President (page 201)

affirmative action Steps to counteract effects of past racial discrimination and discrimination against women (page 161)

aggression An attack or threat of attack by another country (page 543)

alien A citizen of one country who lives in another country (page 46)

alliance A group of nations that have agreed to help or protect each other (page 529)

ambassadors Official representatives to foreign countries (page 198)

amendments Changes to the Constitution (p. 102)

answer The defendant's written response to a complaint (page 437)

appeal To ask a higher court to review a decision and determine if justice was done (page 221)

appellate jurisdiction (a-PEL-et JOO-ris-DIK-shun) A court's authority to hear an appeal of a decision by another court (page 221)

apportioned Divided among districts (page 248)

arbitration The use of a third person to make a legal decision that is binding on all parties (page 440)

arraignment (uh-RAIN-ment) A court hearing in which the defendant is formally charged with a crime and enters a plea of guilty or not guilty (page 418)

B

bail Money that a defendant gives the court as a kind of promise that he or she will return for trial (page 418)

beliefs Certain ideas that people trust are true (page 15)

bias A favoring of one point of view (page 482)

bicameral (bī-KAM-er-uhl) Two-house, as in a legislature with two houses (page 93)

bill A proposed law (page 175)

board A group of people who manage the business of an organization (page 264)

bonds Certificates that people buy from the government, which agrees to pay back the cost of the bond, plus interest, after a set period of time (page 250)

boycott To refuse to buy a certain company's products (page 320)

budget A plan for raising and spending money (page 180)

bureaucracy (byoo-RAH-kru-see) An organization of government departments, agencies, and offices (page 201)

business cycle A repeated series of "ups" of growth and "downs" of recession (page 354)

C

Cabinet An important group of policy advisors to the President, made up of the executive department heads and a few other officials (page 203)

candidate A person running for office (page 53)
canvass To go door-to-door handing out political information and asking people which candidate they support (page 458)

capital Anything produced in an economy that is saved to be used to produce other goods and services (page 289)

capitalism Another name for market economy; a system in which people make their own decisions about how to save resources as capital and how to use their capital to produce goods and services (page 300)

caucus (KAW-kus) meeting of party leaders to discuss issues or choose candidates (page 466)

census An official count of the population made every ten years to find out how many representatives each state should have (page 177)

charter A document giving permission to create a government (page 70)

checks and balances The system that gives each of the three branches of government ways to limit the powers of the other two (page 105)

citizen A person with certain rights and duties under a government; a person who by birth or by choice owes allegiance, or loyalty, to a nation (page 46)

civil disobedience Breaking a law because it goes against personal morals (page 395)

civil law The group of laws that help settle disagreements between people (page 400)

closed primary A primary election in which a voter must be registered as a member of a party and may vote only for candidates of that party (page 466)

cloture (KLŌ-chur) Agreement to end the debate on a bill in the Senate (page 187)

Cold War A struggle between the superpowers, much like a real war but with no armed battles (page 529)

collective bargaining The process by which representatives of a union and of a business discuss and reach agreement about wages and working conditions (page 320)

colony A territory ruled by a more powerful nation called a colonial power (page 523)

command economy An economic system in which the government or a central authority owns or controls the factors of production and makes the basic economic decisions (page 298)

common good, the The well-being of all members of society (page 51)

common law A body of law based on judges' decisions (page 396)

communism A system under which the government owns all land, businesses, and resources (page 528)

compact A written agreement to make and obey laws for the welfare of the group (page 80)

compensation Being "made whole" for harm caused by another person's acts (page 432)

complaint A legal document that charges someone with having caused harm (page 436)

concurrent powers The powers shared by the federal and state governments (page 104)

congressional district The area that a member of the House represents (page 177)

constituents The people a member of Congress represents (page 174)

constitution A plan of government (page 80)

constitutional initiative A process in which citizens can propose an amendment by gathering a required number of signatures on a petition (page 244)

consumer A person who uses, or consumes, goods and services to satisfy his or her wants (page 35)

consumption The act of buying or using goods or services (page 290)

containment A policy of using military power and money to prevent the spread of communism (page 553)

contracts Legal agreements between buyers and sellers (page 434)

corporation A business that is separate from the people who own it and legally acts as a single person (page 316)

crime Any behavior that is illegal because the government considers it harmful to society (page 399)

criminal law The group of laws that tell which acts are crimes, how accused persons should be tried in court, and how crimes should be punished (page 399)

currency The coins and paper bills used as money in an economy (page 329)

D

damages Money that is paid in an effort to compensate, or make up, for a loss (page 432)

defendant The party who answers a complaint and defends against it in a court case (page 219)

deficit The amount by which government spending is greater than government income (page 359)

deforestation Cutting and burning forests to clear land for farms and cattle grazing (page 566)

delegated powers The powers given to Congress rather than to the states (page 101)

delinquent A juvenile who is found guilty of a crime (page 424)

demand The amounts of a product or service buyers are willing and able to buy at different prices (page 310)

demand deposit The money in a checking account (page 332)

democracy A system of government in which the power is shared by all the people (page 38)

deposition The record of answers to questions asked of a witness in person before a trial (page 437)

détente (day-TAHNT) A lessening of tensions between the superpowers (page 529)

deterrence Keeping a strong defense to discourage aggression by other nations (page 543)

dictatorship A government controlled by one person, called a dictator, who usually takes power by force, rather than by inheriting it (page 38)

diplomacy The relations and communications carried out between countries (page 544)

direct democracy A form of government in which laws are made directly by the citizens (page 75)

direct mail A way of sending messages to large groups of people through the mail (page 479)

direct primary An election in which members of a political party choose candidates to run for office in the name of the party (page 466)

discovery The process of gathering evidence before a trial (page 437)

discrimination The unfair treatment of a group of people. (page 10)

disposable income The amount of money left after taxes have been paid (page 369)

diversity Differences (page 7)

dividends Payments from the profits of companies in which a person owns stock (page 369)

domestic policy Plans for dealing with national problems (page 199)

double jeopardy Being placed on trial twice for the same crime (page 139)

due process of law A process by which the government must treat accused persons fairly according to rules established by law (page 137)

E

economy A system for producing and distributing goods and services to fulfill people's wants (page 35)

eminent domain (EM-ih-nehnt do-MAYN) The power of the government to take private property for public use (page 137)

entrepreneur (AHN-truh-preh-NOOR) A person who starts a business (page 313)

equality The condition of everyone having the same rights and opportunities (page 16)

equity The use of general rules of fairness to settle conflicts in a civil court case (page 433)

excise tax (EK-siz tak) A charge on certain goods, such as alcoholic beverages, gasoline, and tobacco (page 249)

executive agreements Agreements with other countries that do not need Senate approval (page 198)

executive branch The branch of government responsible for executing or enforcing the laws (page 196)

executive orders Rules or regulations that executive branch employees must follow (page 198)

executive privilege The President's right to keep some information secret from Congress and the courts (page 209)

F

factors of production The resources people have for producing goods and services to satisfy their wants (page 289)

federalism The division of power between the states and the federal, or national, government (page 104)

felony A crime for which the penalty is imprisonment for more than one year, a fine, or a combination of both. Felonies include crimes such as kidnapping and murder. (page 400)

filibuster (FIL-ih-BUS-ter) The use of long speeches to prevent a vote on a bill in the Senate (page 187)

fiscal policy A government's decisions about the amount of money it spends and the amount it collects in taxes (page 355)

fixed expenses Expenses that remain the same from month to month (page 370)

floor leaders Officers who guide through Congress the bills that their party supports (page 183)

foreign aid A program of giving military and economic help to other nations (page 544)

foreign policy Plans for guiding our nation's relationships with other countries (page 198)

free enterprise The system in which individuals in a market economy are free to undertake economic activities with little or no control by the government (page 300)

freedom The ability to say what you want, go where you want, and do what you want (page 17)

fringe benefits Indirect payments for work (page 369)

G

general election An election in which voters make final decisions about candidates and issues (page 474)

goods Physical products, such as food and clothing (page 35)

gross domestic product (GDP) The total dollar value of all final goods and services produced and sold in the country in a year (page 357)

H

heritage The traditions passed down from generation to generation (page 70)

home rule The right of a city or county to choose its own form of government (page 275)

I

immigrants People who move from one country to make their homes in another. (page 8)

impeach To accuse the President or other high government officials of serious wrongdoing (page 105)

income tax A tax on what individuals and businesses earn (page 249)

incumbent Someone who already holds the office for which he or she is running (page 487)

independent voters People who say they do not support a political party (page 465)

indictment A formal charge against a person accused of a crime (page 418)

inflation A general rise in the prices of goods and services throughout the economy (page 341)

initiative The process by which citizens can propose laws (page 248)

injunction A civil court order to do or not do a certain act (page 433)

insurance A plan by which a company gives protection from the cost of injury or loss (page 376)

intelligence Information about another nation and what its government plans to do (page 546)

interest Payment for the use of capital (page 309)

interest groups Groups of people who work together for similar interests or goals (page 176)

intergovernmental revenue Money given by one level of government to another (page 272)

invest To use money to help a business get started or grow, with the hope that the business will earn a profit (page 299)

isolationism A foreign policy that seeks to limit our relations with other countries as much as possible (page 551)

issue A point of conflict or a matter to be debated (page 496)

item veto A state governor's power to reject particular parts, or items, of a bill (page 252)

J

judicial activism An effort by judges to take an active role in policymaking by overturning laws relatively often (page 229)

judicial restraint An effort by judges to avoid overturning laws and to leave policymaking up to the other two branches of government (page 229)

judicial review The Supreme Court's power to overturn any law that it decides is in conflict with the Constitution (page 225)

jury of peers A group of ordinary citizens who hear a court case and decide whether the accused person is innocent or guilty (page 50)

justice Fairness; the idea that every person deserves to be treated fairly (page 18)

L

labor unions Organizations of workers that seek to improve wages and working conditions and to protect members' rights (page 319)

laws Rules of society that are enforced by governments (page 392)

lawsuits Cases in which a court is asked to settle a dispute (page 432)

legal code A written collection of laws, often organized by subject (page 397)

legislature A group of people chosen to make laws (page 70)

liability insurance Insurance that protects a person from the costs of damage or injury to others (page 377)

liquidity (li-KWID-i-tee) The ability to turn savings back into cash (page 375)

loan An amount of money borrowed for a certain time period (page 333)

lobbyists People who represent interest groups (page 176)

M

majority party The political party with more members in the House or Senate (page 183)

market A place or situation in which an exchange of goods or services takes place, such as stores, shops, or stock exchanges (page 35)

market economy An economic system in which private individuals own the factors of production and are free to make their own choices about production, distribution, and consumption (page 298)

market price The price at which buyers and sellers agree to trade (page 311)

media Television, radio, newspapers and magazines (page 479)

mediation A process by which people agree to use a third party to help them settle a conflict out of court (page 440)

minority party The political party with fewer members in the House or Senate (page 183)

misdemeanor A crime for which the penalty is a jail sentence of not more than one year, a fine, or a combination of both. Littering and driving without a license are examples of misdemeanors. (page 400)

mixed economy An economy that is a mixture of the characteristics of two or more of the three basic systems (page 300)

monarchy A form of government in which all or most of the power is in the hands of one individual, the monarch. The monarch's authority is hereditary. (page 38)

monetary policy Regulation of the money supply by the Federal Reserve System (page 354)

money Anything that is generally accepted as payment for a good or service (page 36)

monopoly A single business with the power to control prices in a market (page 350)

morals Beliefs about what is fair and what is right or wrong (page 394)

municipality A government that serves people who live in an urban area (page 266)

N

national debt The total amount of money the government owes to lenders (page 360)

nationalism A feeling of pride in shared history and loyalty to a nation, which is shared by its citizens (page 523)

natural rights Rights that people are born with and that no government can take away, such as the rights to life, liberty, and property (page 76)

naturalized To have gone through the process of becoming a citizen. Naturalization is a process which applies to a person not born a citizen of the United States. (page 46)

neutrality A policy of not taking sides in wars between other nations (page 552)

nominate To name candidates to run for public office (page 457)

nonrenewable resource A resource that cannot be replaced once it has been used (page 564)

O

open primary A primary election in which voters do not need to declare a party before voting, but may vote for the candidates of only one party (page 466)

opportunity cost The benefit given up when scarce resources are used for one purpose instead of the next best purpose (page 292)

ordinances Local laws (page 264)

original jurisdiction A court's authority to hear a case first (page 220)

P

parole Letting an inmate go free to serve the rest of his or her sentence outside of prison (page 421)

partnership A type of business in which two or more people share ownership (page 315)

patronage (PAY-truh-nij) The system in which party leaders do favors for loyal supporters of the party (page 465)

plaintiff An individual or a group of people who bring a complaint against another party in a civil case (page 219)

planks Position statements on each specific issue in a party's platform (page 457)

platform A statement of a party's official stand on major public issues (page 457)

plea bargaining Agreeing to plead guilty in exchange for a lesser charge or a lighter sentence (page 419)

pocket veto A way in which the President can veto a bill by pocketing, or keeping, the bill for ten days, during which Congress ends its session (page 186)

policy A plan of action designed to achieve a certain goal (page 174)

political party An organization of citizens who wish to influence and control government by getting their members elected to office (page 456)

precedent A guideline for how all similar court cases should be decided in the future (page 220)

precincts Voting districts (page 464)

president pro tempore (pro TEM-puh-REE) An officer who presides over the Senate when the Vice-President is absent. [Also known as president pro tem.] (page 183)

price The amount a person must pay for a good or service (page 36)

probable cause A good reason to believe that a suspect has been involved in a crime (page 417)

probation A kind of sentence in which a person goes free but must be under the supervision of a court official called a probation officer (page 426)

profit The difference between what it costs to produce something and the price the buyer pays for it (page 299)

propaganda A message that is meant to influence people's ideas, opinions, or actions in a certain way (page 481)

property tax A tax on land and buildings (page 272)

prosecution A government body that brings a charge against a defendant who is accused of breaking one of its laws (page 219)

public assistance Government programs that give help to people in need (page 243)

public policy Government response to public issues (page 497)

