

## Common Terminology used in Social Studies Regents Questions- Global

Word	Definition (in relation to social studies)
Abolish	To do away with; put an end to; annul; make void: <i>to abolish slavery.</i>
Abundant	Present in great quantity; more than adequate; over sufficient: <i>an abundant supply of water.</i>
Acquire/acquisition	A thing gained or acquired
Adapt/adaptation	To make suitable to requirements or conditions; adjust or modify fittingly: <i>They adapted themselves to the change quickly.</i>
Advocate	To speak or write in favor of; support or urge by argument; recommend publicly: <i>He advocated higher salaries for teachers.</i>
Aggressor	A person, group, or nation that attacks first or initiates hostilities; an assailant or invader.
Allocate/allocation	To distribute according to a plan or set apart for a special purpose; <i>"I am allocating a loaf of bread to everyone on a daily basis"</i>
Armaments	The arms and equipment with which a military unit or military apparatus is supplied.
Atrocities	Extremely or shockingly wicked, cruel, or brutal: <i>war is full of atrocities.</i>
Autonomy	Independence or freedom; self-government or the right of self-government; independence: <i>The rebels demanded autonomy from Spain.</i>
Balance of Trade	The difference between the values of exports and imports of a country, said to be favorable or unfavorable as exports are greater or less than imports.
Barrier	Anything that restrains or obstructs progress, access, etc.: <i>a trade barrier.</i>
Bias/biased	Any preconceived opinion or feeling, either favorable or unfavorable: <i>They gave us a biased report on immigration trends.</i>
Bureaucracy	A system of administration based upon organization into bureaus, division of labor, a hierarchy of authority, etc: <u>designed to dispose of a large body of work in a routine manner</u>
Centralized	To bring under one control, especially in government: <i>to centralize budgeting in one agency.</i>
Chronological	Arranged in the order of time: <i>a chronological list of events.</i>
Coexist/coexistence	To exist separately or independently but peaceably, often while remaining rivals or adversaries: <i>Although their ideologies differ greatly, the two great powers must coexist.</i>
Collective Security	A system of maintaining world peace and security by concerted action on the part of the nations of the world
Diplomacy	The conduct by government officials of negotiations and other relations between nations.
Distribute/distribution	To divide and give out in shares; deal out; allot.
Emergence/emerge	To become apparent: <i>several interesting things emerged from the report</i>
Expenditure	To pay out; disburse; spend.
Exploit/exploited/ exploitation	To use selfishly for one's own ends: <i>employers who exploit their workers.</i>
Generalization	To infer (a general principle, trend, etc.) from particular facts, statistics, or the like.
Hierarchy	Any system of persons or things ranked one above another.
Hinder/hindered	To prevent from doing, acting, or happening; stop: <i>to hinder a man from committing a crime.</i>
Indicate/indication	Something that serves to indicate or suggest; sign: <i>an indication of foul play</i>
Indigenous	Originating in and characteristic of a particular region or country; native
Infant Mortality	The rate of deaths occurring in the first year of life

Innovation	Something new or different introduced: <i>numerous innovations in the high-school curriculum.</i>
Insurrection	An act or instance of rising in revolt, rebellion, or resistance against civil authority or an established government.
Isolationist	A policy of nonparticipation in or withdrawal from international affairs
Justification/justify	Something (such as a fact or circumstance) that shows an action to be reasonable or necessary
Literacy Rate	The amount of people in a country with the ability to read and write at a specified age
Mechanized/mechanization	To introduce machinery into (an industry, enterprise, etc.), especially in order to replace manual labor.
Mutual/mutually	Of or pertaining to each of two or more; held in common; shared: <i>mutual interests.</i>
Oppression/oppressed	To burden with cruel or unjust impositions or restraints; subject to a burdensome or harsh exercise of authority or power: <i>a people oppressed by totalitarianism.</i>
Origin/originate	Something from which anything arises or is derived; source: <i>to follow a stream to its origin.</i>
Primarily	Chiefly; mainly
Purge/purged	The removal or elimination of members of a political organization, government, nation, etc., who are considered disloyal or otherwise undesirable.
Reign	The period during which a sovereign (ex. King) occupies the throne.
Reinstate	To restore to a previous condition or position
Social class	A broad group in society having common economic, cultural, or political status.
Supremacy	Highest in rank or authority; paramount; sovereign; chief.
Turning Point	A moment when the course of events is changed: <i>the turning point of his career</i>
Tyranny/Tyrant	A government in which a single ruler is vested with absolute power
Vast Majority	Very great in number, the greater number or part ex. <i>The vast majority of teachers look forward to snow days.</i>
Vulnerable	Liable or exposed to disease, disaster, etc