Proprietary colony: The English king sometimes granted a charter for a colony in North American to an individual or a
group of individuals rather than a corporation. Maryland, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and New Jersey were all propri-
etary colonies at the beginning. See also Lords Proprietors, Eight (Chapters 4, 5)

Puritans: During the reign of Elizabeth I of England, a group of Protestants became dissatisfied with the Church of
England. They wished to remove all practices they thought were Catholic. They opposed rule of the church by bishops, and
wanted the churches controlled by councils of ministers and church members. A group of these Puritans who wished to
reform the Church of England settled Massachusetts Bay colony in 1630. (Chapter 4)

Protestant Reformation: Begun by the German priest Martin Luther in 1516, the Reformation challenged many of the
teachings of the Roman Catholic Church. His followers were known as Lutherans. In Switzerland Ulrich Zwingli and John
Calvin began to teach similar ideas. In England the Reformation was led by King Henry VIII. Soon all who left the Catholic
Church were called Protestants. (Chapter 3, 4)

Protestants: At first the followers of Reformation in the sixteenth century were called by the names of their leaders, for
example, Lutherans and Calvinists. Eventually all who left the Catholic Church were called Protestants. (Chapter 3)

R

Radical: As an adjective, radical means extreme or in favor of thorough reform. For example, the Society of Friends was a
radical Puritan group that insisted on extreme reform of the Church of England. (Chapter 5)

Radical Republicans: A group of Congressional leaders of the Republican Party who wanted to take control of
Reconstruction from the president and create a new society of equality in the South. Many of the radicals were antebellum
abolitionists. (Chapter 20)

Ratification: The process of approving the Constitution. After the Convention drafted the Constitution, it was sent to
Congress. Congress then sent it to the state legislatures. Each state had a ratifying convention to approve the Constitution.
When nine states approved it, the Constitution went into effect. (Chapter 12)

Reconstruction: The period in American history from the Civil War to the removal of the last Federal troops from the
Southern states (1865-1876). It is sometimes divided into Presidential Reconstruction (1865-67) and Congressional
Reconstruction (1867-76). (Chapter 20)

Reconstruction Acts: A series of laws proposed by the Radical Republicans and passed by Congress. They set up the con-
ditions by which former Confederate states could be readmitted to the Union. They replaced the provisions issued during
Presidential Reconstruction. They put the Southern states under military rule and required them to ratify the Fourteenth
Amendment and adopt new state constitutions that gave African Americans the right to vote. (Chapter 20)

Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC): In response to the stock market crash in 1929, President Herbert Hoover
urged Congress to set up the RFC to save the major banks and railroads. It was not adequate to meet the problems of the
Great Depression. (Chapter 25)

Red Scare: In 1919 many Americans feared that the United States was the next Communist objective after the fall of Russia
in 1917. Attorney General A. Palmer Mitchell led a nationwide campaign to root out anything un-American. People were
arrested and imprisoned without due process of law. Many were deported. When members of Congress protested, the
arrests stopped. (Chapter 25)

Reform Darwinists: In opposition to Social Darwinists, Reform Darwinists, such as Lester Frank Ward, believed human
beings could shape the future. Progress was made by cooperation, not competition. The government could aid society by
ending poverty and making schools available to all. (Chapter 22)

Reform Judaism: A movement among Jews in the nineteenth century to simplify the Law and conduct worship in the lan-
guage of the society in which they lived rather than totally in Hebrew. In 1824 in Charleston a group led by Isaac Harby
founded the Reformed Society of Israelites. In 1838 the synagogue, Beth Elohim, became a Reform temple, one of the first
in America. (Chapter 16)
Regulators: Groups of Back Country settlers in North and South Carolina who protested royal policy. In North Carolina in 1768 the Regulators protested the way taxes were levied. In 1767 in South Carolina Back County leaders protested the lack of protection from the government. They organized to protect themselves against theft and murder. (Chapter 9)

"Remember the Maine!": The headline used by yellow journalists (see) in 1898 after the destruction of the battleship Maine to urge President McKinley to support war with Spain. (Chapter 23)

Repeal: to revoke a law already passed. In 1766, Parliament repealed the Stamp Act it had passed the previous year. (Chapter 10)

Republic: A representative democracy. The people rule through representatives they elect. (Chapter 29)

Republican Party: Antislavery party founded in 1854 in reaction to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. (Chapter 18)

Reservation: Land set aside by the government exclusively for Native Americans. In 1763, for example, at Fort Augusta, British officials and Native American headmen agreed that the Catawba would have a reservation of fifteen square miles near the Waxhaw settlement. Putting Native Americans on reservations became national policy for the United States government in the nineteenth century. (Chapters 9, 22)

"Right-to-Work" Law: Laws adopted by many states outlawed union shops, that is, businesses which hired only members of labor unions. South Carolina passed such a law in 1954. (Chapter 28)

Roosevelt Corollary: In 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt announced the right of the United States to intervene in any Latin American nation to prevent "wrong doing." It was called the Roosevelt Corollary, that is, addition, to the Monroe Doctrine. (Chapter 24)

Sandhill Region: A landform region that extends along the fall zone. It contains red hills in the south and white sandhills to the north. It was once the seacoast. Once very poor land, today pine forests and orchards grow in the region. (Chapter 1)

Santa Elena: In 1557 the Spanish King Philip II ordered an outpost built on Parris Island called Santa Elena. Not until 1561 did de Villafane reach the site, but he moved farther north. In 1566, Santa Elena was established by Menéndez. Burned by the Native Americans in 1576, the Spanish rebuilt it the next year. They abandoned it in 1587. (Chapter 3)

Scalawags: White Southerners who cooperated with and held office under the Republican government during Reconstruction. (Chapter 20)

Scotts-Irish: Sometimes called Scotch-Irish. Persons from Scotland who settled in Ulster, the counties of Northern Ireland, in 1607. A century later when their leases on the land expired, their English landlords raised the rent. Taxes on linen exported to England were raised. So thousands of Scots-Irish left to go to America. Many of them sailed to Pennsylvania. Later many settled in the Back Country of the Southern colonies. (Chapter 8)

Secession: The process by which the Confederate states left the union in 1860-61. Each Southern state called a meeting of a state convention, and the convention adopted an ordinance revoking the ratification of the Constitution in 1788. (Chapter 18)

Second Great Awakening: A religious revival that swept the United States after a series of camp meetings in Kentucky in the fall of 1801. In South Carolina the camp meeting movement began in 1802. As a result of the revival, Methodists and Baptists became the largest religious groups in the state. (Chapter 13)

Secretary of the Southern Department: The official in the British cabinet in charge of military affairs in the American colonies. (Chapter 7)

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC): The New Deal effort to protect investment in the stock market. The SEC regulated the stock market. (Chapter 26)