R

racism The belief that members of one's own race are superior to those of other races (page 11)

ratification Approval, as in approval of an amendment to the Constitution (page 82)

recall A process for removing elected officials from office (page 248)

recession A slowdown in economic activity and production (page 341)

referendum The process by which a law proposed or passed by a state legislature is referred to the voters to approve or reject (page 248)

registration Signing up to be a voter (page 474)

renewable resource A resource that can be replaced after being used (page 564)

rent Payment for the use of land (page 309)

representatives People who are chosen to speak and act for their fellow citizens in government (page 47)

republic A government in which citizens elect representatives to make laws (page 75)

reserved powers Those powers that the Constitution neither gives to Congress nor denies to the states (page 104)

revenue Income (page 249)

rule of law The concept of a government of laws (page 49)

rules Specific expectations about what our behavior should be (page 26)

S

sales taxes Charges on purchases of goods and services, usually a percentage of the price (page 249)

sanctions Measures to stop or limit trade with another nation in order to change its behavior (page 545)

scarcity The problem that resources are always limited in comparison with the number and variety of wants people have (page 292)

segregation Separation, as in separation of one racial group from another (page 159)

self-nomination Declaring that you are running for office (page 466)

separation of church and state The situation in which government may not favor any religion or establish an official state religion (page 134)

separation of powers Dividing government power among legislative, executive, and judicial branches (page 76)

services Work that you will pay to have done, such as cleaning or repair work (page 35)

small claims court A civil court that people may use when the amount of money they want to recover is small, usually not more than \$1,000 or \$2,000 (page 443)

social institutions Systems of values and rules that determine how our society is organized. Five major institutions in our society are the family, religion, education, the economy, and government. (page 28)

social roles Roles people play in real life, such as mother, husband, worker, friend, or consumer (page 55)

socialization (soh-shul-i-ZAY-shun) The process of learning how to participate in a group; learning to accept the values in a group and learning the rules for behavior within it (page 27)

sole proprietorship A business owned by an individual (page 315)

sovereignty A nation's power to make and carry out laws within its borders (page 522)

Speaker of the House The presiding officer of the House of Representatives (page 183)

split ticket The practice of voting for candidates of more than one party on the same ballot (page 465)

standard of living The number and kinds of goods and services people can have (page 524)

status offender A youth who is judged to be beyond the control of his or her parents or guardian (page 424)

statutes Written laws made by legislatures (page 396)

stock Shares of ownership in a corporation (page 315)

straight ticket The practice of voting for the candidates of only one party (page 465)

strike The situation in which workers refuse to work unless employers meet certain demands (page 320)

subpoena A court order to produce a witness or document (page 437)

suffrage The right to vote (page 155)

summit meeting A meeting at which the President talks about important issues with heads of other governments (page 544)

supply Amounts of a product that producers are willing to offer at different prices (page 310)

T

terrorism The use or threat of violence to spread fear, usually for the purpose of reaching political goals (page 567)

time deposit A savings plan with a set length of time that money must be kept in the account and a penalty for withdrawing early (page 375)

traditional economy An economic system in which the basic economic decisions are made according to long-established ways of behaving that are unlikely to change (page 297)

treaties Formal agreements with other countries (page 198)

trust A group of several companies organized to benefit from the high prices they all agree to charge (page 350)

tyranny Abuse of power (page 74)

U

utilities Services needed by the public, such as water, gas, and electricity (page 268)

V

values Standards of behavior; guidelines for how people should treat each other (page 15)

variable expenses Expenses that change from month to month (page 371)

veto To reject, as in to reject a bill (page 101)

W

wants Desires for goods and services (page 35)

warrant A legal paper, issued by a court, giving police permission to make an arrest, seizure, or search (page 417)

warranty A manufacturer's promise to repair a product if it breaks within a certain time from the date of purchase (page 373)

whips Assistant floor leaders in each house of Congress (page 183)

witnesses People who have seen events or heard conversations related to a court case, or who have special information that may help settle a case (page 50)

write-in candidate A candidate who asks voters to write his or her name on the ballot (page 466)

Z

zoning Local rules that divide a community into areas and tell how the land in each area can be used (page 271)

Index

Note: Entries with a page number followed by a *c* indicate a chart or graph on that page; *m* indicates a map; and *p* indicates a picture.

A

abortion, 229
 absentee ballot, 475
 abuse of power, 136–137. *See also* tyranny.
 accused, rights of, 137–139, 232–233, 416, 419–420
 acid rain, 564, 566, 568, 575
 acquired immune deficiency syndrome. *See* AIDS.
 activities. *See* career activities; citizenship activities; community activities; Internet activities; portfolio activities.
 Adams, John, 74–76, 79, 202–203, 225, 588, 588*p*
 Adams, John Quincy, 588, 588*p*
 adjudicatory hearing, 425–426
 administration, 201
 advertising
 effect on demand, 312
 false or misleading, 347, 350–351, 362–363, 403
 political, 479, 486
 affirmative action, 161–162
 Afghanistan, 529, 544, 553*p*, 557
 Africa, 523–524, 556–557
 African Americans, 10–11
 contributions to Black Patriots Monument and, 81
 equal protection and, 159–161, 245
 on Supreme Court, 226
 voting rights and, 64, 154–155, 154*p*
 aggression, 543–544
 Agriculture, Department of, 204*c*, 386, 398
 AIDS, 500, 502*p*, 505
 airport security, 246
Akins v. Glens Falls School District, 447
 Alabama, 243, 596
 Alaska, 13, 242, 245*p*, 249–250, 270, 288, 596
 Albright, Madeleine, 202
 alcohol, 403
 Algeria, 526, 556
 aliens, 46, 559
 Allende, Salvador, 546
 alliance, 529, 544
 almanac, using. *See* social studies skills.
 alternatives, identifying. *See* critical thinking skills.
 aluminum, recycling, 508*c*
 Amazon rain forests, 566, 566*p*, 569
 ambassadors, 198, 547
 amendment process
 state constitution, 243–244
 U.S. Constitution, 102–103, 106*c*, 132
 amendments, 103, 120–129, 135*c*, 153*c*. *See also* Constitution, U.S.; specific amendments.
 American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), 480*p*
 American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), 142
 American Farm Bureau, 176
 American Federation of Labor (AFL), 320–321
 American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), 321–322

American Health Security Act, 503
 American Indians. *See* Native Americans.
 American Medical Association, 176
 American Nazi party, 142–144, 143*p*
 Americans with Disabilities Act, 175
 Amigos De Las Americas, 379
 Amnesty International, 145, 573–574
 Andorra, 522
 Anglican Church. *See* Church of England.
 answer (legal term), 436
 Anti-Federalists, 97–98, 101, 103, 132–133, 460
 antitrust laws, 350
 apartheid, 101, 103, 132–133, 460
 Anti, 532, 580
 appeal, 220–221
 appeals court
 federal, 221, 222
 state, 220–221, 254
 appellate jurisdiction, 220–221, 226
 apportionment, 248
 Arab-Israeli conflict, 532, 556
 arbitration, 440–441
 area graphs, analyzing. *See* social studies skills.
 Argentina, 489, 533
 Arizona, 11, 232–233, 288, 297*p*, 401, 512–513, 596
 Arkansas, 596
 armed forces, 49–50, 50*p*, 198
 Armenia, 576
 arms control, 531–532, 567, 569
 Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 205
 arms race, 529, 544, 564, 567, 569
 arms, right to bear, 136
 Army, United States, 528
 arraignment, 418
 arrests, 417, 417*c*, 424
 arson, 413
 Arthur, Chester A., 590, 590*p*
 Articles of Confederation, 80–82
 decision to replace, 91, 100
 structure of government under, 94–95, 94*c*
 weaknesses of, 83, 90
 Articles, Constitutional, 101–103, 109–120
 Asia, 524
 Asian Americans, 12, 161, 162. *See also* specific nationalities.
 Asian “exclusion” laws, 12
 assault, 413
 assembly, freedom of, 135, 142–144
 assessment, 23, 43, 63, 65, 85, 107, 149, 167, 169, 193, 215, 235, 237, 261, 281, 283, 305, 325, 343, 365, 385, 387, 409, 429, 449, 451, 471, 493, 515, 517, 539, 561, 579, 581
 assessor, county, 264, 272
 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), 530
 Athens, Greece, 75
 Atlanta, Georgia, 270
 Attorney General, 203
 Austin, Texas, 533
 Australia, 231, 489, 523, 578
 Austria, 489

B

“baby boom,” 6–7
 Bahamas, 505
 bail, 139, 418, 425

- Baker v. Carr* (1962), 582
 Bakke, Allan, 162
 balance of power, 531
 ballot measures, 474, 476, 480
 bandwagon (propaganda technique), 481
 bank, student, 334
 banking
 history of, 330-331
 supervision of, 338-340
 system, 330-336
 bar graph, reading. *See* social studies skills.
 Barak, Ehud, 556
 Barboza, Maurice, 81
 barter, 35-36
 Bedard, Irene, 13, 13p
 Beijing, China, 534, 555, 568
 Belarus, 556
 Belgium, 489, 525
 beliefs, 15. *See also* values.
 Beliefs in Action, 52, 92, 160, 202, 229, 253, 295, 352, 401, 442, 476, 528, 573
 Belize, 505
 Ben and Jerry's, 313
 benefit payments, 348, 358
 Benét, Stephen Vincent, 1
 Berlin Wall, 554p, 555
Bethel School District #403 v. Fraser (1986), 582
 bias, 482
 bicameral legislature, 93-94
 "Big Five" nations, 571, 572
 bill, 175
 introducing, 184, 187
 process of becoming law, 184-189, 185c
 bill of rights, state, 243
 Bill of Rights, U.S., 103, 132-145, 135c, 152. *See also* Constitution, U.S.; specific amendments.
 Anti-Federalists and, 97-98, 103, 132
 cruel and unusual punishment in, 422
 individual freedoms and, 134-136, 393
 protection from abuse of power and, 136-137
 ratification of, 133
 rights of the accused and, 137-139
 text, 120-122
 bills of attainder, 182,
 Bin Laden, Osama, 557
 biodegradable packaging, 509
 birth rate, 22c
 Bjerregaard, Thomas, 550, 550p
 Black Americans. *See* African Americans.
 Black Patriots Memorial, 81
 blacklist, 321
 block grant, 250, 273
 board, 264, 265-266
Bob Jones University v. United States (1983), 582
 bonds, 250
 corporate, 375
 federal government, 338, 340, 375-376
 local government, 272
 bonus, 368-369, 369c
 borders, 522
 Bork, Robert, 230, 230p
 borrowing, government
 as congressional power, 180
 federal, 360-361
 local, 272
 Bosnia, 202, 526-527, 527p, 556
 Boston, Massachusetts, 425
 boycott, 320-322, 549
 Brandeis, Louis, 229, 229p
 Brazil, 379, 569, 576
 Brennan, William, 148
 Breyer, Stephen, 227p, 230
 brief, 227
 Bristol-Meyers Company, 362-363
 Brooklyn, New York, 505
 Brown, Linda, 159-161, 161p
Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954), 159-161, 220, 582
 Browner, Carol, 352, 352p
 Buchanan, James, 589, 589p
 budget
 deficit, 360-361, 501
 federal, 180, 199, 203, 357-361, 358c, 359c, 501, 549
 local, 272-274
 personal, 368, 370-371
 state, 249-250, 249c, 251-252
 Bulgaria, 528
 Bull Moose party, 461
 Bullard, Jill Staton, 31, 31p
 burden of proof, 438
 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, United States, 327
 bureaucracy, 201, 206, 572
 Burger Court, 228-229
 Burger, Warren, 228-229
 burgesses, 70
 burglary, 413
 Bush, George H. W., 187, 230, 544, 547p, 554, 591, 591p
 Bush, George W., 203, 253, 461, 475, 487, 489, 521, 528, 541, 557, 591p
 business
 environmental damage and, 355
 foreign policy and, 549
 global problems and, 576
 government regulation of, 347, 350-351, 355
 history of, 317
 practices, fair and, 349-351
 profits of, as local government revenue, 272
 role in U.S. economy, 312-317
 socially responsible, 313
 types of ownership of, 314-317
 Business and Commerce Code, 402
 business cycle, 353, 354c
 C
 cabinet, 203
 cable television, 534
 Calcutta, India, 576
 California, 11-12, 168, 177, 247, 401, 444, 474, 596
California v. Greenwood (1988), 582
 Cameroon, 489
 campaign, 53
 finance reform, 468, 476, 480, 487
 financing of, 486-487
 manager, 484-485, 485p
 media and, 485-486
 planning, 484-486
 political party and, 465
 Canada, 498, 503, 511, 530, 556, 566
 candidate, 53
 messages from, 478-479

