|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Power Standard Vocab | Dates | Book Definition | Student friendly definition | Context: Used in a sentence | Forms of this word you’ll encounter |
| Government | constant | the political direction and control exercised over the actions of the members, citizens, or inhabitants of communities, societies, and states | How a country decides to run itself. | The United States government is established by the US Constitution. | Governmental  Governing body  Governmental system  Roots:  Govern- to rule over  ment – action or resulting condition |
| Economy | constant | the management of the resources of a community, country, etc., especially with a view to its productivity. | How a country decides to manage money and the production of goods. | Thanks to these changes, our economy is gradually becoming a competition between financial wealth holders and the rest of America. | Economics  Economic system  Roots:  Econ – household management  nomy - knowledge about something |
| Industrialization | 1780-1900s | Industrialization is the process by which an economy is transformed from primarily agricultural to one based on the manufacturing of goods. Individual manual labor is often replaced by mechanized mass production, and craftsmen are replaced by assembly lines. | The shift from man and animal power to machine power to produce and transport things. | While industrialization brought about an increased volume and variety of manufactured goods and an improved standard of living for some, it also resulted in often grim employment and living conditions for the poor and working classes. | Industrial Revolution Industrialize  Industrialism  Anti-industrialization  Roots:  Industry – making something  ize – to turn into  ation – result of a process |
| Capitalism | 1700s to the present | Capitalism is an economic system based on private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit. Characteristics central to capitalism include private property, capital accumulation, wage labor, voluntary exchange, a price system, and competitive markets. | Economic system where the greed of private ownership is checked only by the existence of competitors. | The United States uses a mostly capitalist economic system. | Capitalist  Capitalistic  Roots  Capital – relating to the head or top ism- belief or system |
| Socialism | 1800s to the present |  | Economic system where the government runs the economy. | While the US economy is largely based on capitalism, welfare and unemployment insurance are socialist in nature. |  |
| Communism | 1800s to the present |  | Pure: Social state where there is no private property, no social classes and therefore no war. |  |  |
| Imperialism | 1870s -1914 |  | When another country takes over the economic, social or political life of another country. |  |  |
| Colonization | 1600-1700s |  |  |  |  |
| Democracy | Athens to Present |  | A governmental system where the people have the power and get to make the decisions |  |  |
| Nationalism | 1800s to the present |  | Pride in your country or ethnic group |  |  |
| Totalitarianism | 1900s to the present |  | System of government where a one party dictatorship has total control over its citizen’s lives. Uses Propaganda, Censorship, Secret Police and outlaws Religion |  |  |
| Fascism | Mid 1900s |  | a militaristic and extremely nationalistic government that uses totalitarianism. |  |  |
| Attainment of Rights | Constant |  | The various struggles that different groups of people have gone through to gain access to the circle of power in a society. |  |  |
| Impact of war and conflict | Constant |  |  |  |  |
| Revolutions | Constant |  |  |  |  |