- selection of, 457, 466–469
- television and, 483
- canvass, 458–459
- capital, 289–290, 292, 309, 312, 314, 319
- capital goods, 289, 313
- capital punishment, 139, 422
- capitalism, 300
- carbon dioxide, 566–567, 569
- card stacking (propaganda technique), 481
- CARE, 573
- career activities, 305, 385
- careers, 378–381, 380c
- Carter, Jimmy, 230, 531–532, 543p, 591, 591p
- Carville, James, 485p
- Castro, Fidel, 467
- categorical grants, 250
- Catholicism, 11
- Catt, Carrie Chapman, 156, 156p, 476
- caucus, 466, 468, 484
- cause and effect, understanding. *See* critical thinking skills.
- cause-effect chain, analyzing. *See* social studies skills.
- census, 177, 248, 501, 504.
- Census Bureau, United States, 501, 504
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), 203, 206c, 546, 548
- Chad, 556
- charter, 70–71, 80, 266
- checking account, 332–333
- checks
 - characteristics of, 332–333
 - Federal Reserve Banks and, 338, 339c
- checks and balances, 104–105, 105c, 108, 171
 - Congress and, 180–181, 230–231
 - President and, 197–199, 203, 208, 230–231
 - in states, 248–249, 254–255
 - Supreme Court and, 199, 230–231
- chemical weapons, 567
- chemicals, toxic, 566
- Chicago, Illinois, 144, 275
- child labor, 318p, 319, 322, 347p, 403, 498
- children, protection of, 392
- Children's Health Insurance Programs, 504
- Chile, 489, 546, 574
- China
 - economy of, 300–301, 552, 556
 - foreign relations and, 277, 527, 544, 555
 - government of, 277, 534
 - in UN, 571
- chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), 567, 572
- choices, economic, 291–296
- Church of England, 72–73
- circle graph, analyzing. *See* social studies skills.
- circuit, 222, 223m
- circular flow chart, reading. *See* social studies skills.
- circular flow of economic activity, 308–309, 308c, 309c, 324c
- cities
 - types of government of, 266–268
 - waste disposal in, 507
- citizen, 46
 - naturalized, 46–47, 47c
 - office of, 47, 48, 53–54, 57–59, 499
 - responsibilities of, 1, 48–54, 474–477
 - role in foreign policy of, 551
- Citizens and the Courts, 164–165, 232–233, 278–279, 362–363, 446–447, 512–513, 558–559
- citizens' rights, 46, 48, 50, 80
 - Constitutional protection of, 132–139, 220
 - limits on Congress and, 182
 - protecting, 144–145
- citizenship
 - for African Americans, 154–155
 - colonial, 71–72, 75
 - meaning of, 45–59
- citizenship activities, 23, 43, 63, 85, 107, 149, 167, 193, 215, 235, 237, 261, 281, 305, 325, 343, 365, 385, 409, 429, 449, 471, 493, 515, 539, 561, 579
- city charters, 266
- civil cases, 439c
 - alternatives to trials, 440–445
 - awards in, 444–445
 - EPA and, 512–513
 - problems in, 438–439
 - procedure of, 436–438
 - types of, 433–435
- civil disobedience, 395
- civil justice system, 431–445
- civil law
 - criminal law and, 402–403
 - procedure of, 436–439
 - purpose of, 400–402
 - role of, 432–435
- civil service system, 206–207, 254, 465
- civil trial. *See* civil cases.
- Civil War, 154, 157, 327, 461
- civil war, in developing nations, 525, 526
- Clayton Antitrust Act (1914), 350
- Clean Air Act (1970), 207–208, 512–513
- Cleveland, Grover, 489, 590, 590p
- Clinton, Bill, 591, 591p
 - election of, 485p, 487, 489
 - foreign policy and, 200p, 205p, 544, 549, 557
 - impeachment of, 180
 - legislation and, 188, 205–206, 250, 360, 503–504
 - Supreme Court appointment, 230
- Close Up Foundation, 64, 168, 236, 282, 386, 450, 516, 580
- closed primary, 466
- cloture, 188
- Coast Guard, 203
- code, 272. *See also* legal codes.
- Code of Hammurabi, 397
- Cohen, Ben, 313, 313p
- coining money, 94, 94c, 101, 102, 102c, 181c, 346
- Cold War, 527–529, 531, 553–557, 567, 569
- collective bargaining, 320, 332p
- colonial powers, 523–525
- colonies, American
 - ethnic groups in, 71c
 - government in, 70–74
 - independence of, 78–80, 523–524
 - trade and, 78
- colony, 523
- Colorado, 263, 596
- comic strips, interpreting. *See* social studies skills.
- command economy, 298, 300c, 361
- Commerce, Department of, 204c, 548–549
- commerce, regulation of, 179
- Commerce, Secretary of, 210
- commission, 368–369, 369c
- commission plan, 268

- common good, 51
 - citizens contributing to, 54, 58
 - colonists and, 72
 - Constitutional Convention and, 90
 - environmental protection and, 355
 - laws to protect, 393
 - market economy and, 346, 348–349
- common law, 396–397
- Common Sense*, 67, 79
- communications, technology in, 534. *See also* media.
- Communism, 529
 - foreign aid to fight, 544–545
 - in Latin America, 556
 - U.S. opposition to, 529, 553
- Communist Party, 554
- community participation activities, 23, 43, 193, 281, 325, 343, 365, 515
- community service, 54. *See also* volunteering.
- compact, 80
- comparing. *See* critical thinking skills.
- compensation, 432–435, 438
- competition
 - effect on demand, 312
 - in a market economy, 299
 - between nations, 527
- complaint, 436
- Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, 549
- conclusions, drawing. *See* critical thinking skills.
- concurrent powers, 104
- conference committees, 184, 186
- Conference of Mayors, United States, 275
- confession, rights of accused and, 137–138
- conflicts
 - among nations, 526–529
 - settling by law, 49, 392
 - settling in court, 400–403, 432–435
 - settling without trial, 440–445
- Congo Republic, 556
- Congress, U.S., 173–189
 - admission of new states and, 243
 - amendment process and, 132–133
 - bank regulation and, 338–339
 - benefits of members of, 178
 - checks and balances and, 180–181, 230–231
 - committees in, 184–186
 - decision making in, 174–176
 - economy and, 346, 350, 360
 - establishment of special courts and, 223
 - foreign policy and, 549
 - growth of, 183c
 - interest groups and, 176
 - leadership in, 183–184
 - legislation of, 186–189, 250, 350–351, 395–396, 512, 530
 - limits on powers of, 181–182
 - members of, 173–178, 192c
 - organization of, 182–186
 - political parties and, 174–175
 - powers of, 179–182, 181c, 549
 - Presidential elections and, 488
 - promotion of general welfare and, 179–180
 - regulatory commissions and, 203, 205, 206c
 - requirements of membership in, 178
 - salaries of members of, 178
 - slavery and, 152–153
 - staff, 177
 - term of office in, 178
- Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), 321–322
- congressional district, 177–178
- Connecticut, 498, 596
- conscientious objector, 50
- consequences, predicting. *See* critical thinking skills.
- conservation, 241
- constituents, 174
- constitution, state, 80, 243–244, 244m, 254–255, 398
- Constitution, U.S. *See also* Bill of Rights; specific amendments.
 - amending, 102–103, 106c, 132, 231
 - amendments, 103, 120–129, 135c, 153c
 - citizens' rights and, 48, 134–136, 135c, 393–394, 418
 - Congressional powers in, 101, 112–113, 179–182, 181c
 - creation of, 89–105, 93p, 94c
 - due process in, 50, 137–139, 220, 419–420, 428
 - economy and, 346
 - Electoral College in, 487
 - federalism and, 102c, 104, 242–243, 264
 - flexibility of, 158–163
 - goals of, 100–101
 - as government, basis of, 38, 398
 - judicial powers in, 102, 117, 222, 225–226
 - as living document, 151–163
 - as model, 105
 - political parties and, 459
 - Preamble of, 100–101, 109, 179, 394
 - Presidential powers in, 101–102, 116, 196–198, 200, 210, 547
 - principles of, 103–105, 104c, 108
 - ratification of, 96–99, 96p, 99p, 103
 - text of, 108–129
 - voting qualifications in, 474
- Constitutional Convention, 89–95, 96, 152
- constitutional initiative, 244
- consumer, 35
 - cases, 434
 - credit, 374
 - decisions, 373–374
 - protection of, 347, 351, 351p, 403
- Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), 205, 351
- Consumer Reports*, 374
- Consumers' Union, 374
- consumption, 290–291, 312, 374c
- containment, 553, 556
- Continental Congress, First (1774), 78
- Continental Congress, Second (1775), 79–81
- contracts, 49, 434
- Convention on the Rights of Children, 498
- conventions, national party, 457p, 464, 466, 468–469, 484
- Coolidge, Calvin, 590, 590p
- cooperation between nations, 529–532, 568–574
- cooperative learning opportunities, 63, 85, 107, 149, 167, 215, 235, 429, 449, 471, 493, 539, 561, 579
- copyrights, 393
- corporations
 - American, 315c, 316c
 - banks as, 335
 - government, 205, 206c
 - monopolies and, 350
 - ownership of, 314, 316–317
- correctional institutions, 420–421
- Costa Rica, 533

- monopolies and, 350
 - ownership of, 314, 316–317
 - correctional institutions, 420–421
 - Costa Rica, 533
 - costs and benefits
 - economic choices and, 291–292
 - supply and demand and, 310–311
 - council-manager plan, 267–268, 280c
 - counterfeiting, 327
 - county, 264
 - Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, 222
 - Court of Appeals, U.S., 222, 223m
 - Court of Claims, 223
 - Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, 223
 - courts. *See* federal courts; state courts; Supreme Court.
 - credit cards, 368, 370p, 371, 374
 - credit unions, 335–336
 - crime, 399, 412–415
 - causes of, 414–415
 - law and, 399–400
 - prevention of, 422–423, 450
 - types of, 412–414
 - criminal justice system, 416–423
 - criminal law
 - civil law and, 402–403
 - procedure of, 417–420
 - purpose of, 399–400
 - criminal trial, 219, 419–420
 - critical thinking skills
 - alternatives, identifying, 325
 - cause and effect, understanding, 449
 - comparing, 281
 - conclusions, drawing, 23, 43, 107, 167, 193
 - consequences, predicting, 63, 193, 343, 365, 515
 - decisions, making, 305, 385, 429
 - ideas, analyzing, 23, 43, 167, 235, 261, 305
 - information, applying, 85, 493
 - main idea, identifying, 107, 167, 561, 579
 - past and present, linking, 85, 149, 215, 235, 343, 471, 493, 561
 - points of view, recognizing, 365
 - position, defending a, 63, 85, 149, 215, 261, 281, 325, 409, 429, 449, 579
 - predictions, making, 409
 - primary source, analyzing, 471
 - problems, solving, 515
 - ranking, 385
 - Croats, 526–527
 - cruel and unusual punishment, 139, 422, 427
 - Cruzan v. Director, Missouri Department of Health* (1990), 585
 - Cuba, 467, 551
 - Cuban missile crisis, 553
 - Cuban refugees, 467
 - cultures, in U.S., 14–15, 18–19, 71c
 - currency, 329–330
 - custody, 435, 439
 - Czech Republic, 555–556
 - Czechoslovakia, 202, 528, 554
- D**
- damages, 432, 444–445
 - death penalty. *See* capital punishment.
 - Decision Making Skills, 20–21, 40–41, 60–61, 146–147, 190–191, 212–213, 258–259, 302–303, 382–383, 404–407, 429, 490–491, 491c, 536–537, 537c. *See also* critical thinking skills.
 - Declaration of Independence
 - adoption of, 79–80, 90
 - purposes of, 79–80, 99
 - text, 86–87
 - Declaration of Rights, Virginia, 133p
 - defendant, 219, 417, 432–433, 436–437
 - defense
 - as foreign policy tool, 543–544
 - providing for common, 49–50, 101, 180
 - defense attorney, 418–420
 - Defense, Department of, 25, 203, 204c, 521, 548, 549p
 - Defense, Secretary of, 548
 - defense spending, 357
 - deficit, 360–361
 - deforestation, 566, 569
 - Delaware, 596
 - delegated powers, 101, 179–181, 181c
 - delegates, choice of, 468
 - delinquent, 424
 - Dell Computer Corporation, 295
 - Dell, Michael, 295, 295p
 - demand, 309–312, 310c
 - demand curve, 310
 - demand deposit, 332, 339
 - democracy, 38
 - encouraging, as foreign policy goal, 543, 554, 556
 - Democratic party, 200
 - beliefs of, 462–463, 462c
 - Congress and, 174, 183–184, 187
 - history of, 460–461
 - Democratic-Republican party, 460
 - Dennis v. United States* (1951), 582
 - Denver, Colorado, 263
 - departments, executive, 204c. *See also* individual departments.
 - deposition, 437
 - détente, 529, 553
 - deterrence, 543–544
 - developed nations, 524
 - pollution in, 569
 - population of, 565c
 - use of resources in, 565, 569
 - developing nations, 524–525
 - desire for development in, 569, 575
 - population of, 565c
 - U.S. policy toward, 556–557
 - devolution, 282
 - diagram, interpreting. *See* social studies skills.
 - dictatorship, 38, 83, 522
 - dioxins, 509
 - diplomacy, 544
 - diplomatic corps, 548, 549
 - diplomatic immunity, 548
 - direct democracy, 75, 265
 - direct mail, 479–480
 - direct primary, 466
 - disabled Americans, 175
 - disaster relief, 275p, 394, 572, 572p
 - discount rate, 339–340
 - discovery (legal term), 437
 - discrimination, 10–11, 10p, 17
 - Supreme Court cases on, 158–163, 582
 - disposable income, 369–370
 - dispositional hearing, 426

distribution, 290–291
 district attorney (DA), 417
 district courts, U.S., 222
 District of Columbia. *See* Washington, D.C.
 districts, of Federal Reserve System, 337–338, 337*m*
 diversity, 7–15, 19
 dividend, 369, 376
 divorce cases, 435
 Doctors Without Borders, 574
Doe v. Renfrow (1979), 164–165
 domestic policy, 199
 domestic relations cases, 435
 Dorchester, Massachusetts, 495
 double jeopardy, 138, 221
Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857), 153–154, 158, 230, 582–583
 drug use, 413–414, 450
 due process of law, 137–139, 232–233
 in criminal trial, 419–420
 protections, 427
 dumps, 506–507, 506*p*

E

earned income, 368–369, 369*c*

Earth

 as a closed system, 535
 future of, 577
 East Germany, 528
 Eastern Europe, 528–529, 533, 554–556
 Eckhardt, Christopher, 140
 Economic and Social Council (UN), 571–572
 economic decisions
 basic, 293–296
 in a command economy, 298, 300*c*
 costs and benefits in, 291–292
 in market economy, 298–299, 300*c*
 in traditional economy, 297, 300*c*
 economies, of developing nations, 525
 economy, global, 323, 532–533, 533*p*
 economy, People's Republic of China, 300–301
 economy, Soviet Union, 529, 554
 economy, U.S., 35–36, 301, 336. *See also* free enterprise system; market economy.
 banking system in, 330–336, 332*c*, 335*c*
 business in, 312–317, 314*c*, 315*c*, 316*c*
 careers and, 378
 Federal Reserve System and, 336–341, 339*c*, 340*c*
 government intervention in, 346–349
 government problem solving in, 349–355
 labor in, 318–323, 319*c*, 320*c*, 321*c*
 managing, 356–361
 money and, 329–330, 340–341, 340*c*
 political parties' platforms on, 462*c*
 principles of, 308–312, 308*c*, 309*c*, 310*c*, 311*c*, 324*c*
 trade and, 542–543, 545–546
 Ecuador, 526, 545, 545*p*
 education
 annual earnings and, 42*c*
 careers and, 378
 colonial, 72
 developing nations and, 524–525
 government and, 269
 local vs. state control of, 269
 political parties' platform on, 462*c*
 in prisons, 423
 as social institution, 33–34

Education, Department of, 203–205, 204*c*
Edwards v. South Carolina (1963), 583
 Egypt, 293*p*
 Eighth Amendment, 139
 Eisenhower, Dwight D., 195, 519, 591, 591*p*
 elastic clause, 101, 180
 elderly, protection of, 393
 election campaigns. *See* campaign.
 election day, 475
 election results, analyze. *See* social studies skills.
 elections. *See also* voting.
 Electoral College and, 487–489, 488*m*
 general, 474
 incumbent advantage in, 487
 political parties in, 456–457, 458–459, 463–464
 primary, 466–468, 468*p*, 474, 475, 484
 state power to conduct, 242
 Electoral College, 95, 487–489, 488*m*
 electors, 487–488
 Ellis Island, 9, 9*p*
 embassies, 547–548, 557, 567
 embezzlement, 413
 eminent domain, 137
 employers, expectations of, 380–381
 endorsement, 480
 energy
 future sources of, 577
 use, 565
 Energy, Department of, 204*c*
Engel v. Vitale (1962), 583
 England. *See also* Great Britain.
 American colonies and, 70–72, 74, 77–80
 common law and, 396
 French and Indian War and, 78
 governmental traditions of, 75–76, 264, 266, 277, 396–397
 English Bill of Rights (1689), 76, 133
 English, Dianna, 498, 498*p*
 entrepreneur, 313–315, 510–511
 environment
 cooperation between nations and, 534–535
 economy and, 288
 global interdependence and, 534–535
 global pollution of, 565–567
 impact of individuals on, 575
 protection of, 347, 352, 355, 355*p*, 394, 574–575, 577
 waste disposal and, 506–507
 Environmental Defense Fund, 512
 environmental groups, 549–550, 574
 Environmental Protection Act (1970), 355
 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 203, 206*c*, 207–208, 352, 355, 511, 512–513
 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), 206*c*
 equal protection, 158–163
 equality, 16–17
 equity, 432–435, 436, 438
Escobedo v. Illinois (1964), 583
 Ethiopia, 529
 European Americans, 8–10
 European Union (EU), 530, 556
 evidence
 civil cases and, 437, 439
 criminal trial and, 418
 preponderance of, 438
Ex Parte Milligan (1866), 583

- ex post facto* laws, 182
 - exchange, economic, 308–309
 - exchange students, 550
 - excise tax, 249, 359
 - executive agencies
 - federal, 203, 206*c*
 - state, 254
 - executive agreements, 198, 209
 - executive branch, 195–211. *See also* governor; President.
 - checks and balances and, 104–105, 105*c*, 197–199, 203, 208, 230–231
 - establishment of, 94–95, 94*c*, 196–197
 - federal, 195–211, 204*c*, 206*c*
 - organization of, 201–208, 204*c*
 - powers of, 95, 101–102, 208–211
 - state, 251–252
 - executive departments, 201, 203–204, 204*c*. *See also* specific departments.
 - Executive Office of the President, 201–203
 - executive order, 198, 210
 - executive privilege, 209–211
 - expansion, U.S., 552
 - expenses, personal, 370–371
 - exports, U.S., 534
- F**
- factors of production, 289–291
 - capital, 289–290, 309, 314
 - in circular flow of economy, 308–309, 308*c*, 309*c*
 - in command economy, 298
 - economic decisions about, 293–296
 - entrepreneurship as, 314
 - labor, 289, 312, 314, 318–319
 - land, 289, 312, 314
 - in market economy, 298–300
 - Fair Labor Standards Act (1938), 186, 351
 - family
 - benefit to society of, 30
 - causes of crime and, 414
 - changing structure of, 28–29, 29*c*, 30*p*
 - needs met by, 29
 - political influence of, 464
 - political parties' platform on, 462*c*
 - rules, 30
 - as social institution, 28–30
 - farmers, 318–319, 322, 386
 - Fed. *See* Federal Reserve System.
 - Federal Aviation Administration, 203
 - federal budget, 180, 199, 203, 357–361, 358*c*, 359*c*
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 203, 204, 277, 416
 - Federal Communications Commission (FCC), 205
 - federal courts. *See also* federal district courts; Supreme Court, U.S.
 - cases heard by, 221, 221*c*
 - establishment of, 180, 222
 - judicial appointment in, 223–224
 - organization of, 222–224, 224*c*
 - problems of, 438–439, 439*c*
 - role of, 218–221
 - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), 206*c*
 - federal district courts, 222, 224*c*, 438–439, 439*c*
 - Federal Election Commission (FEC), 206*c*, 487
 - federal funds, 250
 - federal government. *See also* Congress, U.S.; federal courts; government; President, U.S.; Supreme Court, U.S.
 - banks, regulation by, 338–339
 - budget, 180, 199, 203, 357–361, 358*c*, 359*c*, 501
 - grants to states by, 250, 273
 - money supply, control by, 339–341
 - role in economy, 345–361
 - state governments and, 244–246, 256–257, 276–277, 282
 - Federal Home Administration (FHA), 386
 - federal income, sources, 358–360
 - federal reserve note, 338
 - Federal Reserve System, 206*c*, 336–341, 340*c*
 - Board of Governors of, 338
 - correction of inflation rate, 357
 - districts of, 337–338, 337*m*
 - regulation of money supply, 354
 - Federal Trade Commission (FTC), 206*c*, 350, 362–363
 - federalism, 102*c*, 103–104, 108, 242–246, 282
 - compared to unitary system, 257
 - Supreme Court rulings on, 256–257
 - Federalist, The*, 98, 228
 - Federalists, 96–98, 132, 460
 - fee-for-service policy, 501
 - Fellowship of Lights, 450
 - felony, 399–400, 418
 - Fifteenth Amendment, 155, 157
 - Fifth Amendment, 136–139, 233
 - filibuster, 188
 - filing fee, 466
 - Fillmore, Millard, 589, 589*p*
 - First Amendment
 - freedoms protected by, 134–136
 - PACs and, 480
 - Supreme Court rulings, 140–144, 256–257
 - First Continental Congress, 78
 - fiscal policy, 354
 - fixed expenses, 370–371
 - floor leaders, 183–184
 - Florida, 11, 138, 162, 242, 247, 273, 352, 467, 521, 596
 - 2000 presidential election, 475, 477, 489
 - flow chart, reading. *See* social studies skills.
 - Food and Agriculture Organization, 571*c*
 - Food and Drug Administration (FDA), 351
 - food stamps, 353, 358
 - Ford, Gerald, 210, 591, 591*p*
 - foreign aid, 544–545, 553
 - foreign policy, 542–557
 - challenges of, 556–557
 - Congress and, 549
 - executive branch and, 198, 203, 547–549
 - goals of, 542–543
 - history of U.S., 551–555
 - making of, 546–551
 - political parties' platform on, 426*c*
 - private groups' influence on, 549–551
 - tools of, 543–546
 - foreign service officers, 547
 - fossil fuels, 564–565
 - Fourteenth Amendment, 154–155, 157, 158–159, 230, 394
 - Fourth Amendment, 136–137, 164–165
 - fractional reserve banking, 335, 337
 - Framers, Constitutional, 95
 - France, 530, 552
 - French and Indian War, 78
 - local government system of, 277
 - Louisiana Purchase and, 209–210
 - in UN, 570–571

Franklin, Benjamin, 79, 89, 95, 98, 358, 536
 fraud, 413
 free enterprise system, 300–301, 308. *See also* market economy.
 business cycle and, 353–354, 354c
 limits of, 346–347
 waste management and, 509
 Free the Children, 498
 freedom, 17–18. *See also* specific freedoms.
 colonial, 72–74
 economic, 36
 Preamble of Constitution and, 101
 protection of individual, 134–136, 393
 French and Indian War (1754–1763), 78
 French Revolution (1789), 83, 163
 fringe benefits, 369, 377
 Fuller, Buckminster, 535, 568–569
 Fuller, Melville, 228
Furman v. Georgia (1972), 583
 futurists, 577

G

Galveston, Texas, 268
 gambling, 413–414
 garbage, 506. *See also* waste management.
 Garfield, James A., 589, 589p
 Garza, Tony, 253, 253p
 Gault case, 232–233
 General Assembly (UN), 571–572
 general elections, 474
 General Motors, 444, 500
 Generation US, 273
 Geneva, Switzerland, 572
 George, King of England, 101
 Georgia, 270, 479, 596
 Germany, 530, 550
 reunification of, 555
 World War II and, 142, 526–528
 Gerry, Elbridge, 95
 Gettysburg Address, 168
Gibbons v. Ogden (1824), 583
 Gideon, Clarence, 138, 138p
Gideon v. Wainwright (1963), 138, 583
 Ginsburg, Ruth Bader, 226, 227p, 230
Gitlow v. New York (1925), 583
 glasnost, 554
 glass, recycling, 508
 Glenn, John, 504p
 glittering generalities (propaganda technique), 481
 global economy. *See* economy, global.
 Global Views, 19, 59, 105, 145, 189, 211, 231, 257, 277,
 323, 341, 361, 469, 489, 511
 global warming. *See* greenhouse effect.
 God's Love We Deliver, 505
 Gompers, Samuel, 320
 goods, 35
 goods and services
 decisions concerning, 291–292, 293–296
 government production of, 348
 money supply and, 340–341
 Gorbachev, Mikhail, 197p, 554
 Gore, Al, 461, 468p, 489
 government. *See also* federal government; local government;
 state government.
 agencies, 398

 as characteristic of nation, 522
 economic actions of, 347–349
 forms of, 38
 holding office in, 53
 influencing, 53–54
 political parties in, 469
 principals of limited, 103–105, 104c
 roots of American, 74–77
 as social institution, 38–39
 society's needs and, 37–39

government corporations, 205

governor

 appointments and, 251–252, 255–256
 colonial, 71, 78
 qualifications of, 252
 roles of, 251–252, 252c
 terms of, 252

Grand Canyon National Park, 512–513, 512p

grand jury, 138, 418

grant, 250, 273

Grant, Ulysses S., 589, 589p

graphics, interpreting. *See* social studies skills.

Grassley, Chuck, 465

Great Britain. *See also* England; Parliament, English.

 foreign relations and, 530, 552

 government of, 38, 189, 211, 231, 469

 in UN, 571–572

Great Compromise, 93–95

Great Depression, 352–354, 353p, 461

Greece, 75, 553

Green Party, 461, 516

Greenfield, Jerry, 313, 313p

greenhouse effect, 566, 569

Greenpeace, 574

Gregg v. Georgia (1976), 583

Griswold v. Connecticut (1965), 583–584

gross domestic product (GDP), 357, 357c, 524c, 525, 556

groups, 26–27. *See also* interest groups; political action com-
 mittees; social institutions.

Gulf War, 528, 531

gun ownership, 136

Guthrie, Woody, 4

H

Habeas corpus. *See* writ of *habeas corpus*.

Hague, The, Netherlands, 572

halfway house, 423

Hamilton, Alexander, 98, 105, 459

Hamilton, Andrew, 73–74, 73p

Hammer, Armand, 576

Hammurabi, 397

Hand, Learned, 144–145

Handgun Control, Inc., 480

Harding, Warren G., 590, 590p

Harris, Katherine, 489

Harrison, Benjamin, 489, 590, 590p

Harrison, William Henry, 589, 589p

Harvard College, 72, 72p

Hatch, Orrin, 187

Hawaii, 243p, 552, 596

Hayes, Rutherford B., 589, 589p

Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier (1988), 584

health

 insurance, 377, 500–501, 501c

 laws to protect, 394, 394p

- local government protection of, 270
- state protection of, 242–243
- Health and Human Services, Department of, 204c
- health care, 500–505, 501c
- health maintenance organization (HMO), 502, 504
- Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc. v. United States* (1964), 584
- Helfrich, Dan, 64
- Helms, Jesse, 206
- Henry, Patrick, 79, 97–98, 97p
- heritage, 70
- Heumann, Judith, 175, 175p
- Hispanic Americans, 11–12
 - civil rights and, 161
 - in public office, 253, 467
- Historical Views, 39, 83, 163, 301, 381, 403, 427, 445
- Hitler, Adolf, 38, 83, 142
- Holmes, Oliver Wendell, 143–144
- home rule, 275
- homelessness, 497p
- homicide, 413
- Honduras, 533
- Hoover, Herbert, 285, 590, 590p
- Hopi, 297p
- House of Representatives, 174
 - benefits of members of, 178
 - formation of, 91, 93, 95
 - impeachment powers and, 180
 - incumbent reelection in, 487
 - International Relations Committee, 549
 - Judiciary Committee, 210–211
 - leadership in, 183–184
 - legislation and, 185c
 - raising money and, 180
 - representation in, 177, 467
 - requirements for membership in, 178
 - salaries of members of, 178
 - Speaker of, 183
 - terms of office in, 178
- Housing and Urban Development, Department of, 204c
- housing cases, 434–435
- housing of soldiers (quartering), 136
- Hughes, Charles Evans, 225
- human rights. *See also* citizens' rights.
 - as foreign policy goal, 202, 543–546, 555
 - nongovernment organizations and, 573–574
 - United Nations and, 145
 - violations as global problem, 568, 570, 573
- hung jury, 420
- Hungary, 528, 554–556, 576
- Hurricane Georges, 273
- Hussein, Saddam, 38
- Hutu, 525
- I
- Iceland, 489, 546–549, 551
- Idaho, 596
- ideas, analyzing. *See* critical thinking skills.
- Illinois, 243, 272, 275, 424, 596
- Illinois Supreme Court, 142–144
- immigrants, 8–12, 14–15, 19, 317, 319
- Immigration and Nationality Act, 559
- Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 558–559
- impeachment
 - congressional power of, 105, 180, 224
 - state legislatures and, 249
- imports, 550
- In Re Gault* (1966), 584
- incinerators, 507
- income
 - liquidity of, 375
 - safety of, 376
 - savings from, 375
 - types of, 368–369, 369c
- income tax, 249, 272, 282, 358–359, 358c, 359c
 - corporate, 359
 - as federal income, 358–359
 - increase in, 503
 - as local government income, 272
 - personal, 358–359
 - social security, 358–359
- incumbent, 487
- independence
 - American, 78–80, 523–524
 - of former colonies, 523–525
- independent voter, 465, 466
- India, 379, 524, 545, 566
- Indiana, 334, 596
- Indians, American. *See* Native Americans.
- indictment, 138, 418
- industrial unions, 321
- industrialization, 319
- inflation, 341, 356–357
- information, applying. *See* critical thinking skills.
- initial hearing, 424–425
- initiative, 248, 474, 476
- injunction, 433
- inmates, 421–423
- institutions. *See* social institutions.
- insurance, 376–377, 500–501, 501c
- intake, 424
- intelligence, 546
- interdependence, global, 532–535, 542, 568–574
- interest
 - bank, 333, 335
 - as income, 369, 375
 - national debt and, 358, 361
 - as payment for use of capital, 309, 314
 - rate of, and inflation, 357
- interest groups, 175, 480
- Interfaith Food Shuttle, 31
- intergovernmental revenue, 272–273
- Interior, Department of the, 204c
- Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) treaty, 529
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), 341
- International Court of Justice (World Court), 571–574
- International Labor Organizations, 571c
- international law, 572
- International Monetary Fund (IMF), 341
- international relations, 526–532
- International Whaling Commission (IWC), 546, 549, 551
- Internet, 294, 295, 534. *See also* social studies skills.
- Internet activities, 23, 43, 63, 85, 107, 149, 167, 193, 215, 235, 237, 261, 281, 305, 325, 343, 365, 385, 409, 429, 449, 471, 493, 515, 539, 561, 579
- internment camp, 168
- investing, 299–300, 375
- Iowa, 465, 468, 487, 596
- Iraq, 38, 527, 531
- Island Trees School District v. Pico* (1982), 584

Islip, New York, 505
 isolationism, 551–553, 557
 Israel, 200
 conflict with Arab countries and, 532, 556
 peace settlement and, 543p
 issue, 496–497
 Italy, 469, 530
 item veto, 252

J
 Jackson, Andrew, 460, 588, 588p
 jail, 420
 Japan
 economic issues and, 292, 500, 533, 556
 government of, 38, 211, 231, 445
 international relations and, 530
 waste disposal in, 511
 Japanese Americans, 168
 Jay, John, 98
 Jefferson, Thomas, 94, 159, 588, 588p
 Declaration of Independence and, 79–80, 79p, 90
 as leader of Democratic-Republican party, 460
 Louisiana Purchase and, 209–210
 on political parties, 456
 Jefferson-Jenkins, Carolyn, 476, 476p
 Jeffords, James, 183
 Jews
 Middle East and, 556
 Skokie case and, 142, 144
 on Supreme Court, 229
 job discrimination, 161
 job-training programs, 394, 423. *See also* careers.
 John, King of England, 75, 76p
 Johnson, Andrew, 180, 589, 589p
 Johnson, Lyndon Baines, 8, 160, 180, 591, 591p
 Joint Chiefs of Staff, 528, 548
 Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 184
 joint committees, 184
 Jordan, Barbara, 52, 52p
 Joseph, Annie, 379, 379p
 judges
 appointment of, 102, 104c, 180, 199, 223–224, 228
 election of state, 255–256
 decisions of, as source of laws, 396–397, 402
 impeachment of, 104c, 180, 256
 role in criminal case, 417–418, 420
 selection of, state, 255, 256m
 shortage of, 421, 438
 terms of, 255–256
 judicial action commissions, 255–256
 judicial activism, 228
 judicial branch, 217–231. *See also* federal courts; state courts;
 Supreme Court, U.S.
 checks and balances and, 104–105, 104c, 199, 230–231
 establishment of, 94–95, 94c
 federal, 218–231, 220c, 221c, 223m, 224c
 powers of, 102, 117
 state, 254–257
 judicial restraint, 229
 judicial review, 108, 225–226, 231
 Judiciary Act (1789), 222, 225–226
 Jungle, The, 351
 jury
 civil trial and, 437–438
 hung, 420

of peers, 50
 role of, 219–220
 selection, 419, 439
 serving on, 139, 425
 justice, 18
 establishing, 180
 symbol of, 438
 Justice, Department of, 204c, 412, 422, 436
 Justinian, 397
 Justinian Code, 397
 juvenile justice system, 232–233, 423–427, 426c
 juvenile rights, 232–233

K
 Kalenjin, 558
 Kansas, 381, 596
 Kansas City Free Health Clinic, 504–505
 Kansas City, Missouri, 504
 Katz v. United States (1967), 584
 Kaufman, Irving, 225
 Kaye, Judith, 442, 442p
 Kazakhstan, 556
 Kennedy, Anthony, 227p, 230
 Kennedy, Edward, 187–188
 Kennedy, John F., 195, 453, 591, 591p
 Kentucky, 229, 242, 381, 386, 500, 596
 Kenya, 521, 557, 558–559
 Kielburger, Craig, 498
 Kikuyu, 558
 King, Martin Luther, Jr., 11
 Knights of Labor, Noble Order of, 320
 Korea. *See* North Korea; South Korea.
 Korean War, 156, 210, 553
 Korematsu v. United States (1944), 584
 Kosovo, 202, 205, 531
 Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), 531
 Kuwait, 531

L
 La Follette, Robert, 461p
 labor
 as factor of production, 289–290, 292, 309, 312, 318
 in U.S. economy, 318–323
 Labor and Human Resources Committee, 187, 189
 Labor, Department of, 204c, 378
 labor force, changes in, 322
 labor groups, role in foreign policy, 551
 labor unions, 319–322, 319c, 320c, 321c, 322p, 351, 463
 Lakota Woman, 13
 land (as a factor of production), 289–290, 292, 309, 312, 318
 landfill sites, 506–507, 506p
 land use, local government and, 270–271
 Landrum-Griffin Act (1959), 321
 larceny, 413
 Latin America, 524, 552, 556
 Latinos. *See* Hispanic Americans.
 law, 37–39, 392
 campaign finance reform, 468, 476, 480, 486–487
 civil, 400–403
 courts, interpretation of, 218, 220
 criminal, 399–400, 402–403
 origins of, 395–398
 process by which bill becomes, 101, 184–189, 185c
 purpose of, 392–395

- Laws and Liberties of Massachusetts*, 397
lawsuit, 432
lawyer
 fees of, 439
 right to, 138, 232–233
League of Nations, 552
League of Women Voters, 475–476
lease, 434–435
legal codes, 397, 400, 402
legal services, storefront, 443–444
legislative branch, 173–189. *See also* Congress, U.S.; state legislature.
 checks and balances and, 104–105, 104c, 180–181, 230–231
 establishment of, 93–94, 94c
 federal, 173–189, 181c, 183c, 185c, 188c
 powers, 101, 179–182, 181c, 549
 state, 246–249
Lemon v. Kurzman (1971), 584
liability insurance, 377
libel, 135
library catalogue, using. *See* social studies skills.
life expectancy, 6
life insurance, 377
limited government, 103–105, 108
Lincoln, Abraham, 47, 168, 461, 589, 589p
line graphs, analyzing. *See* social studies skills.
Line Item Veto Act (1996), 252
liquidity, 375
litter, 509c
Live Aid, 575, 575p
loans
 bank, 333–335
 Federal Reserves influence on, 339–340, 340c
 personal, 374
lobbyists, 176
 child labor and, 498
 labor unions as, 322
local government, 263–277
 federal government and, 276–277
 legislation and, 396
 police and, 416
 relations between 274–275
 revenue of, 272–275, 272c
 services provided by, 268–272
 spending, 269c
 state government and, 269, 275–277
 systems in other countries, 277
 types of, 264–268, 267c
Locke, John, 76, 77p, 78–80
lockouts, 321
loco parentis, 165
Lord of the Flies, 391
Los Angeles, California, 278–279
lotteries, 250, 396
Louisiana, 11, 159, 379, 596
Louisiana Purchase, 209–210
Louisville, Kentucky, 500
- M**
Madison, James, 588, 588p
 Bill of Rights and, 132–133, 139
 on Constitution, 105
 Constitutional Convention and, 89, 91–93, 92p, 95
 on direct election, 95
Federalist, The, 98
 on Louisiana Purchase, 210
Marbury v. Madison, 225–226
 on people's attachment to states, 245
 Virginia Plan, 91, 93
magazine index, using. *See* social studies skills.
Magna Carta (1215), 75–76, 76p, 133, 137
main idea, identifying. *See* critical thinking skills.
Maine, 177, 596
majority floor leader, 183–184, 457
majority party, 183
managed health care, 502–504
Mandela, Nelson, 532, 580, 580p
manslaughter, 413
manufacturing, 322
maps, interpreting. *See* social studies skills.
Marbury, William, 225
Marbury v. Madison (1803), 225–226, 584
March on Washington (1963), 154p
market, 35, 298–299, 309
market economy, 298–301, 299p, 300c. *See also* free enterprise.
 basis in Constitution, 346
 businesses in, 312–317, 314c, 315c, 316c
 environmental protection and, 355
 government intervention in, 346–349
 labor in, 318–323, 319c, 320c, 321c
 money in, 328–330
 principles of U.S., 308–312
 Russia and, 554
market price, 311–312, 311c
Marshall, John, 226, 226p
Marshall, Thurgood, 159–160, 160p, 226
Maryland, 236, 596
Mason, George, 93, 133p
Massachusetts, 71, 79, 82–83, 187, 425, 495, 596
Massachusetts Bay Colony, 72
Massachusetts v. Sheppard (1984), 584
Matalin, Mary, 485p
Matsui, Robert, 176, 176p
Maverick, John, 495
Mayflower, 69, 72, 80
Mayflower Compact, 69, 80
mayor-council plan, 266–267, 267c
McCulloch v. Maryland (1819), 584–585
McDonald's, 533p
McKinley, William, 590, 590p
McKinney, Cynthia, 479p
Meat Inspection Act (1907), 351
media, 414–415, 479, 481–483, 485–486
mediation, 440, 441p, 445
Medicaid, 282, 377, 501
Medicare, 377, 501
melting pot, 14–15
Mexico, 11, 505, 552, 556
Miami, Florida, 467
Michigan, 596
Middle Ages, 330
Middle East, 524, 532, 556
migration, 4
military aid
 to Afghan rebels, 553p
 containment and, 553
 as foreign policy tool, 544–545
military intervention, 556, 557
military service, 49–50

- militia, 136
 - Mill, John Stuart, 453
 - Miller v. California* (1973), 585
 - minimum wage, 173, 186–189, 188c, 322
 - Minnesota, 503, 596
 - minorities, affirmative action and, 161–162
 - minority floor leader, 183–184, 457
 - minority party, 183
 - mint, 180
 - Miranda v. Arizona* (1966), 137, 228, 585
 - Miranda warning, 137, 417, 418p
 - misdemeanor, 400, 418, 421
 - Mississippi, 596
 - Missouri, 480, 504, 596
 - Missouri Compromise (1820), 152
 - Missouri Plan, 255
 - mixed economy, 300–301, 308
 - mock trial, 441–442
 - Moi, Daniel Arap, 558
 - monarchs
 - compared with Presidents, 101
 - Greek, 75
 - limiting powers of, 75–76
 - monarchy, 38, 83, 522
 - monetary policy, 354, 357
 - money, 36
 - as capital, 289–290
 - characteristics of, 329–330
 - coining of, 180
 - economy and, 340–341
 - functions of, 328
 - personal management of, 368–371
 - value of, 330
 - money supply
 - banks and, 332, 332c
 - effect on economy of, 340–341
 - federal regulation of, 330, 336, 339–341, 340c 354
 - monopoly, 350, 350p
 - Monroe Doctrine, 552
 - Monroe, James, 552, 588, 588p
 - Montana, 249, 596
 - Montesquieu, Baron de, 76, 80, 90
 - Montreal Protocol, 572
 - morals, 394–395
 - Morella, Constance A., 236
 - Moscow, Russia, 567–568
 - Mozambique, 489
 - Mueller v. Allen* (1983), 585
 - multi-party systems, 469
 - multinational corporations, 533, 566
 - municipality, 266
 - murder, 413
 - Muslims, 526–527
 - mutual fund, 375
 - mutual savings banks, 335–336
 - Myanmar, 145
 - Myers, Dee Dee, 486p
- N
- Nader, Ralph, 461, 516, 516p
 - NAFTA. *See* North American Free Trade Agreement.
 - Nairobi, Kenya, 572
 - name calling (propaganda technique), 481
 - Napoleon I of France, 209–210
 - Nast, Thomas, 460
 - National Aeronautics And Space Administration (NASA), 203, 206c
 - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 159–160
 - national debt, 360–361, 360c
 - national government. *See* federal government.
 - National Guard, 251
 - national interests, 522–523
 - National Labor Relations Act (1935), 321, 351
 - National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), 206c
 - National Parks and Conservation Association, 512
 - National Park Service, 512
 - National Rifle Association (NRA), 176, 480
 - national security. *See also* defense.
 - as foreign policy goal, 542–543, 567, 569–570, 574
 - government's role in, 37–38
 - National Security Advisor, 548
 - National Security Council (NSC), 203, 541, 548
 - nationalism, 523
 - nations
 - characteristics of, 522–523
 - histories of, 523–524
 - relations among, 526–532
 - Native Americans, 11c, 12–14, 161, 162
 - native peoples, 523
 - NATO. *See* North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
 - natural resources, 523. *See also* resources.
 - interdependence and, 533
 - limited, 564–565, 569
 - natural rights, 76, 80
 - naturalization, 46–47, 47c
 - Navajo Generating Station, 512–513
 - Navy, United States, 548, 552
 - Nazis, 142–144, 143p, 576
 - Nebraska, 247, 596
 - Neighborhood Watch, 422
 - neutrality, 552
 - Nevada, 271, 596
 - New Deal, 352–353, 461
 - New England, 265
 - New Hampshire, 99, 242, 247, 468, 596
 - New Jersey, 241, 282, 596
 - New Jersey Plan, 93
 - New Jersey v. T.L.O.* (1985), 585
 - New Mexico, 11, 596
 - New York, 99, 505, 596
 - New York City, 13, 273, 415p, 528
 - New York Mets, 446–447
 - New York State Court of Appeals, 442
 - New York Stock Exchange, 315p
 - New York Times v. United States* (1971), 585
 - New York World Trade Center, 25, 246, 414, 415p, 521, 557
 - news media, 481–482, 485–486, 534
 - newspaper, reading. *See* social studies skills.
 - newspaper editorial, analyzing. *See* social studies skills.
 - Nicaragua, 529
 - NIMBY (Not in My Back Yard), 507
 - Nineteenth Amendment, 156, 166
 - Ninth Amendment, 139
 - Niseis, 168
 - Nix v. Williams* (1984), 585
 - Nixon, Richard M., 591, 591p
 - war powers and, 180
 - Watergate scandal and, 210–211, 210p
 - Njoroge, Margaret, 558–559

- Nobel Peace Prize, 145, 574, 576
- Noble Order of the Knights of Labor, 320
- no-fault auto insurance, 445
- noise ordinance, 278–279
- nominating petition, 466
- nomination, 457, 464, 466–469, 474, 484
- nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), 574
- nonpartisan office, 457
- nonrenewable resource, 564–565
- Noriega, Manuel, 544
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), 530, 556
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 529, 531, 544, 548, 551, 555, 574
- North Carolina, 31, 206, 252, 263, 422, 596
- North Dakota, 596
- North Korea, 527, 529, 531–532
- North Vietnam, 529
- Northwest Ordinance (1787), 243
- Norway, 532
- nuclear war, 567, 577
- nuclear weapons, 529, 531–532, 545, 549
- O
- Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 380
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), 351
- O'Connor, Sandra Day, 226, 227p, 230, 401, 401p
- office of citizen, 47, 48, 53–54, 57–59, 499
- Office of Homeland Security, 203
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB), 203, 206
- Ohio, 381, 596
- oil, 533
 - as natural resource, 564–565
 - U.S. need for, 556
- Oklahoma, 381, 596
- Oklahoma City bombing, 414, 415p
- Olmstead v. United States* (1928), 585
- Olson, Katherine, 450
- Olson, Susan, 550, 550p
- O'Neill, Tip, 486
- open primary, 466
- Operation Desert Storm, 531, 531p
- opinion polls, 482, 485, 492c. *See also* social studies skills.
- opinions, Supreme Court, 227
- opportunity cost, 291–292
- ordinances, 264, 268, 396
- Oregon, 245, 256–257, 596
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 544
- Organization of African Unity (OAU), 530, 574
- Organization of American States (OAS), 530, 544
- organizational chart, reading. *See* social studies skills.
- organizations, international, 570–574
- original jurisdiction, 220–222, 226
- ozone layer, 566–567, 575
- P
- Paine, Thomas, 67, 79
- Pakistan, 526–527, 545
- Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), 200, 532, 556
- Panama, 544
- Panama Canal, 544
- pardon, 199
- parliamentary system, 189, 211
- Parliament, English
 - American colonies and, 70–71, 77–78, 80
 - compared to Congress, 189
 - establishment of, 76
 - laws and, 396
- parole, 421
 - board, 421
 - officer, 426
- partisan office, 457
- partnership, 314–316
- party. *See* political party.
- past and present, linking. *See* critical thinking skills.
- patents, 393
- Paterson, William, 93
- patient's bill of rights, 504
- patronage, 465
- paycheck deductions, 359c
- peace, world, 531–532, 542–543
- Peace Corps, 236, 545, 545p
- peacekeeping force, UN, 571, 574
- Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, 552
- penalty, 400
- Pennsylvania, 274, 381, 596
- Pentagon, 25, 203, 414, 521, 541, 549p, 557, 567
- People Make a Difference, 13, 31, 81, 138, 175, 273, 313, 334, 379, 425, 467, 550
- perestroika*, 554
- Perot, Ross, 461, 463
- Persian Gulf War, 528, 531
- personal income tax, 358–359
- personal injury case, 433, 446–447
- Peru, 526
- pesticides, 565
- petition, freedom of, 76, 135–136, 256
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 78, 80, 89–91, 103p, 274
- Philippines, 525p
- Phillips v. Martin Marietta Corporation* (1971), 162
- photograph, interpreting. *See* social studies skills.
- Pierce, Franklin, 589, 589p
- Pilgrims, 69, 72
- plain folks (propaganda technique), 481
- plaintiff, 219, 432–433, 436–437, 439
- plank, 457, 469
- platform, 457–458, 462c, 463–464, 468–469
- plea (legal term), 418
- plea bargaining, 419
- Pledge of Allegiance, 45
- Plessy, Homer, 159
- Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), 159–161, 585–586
- pocket veto, 186
- points of view, recognizing. *See* critical thinking skills.
- Poland, 300p, 469, 528, 554–556
- police, 414, 416–417
- policy. *See* public policy.
- political action committees (PACs), 480–481, 486–487, 516
- political activism, 175
- political cartoon, reading. *See* social studies skills.
- political machine, 282
- political parties, 456–469
 - campaign financing and, 486
 - changes in, 464–465
 - characteristics of, 463
 - history of, 459–461
 - organization of, 463–464, 463c
 - platforms of, 457–458, 462c, 463–464, 468–469
 - President and, 200, 457
 - roles of, 456–459, 461

symbols of, 460
 third, 461, 463
 political prisoners, 145, 573
 political refugee, 558–559
 Polk, James K., 195, 589, 589p
 poll taxes, 155
 polling places, 475, 475p
 polls. *See* opinion polls.
 pollution
 air, 207–208, 275, 277, 355, 512–513, 535, 564–566, 566p
 control, economic cost of, 355, 565
 global, 534–535, 564–567, 569
 laws against, 403
 reduction of, 569, 577
 water, 277, 355, 574
 popular sovereignty, 103, 108
 population, U.S.
 aging, 6–7, 6c, 7p
 density, 4–5, 5m
 by group, 8–15, 11c
 population, world, 564–565, 565c
 portfolio activities, 261, 305, 369, 471
 position, defending. *See* critical thinking skills.
 Postal Service, United States, 205, 206c
 poverty
 as cause of crime, 414
 fighting, 422
 Powell, Colin, 528, 528p
Powell v. Alabama (1932), 586
 “power of the purse,” 180
 precedent, 220, 225–226, 228, 396
 precinct, 463–464, 475
 predictions, making. *See* critical thinking skills.
 preference primary, 468
 preliminary hearing, 417–418
 premiums, insurance, 376
 prepaid legal plans, 443
 preponderance of evidence, 438
 president pro tempore, 183
 President, U.S. *See also* individual presidents.
 checks and balances and, 105, 197–199, 203, 208, 230–231
 choice of candidates for, 467–469
 creating the office of, 94–95, 196–197
 Executive Office of, 201–203
 listing, 588–591
 powers of, 95, 101–102, 208–211
 qualifications for, 197, 467
 roles of, 196–200, 547
 salary of, 197
 Supreme Court and, 230
 term of office of, 197
 veto power and, 101, 105, 181, 186, 199
 press, freedom of, 73–74, 135, 136p, 140, 148, 394
 press secretary, 485–486, 486p
 pretrial motions, 418–419
 price, 35
 prices
 determination of, 309–312
 monopolies and, 350
 primary elections, 466–468, 474, 475
 presidential, 467–468, 468p, 484
 primary source. *See* Close Up Foundation; critical thinking skills; social studies skills.

prisons, 420–423, 422c
 probable cause, 417
 probate case, 435
 probation, 426
 problems, global, 564–570, 567c
 individuals and, 575–577
 organizations and, 574
 UN and, 570–574
 problems, solving. *See* critical thinking skills.
 production
 factors of, 289–291
 process, 304c
 technology and, 294
 profit, 36, 299, 313–314, 335
 profit motive, 299, 313–314
 Progressive party, 461
 progressives, 248
 propaganda, 481, 481c, 486
 property
 cases, 433–435
 insurance, 377
 ownership, 36
 protection of, 393
 rights, 137
 tax, 272, 275, 358
 proprietors, colonial, 71
 prosecution, 219
 prosecutor, 417, 419–420
Pruneyard Shopping Center v. Robins (1980), 257
 public assistance, 242, 250, 270, 353, 358
 Public Citizen, 516
 public defender, 418
 public policy, 497
 health care and, 503–504
 local government and, 269
 trade-offs in, 498, 509
 waste management and, 507–509
 public services, 38. *See also* safety; utilities.
 public utility, 350
 Puerto Rico, 273
 punishment, cruel and unusual, 139, 422, 427
 Puritans, 72

 Q
 quota, 545

 R
 racism, 11–12
 random sampling, 482
 ranking. *See* critical thinking skills.
 ratification
 of Articles of Confederation, 82
 of Bill of Rights, 133
 of Constitution, 96–99, 103, 132
 ratifying conventions, 96, 98–99
 Reagan, Ronald, 197p, 230, 591, 591p
 “reasonable man test,” 279
 recall, 248, 474
 recession, 341, 353–354, 360, 376, 554
 recognizance, release on, 418
 recycling, 53–54
 impact on global problems, 577
 waste management and, 507–508, 508c, 510, 510p
 Red Cross, International, 574
 referee, 441

- referendum, 248, 474
- reform party, 461, 463
- refugee, 19, 558–559, 568
- Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* (1978), 161–163, 586
- registered trademark, 393
- registration, voter, 464p, 474
- regulation of business. *See* business.
- regulations, by government agencies, 398
- regulatory commissions, 203, 205, 206c
- rehabilitation programs, 422–423
- Rehnquist Court, 229
- Rehnquist, William, 227p, 230
- religion
 - conflicting values and, 32p, 33
 - freedom of, 72–73, 80, 134, 394
 - of immigrants, 10–12
 - influence on society, 32–33
 - as social institution, 30–33
- Rendell, Edward, 274
- renewable resource, 564
- Reno, Nevada, 271
- rent, 309, 314
- “rent-a-judge” programs, 441
- representation
 - in ancient Rome, 75
 - in colonial government, 77–79
- republic, 75, 100, 522
- Republican party, 200
 - beliefs of, 462–463, 462c
 - Congress and, 174–175, 183–184, 187, 467
 - history of, 460–461
- reserve requirement of banks, 338–339
- reserved powers, 102c, 104, 242
- resources. *See also* natural resources.
 - choices about use, 292, 293
 - economic, 289–290
 - government ownership of, 348, 359–360
 - payments for, 314, 314c
 - scarcity of, 291–292, 358
- revenue
 - local government, 272–274, 272c
 - state government, 249–250, 249c
- reverse discrimination, 161–163
- revolution, 39
- Revolutionary War, 67, 81, 82
- Reynolds v. Sims* (1964), 248
- Reynolds v. United States* (1878), 586
- Rhode Island, 72, 80, 255, 596
- Ritchie, Stan, 386, 386p
- robbery, 413
- Roe v. Wade* (1973), 229, 586
- Rostker v. Goldberg* (1981), 586
- Roman Catholicism. *See* Catholicism.
- Romania, 528, 555
- Rome, Italy
 - laws in, 396–397, 445
 - representative government in, 75
- Roosevelt, Franklin D., 168, 171, 195, 211, 590, 590p
 - New Deal and, 352–353, 461
- Roosevelt, Theodore, 461, 590, 590p
- Ros-Lehtinen, Ilana, 467, 467p
- Roth v. United States* (1957), 586
- royal colony, 70
- rule of law, 49
- rules, 26
- Russia, 531, 552, 571. *See also* Soviet Union.
- Rwanda, 525, 531, 556
- S**
- Sackey, Alexandria, 273, 273p
- safety
 - as local government responsibility, 271–272
 - public laws to protect, 392–393
- Sagan, Ginetta, 573
- salary, 368, 369c
- sales tax, 249, 272, 358
- sanctions, 545
- Sarajevo, Bosnia, 527p
- Saudi Arabia, 38, 59
- savings
 - accounts, 333, 369, 375–376
 - decisions about, 375–376, 376c
 - safety of, 376
- savings and loans associations, 335–336
- Scalia, Antonin, 227p, 230
- scarcity (of resources), 292, 358
- Schenck v. United States* (1919), 586
- school attendance laws, 51
- School District of Abington Township, Pennsylvania v. Schempp* (1963), 586
- school prayer, 157
- schools. *See* education.
- scientists, impact on global problems, 575–576
- Scott, Matthew, 500
- search warrant, 136–137, 164–165
- Seattle, Washington, 510
- Second Amendment, 136, 169
- Second Continental Congress, 79–80
- Secret Service, United States, 327
- Secretariat (UN), 571–572
- security, national. *See* national security.
- Security Council (UN), 571–572
- segregation, 10p, 159–161, 198, 220
- select committees, 184
- self-defense, 413
- self-nomination, 466
- Senate, 174. *See also* Congress, U.S.
 - benefits of members of, 178
 - checks and balances and, 199, 203, 208, 230
 - confirmation of judges, 224, 226
 - Foreign Relations Committee, 549
 - formation of, 91, 93, 95
 - impeachment powers and, 180
 - Judiciary Committee, 230
 - leadership in, 183–184
 - legislation and, 185c
 - President of, 183
 - representation in, 178
 - requirements for membership in, 178
 - salaries of members of, 178
 - terms of office in, 178
- Seneca Falls women's rights convention, 155
- senior citizens, 6–7, 501
- sentencing
 - in criminal trial, 420
 - in juvenile court, 426
 - mandatory laws on, 422
- “separate but equal” standard, 159–161
- separation of church and state, 134

- separation of powers, 76–77, 80, 90, 95, 104–105, 108, 209
- September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, 25, 203, 246, 360, 414, 415*p*, 521, 541, 557, 567
- Serbia, 531, 556
- Serbs, 526–527
- service sector of economy, 6, 322–323, 381, 524
- services, 35, 268–272, 274
- settlement, colonial, 71*m*
- Seventh Amendment, 139
- severance tax, 249
- Shaheen, Jeanne, 251*p*
- share drafts, 336
- shared powers, 102*c*, 242
- Sharon, Ariel, 556
- Shays, Daniel, 82–83
- Shays' Rebellion (1786), 82–83, 82*p*, 90
- Shea Stadium, 446–447
- sheriff, 264
- Sherman Antitrust Act (1890), 350
- Sherman, Roger, 93, 95
- Sinclair, Upton, 351
- single-party systems, 469
- sit-down strike, 320
- Sixth Amendment, 137–139, 233
- skills lessons. *See* social studies skills
- Skokie (Illinois) case, 142–144
- slander, 134
- slavery, 10
 - abolition of, 154, 158, 179
 - colonial, 71–72
 - Constitutional Convention, compromises about, 92–95, 152–153
 - political parties and, 460–461
 - in territories, 153
- slowdown, 320
- small claims court, 443
- Smith, Adam, 301
- Smith, Gordon, 245
- Smith, Wayne, 81, 81*p*
- Snowe, Olympia, 177*p*
- social change, 414
- social democracy, 361
- social institutions, 28–39
 - economy, 35–36
 - education, 33–34
 - family, 28–30
 - government, 37–39
 - religion, 30–33
- social problems, 422, 496–499
- social roles, 55–59, 55*c*
- social security, 322, 353, 358
- Social Security Act (1935), 353, 359
- social security tax, 358–359
- social studies skills
 - almanac, using, 214
 - area graphs, analyzing, 428, 428*c*
 - bar graph, reading, 22, 22*c*
 - cause-effect chain, analyzing, 342, 342*c*
 - circle graph, analyzing, 192, 192*c*
 - circular flow chart, reading, 324, 324*c*
 - comic strips, interpreting, 448
 - diagram, interpreting, 304, 304*c*
 - election results, analyzing, 470, 470*c*
 - flow chart, reading, 106, 106*c*
 - graphics, interpreting, 560, 560*c*
 - Internet, using, 514
 - library catalogue, using, 384
 - line graphs, analyzing, 364, 364*c*
 - maps, interpreting, 578, 578*m*
 - newspaper editorial, analyzing, 234
 - newspaper, reading, 62, 260
 - opinion polls, interpreting, 492, 492*c*
 - organizational chart, reading, 280, 280*c*
 - photograph, interpreting, 166
 - political cartoon, reading, 84
 - primary source, using, 148
 - statistical table, reading, 42, 42*c*
 - symbols, interpreting, 408
 - systems diagram, analyzing, 538, 538*c*
- socialization, 27, 46
- sole proprietorship, 314–315, 317
- Solomon, Maxine, 31, 31*p*
- sound bites, 483
- Souter, David, 227*p*, 230
- South Africa, 532, 556–557, 580
- South Carolina, 596
- South Dakota, 596
- South Dakota v. Dole* (1986), 586
- South Korea, 525, 529
- South Vietnam, 529
- sovereignty, 522, 569
- Soviet Union
 - aggression of, 553
 - break-up of, 529, 530*m*, 554
 - Cold War and, 527–529, 544, 553–554
 - Cuban missile crisis and, 529, 553
 - economy of, 298, 554
- Spaceship Earth, 535, 568
- Spain, 552
- Speaker of the House, 183
- special districts, 265–266
- speech, freedom of, 134–135, 394
 - PACs and, 480
 - Supreme Court cases about, 140–144, 256–257
- spending decisions, 372–374
- split ticket voting, 465
- Sri Lanka, 525
- standard of living, 524
 - limited resources and, 565
- standing committees, 184
- state courts
 - criminal, 255
 - federal courts and, 224*c*
 - judges in, 255–256, 256*m*, 442
 - levels of, 220–221, 220*c*, 254–255
- State, Department of, 203, 204*c*, 206, 544, 547–548
- state government, 241–257. *See also* governor; state courts; state legislature.
 - agencies, 254
 - executive officials of, 251–254, 252*c*
 - federalism and, 244–246, 256–257, 276–277, 282
 - financing, 249–250, 249*c*
 - local government and, 275–277
 - police and, 416
 - powers of, 104, 239, 242–243
- state legislature
 - amendment process and, 132–133
 - checks and balances and, 248–249
 - legislation and, 395–396
 - legislative process of, 248

organization of, 247–248
 qualifications for, 247
 representation in, 248
 terms for, 247
 State of the Union message, 198–199, 199p, 503
 State, Secretary of, 202, 547, 549
 states. *See also* state courts; state government; state legislature.
 Constitution and, 102, 102c, 104, 242
 list of, 596
 lotteries and, 250
 mottos of, 242
 powers of, 91–93, 102, 102c
 states' rights, 245
 statistical table, reading. *See* social studies skills.
 status offender, 424
 statutes, 396, 402
 stealing, 413
 Stevens, John Paul, 227p
 Stevenson, Adlai E., 59, 460
 stock, 316, 375–376
 stock exchanges, 35–36
 stockholders, 316
 Stone, Ganga, 505
 storefront law offices, 443–444, 443p
 straight ticket voting, 465
 strike, 320–322
 strikebreakers, 320
 strong-mayor plan, 266–267, 267c
 student bank, 334
 student mediators, 440–441, 441p
 students' rights, 141–142, 164–165
 subpoena, 437
 Sudan, 556, 557
 suffrage, 155
 suffragists, 155–156, 156p
 sulfur dioxide, 512–513
 summit meeting, 544
 summons, 436
 Sunbelt, 4
 superpowers, 528–529, 554
 supply, 310–312, 310c
 supply and demand, laws of, 309–312
 supply curve, 310–311, 310c
 Supreme Court, state, 255
 Supreme Court, U.S., 217, 218, 221, 222, 224c, 225–231, 227p. *See also* specific cases.
 African Americans on, 226
 appointment of justices to, 226, 230
 checks and balances and, 230–231
 judicial review and, 108, 225–226, 252
 opinions, 227
 original jurisdiction of, 222
 role in 2000 presidential election, 489
 special courts and, 223
 women on, 226, 401
 surplus, 360
 Suu Kyi, Daw Aung San, 145
 Sweden, 361, 489, 511
 Switzerland, 511, 550
 symbols, interpreting. *See* social studies skills.
 symbols, political, 460
 system, world as a, 535
 systems diagram, analyzing. *See* social studies skills.

T

Taft, William Howard, 195, 590, 590p
 Taft-Hartley Act (1947), 321
 Taliban, 521, 553p
 Tanzania, 521, 557
 tariffs
 foreign policy and, 545
 as source of federal income, 359
 Tax Court, 223
 taxation without representation, 78
 taxes
 Articles of Confederation and, 82–83
 collection of, 180
 colonial, 78, 78p
 increase in, 503
 local, 272
 paying, 50
 rates, government control of, 348, 355
 state, 249–250, 274
 types of, 249, 272, 358–359
 Taylor, Zachary, 589, 589p
 technology
 developed nations and, 524
 global interdependence and, 534
 impact on careers of, 6, 378, 414
 impact on production of, 294, 294p
 medical, 500
 terrorism and, 568
 waste management and, 509
 teen court, 425
 television, 414–415, 483, 486, 568
 tenant-landlord dispute, 434–435
 Tennessee, 596
 Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), 206c
 Tenth Amendment, 104, 139, 242, 282
 terrorism, 25, 414, 521, 541, 557, 567–570
 Texas, 11, 52, 242, 249, 253, 268, 295, 533, 596
Texas v. Johnson (1989), 586–587
 Thailand, 533, 572p
 Theresa, Mother, 576p
 Third Amendment, 136
 third parties, 461, 463, 516
 Thirteenth Amendment, 153–154, 157, 158
 Thomas, Clarence, 226, 227p, 230
Thompson v. Oklahoma (1988), 587
 three-fifths compromise, 94–95, 152–153
 Tiananmen Square, 534, 555, 568
 time deposit, 375
 Tinker, John, 140, 141p
 Tinker, Mary Beth, 140, 141p
Tinker v. Des Moines Public Schools (1969), 140–142, 144, 587
 tobacco industry, 386, 436
 Tocqueville, Alexis de, 231
 Topeka, Kansas, 159
 Toronto, Canada, 498
 town meetings, 265, 495
 towns, 265
 townships, 264–265
 toxic chemicals, 565–566
 trade
 colonial, 78, 82
 regulation of, 82–83, 94
 slave, 92–93
 trade unions, 319–320

- trade, world
 - barriers, 556
 - cooperation between nations and, 529-530
 - foreign policy and, 542-543
 - interdependence of, 532-534
 - shifts in, 556
- trademarks, 393
- trade-offs, 370, 375-376
- traditional economy, 297, 300c
- traffic laws, 242-243, 392, 499p
- transfer (propaganda technique), 481
- transplant surgery, 500
- Transportation, Department of, 204c
- trash, 506. *See also* waste management.
- traveler's checks, 332
- treason, 414
- Treasury, Department of the, 204c
- Treasury, Secretary of, 203
- treaties, 198, 200p, 544
 - congressional approval of, 549
 - as international law, 572
 - power to make, 209-210, 547
- trespassing, 433-434
- trial
 - due process and, 139, 419-420
 - by jury, 50, 76, 80, 139, 220, 419-420
- trial courts, 220, 220c
- truancy, 424
- Truman, Harry, 195, 591, 591p
 - foreign policy and, 198, 553
 - steel mills and, 210
- trust, 350
- Trusteeship Council (UN), 573-574
- Truth in Lending Law, 338-339
- Tsukamoto, Mary, 525
- Turkey, 489, 553
- Tutsis, 525
- Twenty-fourth Amendment, 155
- Twenty-seventh Amendment, 157
- Twenty-sixth Amendment, 156, 157p
- two-party system, 459-465, 469
- Tyler, John, 589, 589p
- tyranny, 74, 77-78, 80, 83
- U
- U.S.S. *Cole*, 557
- Ukraine, 556
- unemployment, 414
- unemployment insurance, 322, 353, 394
- Uniform Commercial Code, 434
- unitary system, 257
- United Nations, 570-574, 571c
 - Convention on the Rights of Children, 498
 - development programs, 525
 - Economic and Social Council, 571-572
 - emergency relief, 572
 - founding of, 553
 - General Assembly, 571-572
 - Secretariat, 571-572
 - Security Council, 530, 571-572
 - Trusteeship Council, 571, 573-574
- United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 145
- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 571c, 572
- United Nations Environment Program, 571c
- United Nations International Emergency Children's Fund (UNICEF), 571c, 572
- United States
 - citizenship in, 46-54
 - diversity in, 8-15, 11c
 - economy of, 35-36, 301, 307-323, 330-341, 337c, 340c, 345-367
 - federal government of, 173-189, 181c, 195-211, 204c, 206c, 217-231, 221c, 224c
 - foreign policy, 541-557
 - political heritage of, 69-83
 - political parties in, 455-469
 - states and, 244-246, 250, 256-257, 276-277
 - values of, 15-19
- United States Agency for International Development, 206
- United States Information Agency, 206
- United States v. Nixon* (1974), 587
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 568
- University of California at Davis, 161-162
- urban areas, 4
 - government of, 266-267
 - population density of, 4
 - problems in, 274
- user fees
 - as federal income, 359-360
 - as state revenue, 249
- Utah, 187, 596
- utilities, 268-270, 350
- V
- value, of money, 330
- values, 15
 - American, 15-19
 - Beliefs in Action, 52, 92, 160, 202, 229, 253, 295, 352, 401, 442, 476, 528, 573
 - career choice and, 378-379
 - changing, as cause of crime, 414
 - conflict over, 526
 - conflicting roles and, 56-57
 - economic, 36, 296
 - in education, 34
 - family, 30
 - financial choices and, 370, 373
 - government regulation and, 346, 348-349
 - issues and, 496-497, 499
 - laws and, 394-395, 398
 - of political parties, 463
 - religious, 32-33
- Van Buren, Martin, 588, 588p
- vandalism, 413
- variable expenses, 371
- Vermont, 177, 313, 596
- Veterans Affairs, Department of, 204c
- veto power
 - of governor, 252
 - of President, 101, 105, 181, 186, 199
 - in UN Security Council, 571
- Vice President
 - election of, 101, 469
 - roles of, 183, 201-203, 548
- victimless crimes, 413-414
- Vienna, Austria, 572
- Vietnam. *See* North Vietnam; South Vietnam.
- Vietnam War, 140-141, 156, 180, 198, 528-529, 553
- Vietnamese Americans, 7-8

Vilsack, Tom, 465
 violence, 414-415
 Virginia, 5, 70-71, 80, 91-92, 98-99, 550, 596
 Virginia House of Burgesses, 70-71
 Virginia Plan, 91, 93
 visa, student, 558-559
 volunteering, 57p, 58
 career and, 379-380
 health care and, 504-505
 impact on global problems, 498, 576
 impact on local problems, 31, 273
 political parties and, 458p, 459, 484
 young people and, 273, 498
 voter
 being a, 474-477
 influences upon, 478-483
 loyalty, 465
 qualifications, 474
 registration, 464p, 474
 turnout, 475c, 476, 489
 voting, 474-477. *See also* elections.
 in American colonies, 70, 71-72
 in ancient Rome, 75, 75p
 informed, 475-477, 483
 as responsibility of citizen, 52-53, 236
 rights, 152, 154-156, 398
 W
 wage, 368, 369c
 wage labor, 318-319
 Wagner Act, 321
 Wallenberg, Raoul, 576
 Walz v. Tax Commission of the City of New York (1970), 587
 want-satisfaction chain, 290-291, 290c
 wants, 35, 288-289
 war
 causes of, 526-527
 declaration of, 180, 198, 549, 552
 war on terrorism, 360, 521, 541, 557, 567-568
 War Powers Act (1973), 180, 198
 warrant, 417
 warranty, 373
 Warren Court, 228
 Warren, Earl, 228
 Warsaw Pact, 529
 Washington, 596
 Washington, D.C., 81, 177-178, 210, 217, 236, 487
 Washington, George, 208, 588, 588p
 on Articles of Confederation, 83
 on citizens' rights, 137
 at Constitutional Convention, 89-91, 91p, 94
 on foreign policy, 552
 as model, 102, 197
 on political parties, 459-460
 in Revolutionary War, 82
 support for Constitution, 98
 waste, 507c
 waste management, 505-511, 508c
 waste-to-energy plants, 509
 watchdog, political parties as, 457-458, 469
 Watergate scandal, 210-211
 weak-mayor plan, 266-268, 267c
 Wealth of Nations, The, 301
 Webster, Daniel, 202

Webster v. Reproductive Health Services (1989), 587
 Weeks v. United States (1914), 587
 welfare. *See* public assistance.
 welfare of citizens, in Constitution, 100, 101, 180
 welfare reform, 250
 Wellstone, Paul, 503
 West Virginia, 242, 596
 West Virginia Board of Education v. Barnette (1943), 587
 Westside Community Schools v. Mergens (1990), 587
 whales, protecting, 546-551, 574
 Whig party, 460-461
 whips, 184, 457
 White, Byron, 148
 White House staff, 201, 210, 547
 white-collar crime, 413
 Whitman, Christine Todd, 282
 wilderness programs, 427
 will, 435
 Williams, Roger, 72
 Wilson, Frank W., 389
 Wilson, Woodrow, 229, 552, 590, 590p
 Winston-Salem, North Carolina, 422
 Wisconsin, 596
 Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972), 587
 witnesses, 50
 in civil trials, 437
 in criminal trial, 420
 women
 discrimination against, 162-163, 166
 in labor force, 322, 381
 on Supreme Court, 226, 401
 voting rights and, 155-156, 398
 work force, changing U.S., 5-6
 working conditions, 347
 government regulation of, 351
 for wage labor, 319
 Works Progress Administration (WPA), 353
 World Bank, 341
 World Court. *See* International Court of Justice.
 World Food Program, 571c
 World Health Organization, 571
 World Trade Center. *See* New York World Trade Center.
 World War I, 552
 World War II, 156, 168, 180, 202, 341, 353, 468, 524, 527-528, 544, 553, 570-571, 573
 writ of habeas corpus, 182
 write-in-candidate, 466
 Wyoming, 177, 242, 596

Y
 "yellow-dog contracts," 321
 Yeltsin, Boris, 554
 Yemen, 557
 Youth for Understanding, 550
 Yugoslavia, 526

Z
 Zemin, Jiang, 544
 Zenger, John Peter, 73-74, 135
 Zimbabwe, 525
 zoning, 270-271, 275

Acknowledgments

Cover Design
Suzanne Schineller

Staff Credits

The people who made up the *Civics: Participating in Government* team—representing editorial, on-line services/multimedia development, product marketing, and production services—are listed below.

Margaret Broucek, Mary Hanisco, Lance Hatch, Grace Massey, Elizabeth Pearson, Robin Santel, Tracy St. Pierre, Mark Tricca, and Merce Wilczek.

Additional Credits

Katharine Ingram, Debra Reardon, Nancy Rogier.

Program Development, Design, and Production

Editorial and Project Management: Pearson Education Development Group.

Production: Pearson Education Development Group.

Charts and Graphs: Paula Jo Smith.

Photography

Unit 1: xvi Terry Ashe/TIME Magazine; 1 "Goddess of Liberty": New York State Historical Association, Cooperstown; Daguerreotype of Frederick Douglas: The National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; photography by Curt Fisher.

Chapter 1: 2 Bob Daemmrich/Stock Boston; 6 Jim Leynse/SABA; 7 Larry Manning/Woodfin Camp & Associates; 9 The Bettman Archive; 10 Danny Lyon/Magnum Photos; 13 Paul Gregory; 14 Scala/Art Resource; 17 David Madison; 18 Tim Davis.

Chapter 2: 24 Tom Sobolik/Black Star; 27 Tim Davis; 30 Tim Davis; 31 Courtesy of Interfaith Food Shuttle; 32 Pamela Price/Picture Group; 37 A. Ramey/Woodfin Camp and Associates

Chapter 3: 44 J. L. Atlan/Sygma; 49 Lionel Delevingne/Stock Boston; 52 Ziggy Kaluzny/Liaison Network; 57 Lester Sloan/Woodfin Camp & Associates; 64 Fred Ward/Black Star.

Unit 2: 66 Robert Rathe/Stock Boston; 67 TIME cover of March 19, 1965: Time Inc. Magazines cover illustration by Ben Shahn; photography by Curt Fischer.

Chapter 4: 68 Cary Wolinsky/Stock, Boston; 72 The Granger Collection; 73 L Rare Book Division, The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations; 73 R Culver Pictures, Inc.; 75 Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris; 76 The Bettman Archive; 77 By permission of the Houghton Library, Harvard University; 78 Library of Congress; 79 The Historical Society of Pennsylvania; 81 Courtesy of Wayne Smith; 82 Culver Pictures, Inc.; 85 The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Chapter 5: 88 Michael O'Neill; 91 Commissioned by the PA, DE, NJ State Societies, Daughters of the American Revolution. Independence National Historic Park Collection. Copyright Louis Glanzman.; 92 The Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, Tulsa, Oklahoma; 93 Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery; 96 The Bettman Archive; 97 Library of Congress; 99 New York Historical Society, New York City; 100 Cary Wolinsky/Stock Boston; 103 Sal DiMarco/Black Star.

Chapter 6: 130 Simon Nathan/The Stock Market; 133 The Bettman Archive; 138 Flip Schulke/Black Star; 141 UPI/Bettmann Newsphotos; 143 Arnold Zann/Black Star; 144 Elliott Smith; 147 John Coletti/Stock Boston.

Chapter 7: 150 Sylvia Johnson/Woodfin Camp & Associates; 154 Steve Schapiro/Black Star; 156 AP/World Wide Photos; 157 Vernon Merritt/Black Star; 160 Arthur Grace/ SYGMA; 161 Carl Iwasaki/Life Magazine © 1953 Time Inc.; 162 Ellis Herwig/Stock Boston; 164 Dennis Brack/Black Star; 167 Tim Davis; 168 Independence National Historical Park Collection, painting by C. W. Peale.

Unit 3: 170 Catherine Karnow/Woodfin Camp & Associates; 171 East, Route 66 sign: Terry Moore/Woodfin Camp & Associates; Photography by Curt Fischer.

Chapter 8: 172 Steve Weber/Stock Boston; 175 Courtesy Judith Heumann; 176 Richard A. Bloom/SABA; 177 Joan Seidel/APWideworld; 179 Ann States/SABA; 187 Mark Reinstein/Photoreporters; 191 Karp.

Chapter 9: 194 Stacy Pick/Stock Boston; 197 Brad Markel/Gamma-Liaison; 199 Dennis Brack/Black Star; 200 Reuters/Bettmann; 202 Richard Ellis/SYGMA; 205 APWideworld; 207 Webb/Magnum; 209 From the collection of the Louisiana State Museum; 210 Nixon Project/National Archives.

Chapter 10: 216 Steve Elmore/The Stock Market; 218 Michael Heron/Woodfin Camp & Associates; 219 Comstock; 226 The Supreme Court Historical Society; 227 Collection, The Supreme Court Historical Society; 229 UPI/Bettman Newsphotos; 230 Shepard Sherbell/Picture Group; 232 Tim Davis; 236 Panoramic Visions

Unit 4: 238 Donald Dietz/Stock Boston; 239 photography by Curt Fischer.

Chapter 11: 240 Bob Daemmrich/Stock Boston; 243 By permission of Honolulu Star Bulletin; 245 Al Grillo/Picture Group; 247 The Office of Governor Frank O'Bannon; 251 The Office of Governor Jeanne Shaheen; 253 Courtesy of Office of Tony Garza; 255 Luis Villota/The Stock Market; 259 Lawfer.

Chapter 12: 262 John M. Roberts/The Stock Market; 265 Reprinted by permission: Tribune Media Services; 266 David Pollock/The Stock Market; 270 Leo Touchet/Woodfin Camp & Associates; 271 Tim Davis; 273 Courtesy of Miami-Dade County Public Schools; 275 Marv Wolf/After-Image; 276 Bohdan Hrynewych/Stock Boston; 278 Tim Davis; 282 New York Historical Society, New York City.

Unit 5: 284 James R. Holland/Stock Boston; 285 Toy bank: Strong Museum, Rochester, New York; Daguerreotype of man posing with tools of goldminer: Minnesota Historical Society; photography by Curt Fisher.

Chapter 13: 286 Craig Aurness/West Light; 288 Michal Heron/The Stock Market; 289 Charles Gupton/Stock Boston; 291 Tom Carroll/International Stock; 293 Herb Snitzer/Stock Boston; 294 Ted Horowitz/The Stock Market; 295 James Leynse / SABA; 297 Terry E. Eiler/Stock, Boston; 298 Wendy Stone/Bruce Coleman Inc.; 299 Martine Franck/Magnum; 300 Filip Horvat/SABA.

Chapter 14: 306 Julie Houck/Stock Boston; 308 Peter L. Chapman/Stock Boston; 311 Porter Gifford/Liaison Network; 313 James McGoon; 314 Tim Davis; 315 Nubar Alexanian/Woodfin Camp & Associates; 316 Courtesy NCR Corporation; 317 Cotton Coulson/Woodfin Camp & Associates; 318 International Museum of Photography at George Eastman House; 322 Bob Abraham, Hawaii.

Chapter 15: 326 Erich Hartmann/Magnum Photos, Inc.; 329 Rare Book Division, New York Public Library; Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations; 331 Culver Pictures; 333 Bill Ross/West Light; 334 Courtesy of New Albany High School.

Chapter 16: 344 Bill Gillette/Stock Boston; 347 Library of Congress-Lewis W. Hine photograph; 348 Ron Watts/Black Star; 350 The Granger Collection; 351 Tim Davis; 352 Delaney/Environmental Protection Agency; 353 D.B. Owen/Black Star; 355 Fred Ward/Black Star; 360 Chuck Brooks/ 362 Tim Davis.

Chapter 17: 366 Leonard Freed/Magnum Photos, Inc.; 368 Chuck Savage/The Stock Market; 370 Brian Smith/Stock Boston; 371 Tim Davis; 372 Bill Pugliano/Liaison Network ; 373 © 1990 Sidney Harris; 375 Chris Jones/The Stock Market; 377 Paul Howell/Liaison Network; 379 Richard Chase; 383 Lawfer; 386 Chuck Nacke/Picture Group.

Unit 6: 388 Tim Davis; 389 "Nevada Sheriff's Department"; Butler's Uniforms, San Francisco, CA; "Judge Jack Puffenberger, Toledo Municipal Court"; Hart Associates; "Warning, Member Neighborhood Crime Watch": © The Sign Center, San Diego, CA; photography by Curt Fischer.

Chapter 18: 390 Jennie Jones/Comstock; 393 NHTSA/U.S. Department of Transportation; 394 Jeff Zaruba/The Stock Market; 397 Lynn Johnson/Black Star; 398 Charles Feil/Stock Boston; 400 Frank Siteman/Stock Boston; 401 APWideworld ; 402 MugShots/The Stock Market; 407 Richard Hutchings Photography; 409 Spencer Grant/Liaison Network.

Chapter 19: 410 James Marshall/The Stock Market; 412 Tim Davis; 413 R.P. Kingston/Stock Boston; 415 J.Pat Carter/Liaison Agency; 418 Tim Davis; 419 David Young Wolff/Stone; 421 James Kamp/Black Star; 424 Steve Chenn/West Light; 425 Courtesy of South Boston High School.

Chapter 20: 430 Anne Heimann/The Stock Market; 433 Tim Davis; 434 Nik Kleinberg/Stock Boston; 435 Frank Siteman/Stock Boston; 437 Jim Pickerell/Black Star; 438 Bob Daemmrich/Stock Boston; 441 Mark Peterson/SABA; 442 Courtesy of the Office of Judge Judith Kaye; 443 Daniel S. Brody/Stock Boston; 446 Jeffrey E. Blackman/The Stock Market; 450 Courtesy Justice Richard Neely.

Unit 7: 452 Berenholtz/The Stock Market; 453 photography by Curt Fischer.

Chapter 21: 454 AFP/Corbis; 457 Haviv/SABA; 458 Dennis Brack/Black Star; 461 UPI/Bettmann Newsphotos; 464 Lisa Quinones/Black Star; 467 Courtesy of the office of Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen; 468 AFP/Corbis.

Chapter 22: 472 David Ryan/Photo 20-20; 475 Mark Richards/Picture Group; 477 Courtesy of the League of Women Voters; 479 Ric Feld/APWideworld; 480 Kenneth Jarecke/Woodfin Camp & Associates; 485 Chris Pizello/AP-Wideworld; 486 Najlah Feanny/SABA.

Chapter 23: 494 Paul Sakuma/APWideworld; 497 Andrew Holbrooke/Black Star; 498 Free the Children; 499 Richard Howard/Black Star; 502 © 1987 Matt Herron; 503 Downing; 504 Kraft/SYGMA; 506 Peter Menzel/Stock Boston; 510 David Sears/Gamma-Liaison; 512 Tom Bean/The Stock Market; 516 Gene Pierce/SYGMA

Unit 8: 518 Roy Morsh/The Stock Market; 519 photography by Curt Fischer.

Chapter 24: 520 Gordon Gillespie/Northsport.com; 523 Cary Wolinsky/Stock Boston; 525 Joe Viesti/Viesti Associates, Inc.; 527 Christopher Morris/Time/Black Star; 528 Stone/SYGMA; 531 Delahaye/Sipa Press; 533 Jason Laure/Woodfin Camp & Associates; 534 NASA.

Chapter 25: 540 Charles Krebs/The Stock Market; 543 D.B. Owen/Black Star; 545 Pedro Meyer/Black Star; 547 Atlan/SYGMA; 549 Dennis Brack/Black Star; 550 Courtesy of Joan Carey; 553 Steve McCurry/Magnum; 554 Robert Wallis/SIPA Press; 555 A.F.P. Photo; 558 Elliott Smith.

Chapter 26: 562 Peter Morgan/Picture Group; 566 Claus Meyer/Black Star; 568 Owen Franken/Stock Boston; 572 Joe Urban/Picture Group; 573 Courtesy of Ginetta Sagan; 575 Jacques Chenet/Woodfin Camp & Associates; 576 Susan Meiselas/Magnum; 578 Copyright ©2000 by The National Aeronautics and Space Administration; 580 Antonio Ribeiro/Liaison Agency

Presidents of the United States: 591 Eric Draper/The White House (George W. Bush)

Special thanks to The Paper Pile of San Anselmo, California, for their help in finding memorabilia for the unit opener pages.

Text Credits

Unit 3: 234 Public Safety Comes First. Copyright ©2000. Reprinted with permission by *The Los Angeles Times*; 234 Defining 'Disability' Down. Copyright ©2000. Reprinted with permission by *The New York Times*.

Unit 5: 313 Reprinted with the permission of Simon & Schuster, Inc. from BEN & JERRY'S DOUBLE DIP by Ben Cohen and Jerry Greenfield. Copyright ©1997 by Ben Cohen and Jerry Greenfield.

Note: Every effort has been made to locate the copyright owner of material used in this textbook. Omissions brought to our attention will be corrected in subsequent editions.