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*LEADERSHIP EDUCATION & TRAINING*

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*Comprehensive  
Glossary of  
Key Words*



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*US Army Cadet Command - FT. Monroe, Virginia*

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# Glossary

## A

**Abolitionist** A person who wanted to do away with slavery in the United States.

**abrasion** A part of the skin that has been lightly torn or scraped.

**abridge** To shorten, especially by leaving out less important parts; condense.

**abuse** Improper or excessive use or treatment.

**academic award** Recognition given to an individual cadet for scholastic achievement or excellence.

**acceptable** Capable or worthy of being accepted, adequate, satisfactory.

**acceptance** The act of accepting the beliefs of others.

**acid rain** Acid pollution in the form of wet or dry precipitation caused by the combination of sulfur dioxide, various oxides of nitrogen, and atmospheric moisture.

**acids** Chemical compounds with a sour taste that react with bases to form salt, have a pH (percentage of hydrogen) value less than 7, react with metals to form hydrogen gas, and have the ability to eat away or dissolve metals and other materials. (Compare to bases.)

**acknowledgment** Recognition of someone's authority; a response in return for something done.

**acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)** Caused by a virus called Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), which destroys the body's immune systems. Without an immune system, AIDS patients die from other diseases, infections, and cancers, which their bodies can no longer resist.

**acquit** To free or clear from a charge (such as when a jury or judge indicates that a person is not guilty of a crime as charged); to exonerate.

**actions** (1) Behavior or conduct; (2) The state or process of acting or doing something.

**active duty** A condition of military service where members are on full duty, or subject to call, at all times in order to respond quickly to the nation's emergencies.

**active listening** Listening with your eyes and ears. It requires you to be completely focused on the communicator, looking into their eyes and watching their facial expressions and gestures.

**active** Characterized by action rather than by contemplation or speculation.

**adaptability** Capability or willingness to adapt.

**addiction** Physically or psychologically dependent on a substance, habit, or behavior that could lead to health, social, or economic problems; dependence on a drug.

**additive** A chemical added to a food to prevent spoiling, to control and improve color and texture, to replace or add nutrients, or to improve flavor.

**admiralty** Pertaining to maritime law or a court that exercises jurisdiction over all maritime questions.

**admissible** Capable of being allowed or accepted (as in a court of law); worthy of being admitted.

**admissions** The act or process of admitting.

**admonition** Cautionary advice or criticism for a fault; a mild censure. (See censure.)

**advancement** (1) A promotion or elevation to a higher rank or position. (2) Progression to a higher stage of development.

**adversaries** Two parties who oppose each other, such as in a court case.

**adversary concept** When two conflicting parties each present their side of a case as persuasively as possible to a judge who must decide who is telling the truth.

**advocacy service** The act or process of supporting or providing a service towards a cause or proposal that does not require face-to-face contact.

**aerobic exercise** Repetitive, nonstop activity that raises the breathing and heart rates.

**aerobic** Allowing sufficient amounts of oxygen to be delivered to the muscles.

**after action review** Reflecting on what was learned after an act.

**agenda** A list or outline of things to be considered or done.

**aggression** An attack or threat of attack by another country.

**aiming off** An orienteering method by which the navigator aims to one side of a destination point instead of directly at it. This produces certainty that after the distance is covered the target point can only be in one possible direction.

**air emission** A solid particle (such as unburned carbon), gaseous pollutant (such as nitrogen or sulfur), or an odor that is emitted into the atmosphere as a result of a broad variety of activities including exhaust from vehicles, combustion devices, landfills, compost piles, street sweepings, excavations, demolitions, etc.

**air navigation** The study and practice of navigating (planning, recording, and controlling the course and position of) an aircraft.

**air superiority** The advantage in an air war when the air power of one side is able to control the skies over the battlefield and reduce the effectiveness of the other side's air power.

**Al-Anon** A support group for adult family and friends of alcoholics.

**Alateen** A support group for teenagers who live with alcoholics.

**Albany Movement Organization of African Americans** formed in Georgia to promote civil rights.

**alcohol** A beverage containing ethanol or ethyl alcohol which causes intoxication.

**alcoholic** hepatitis An inflammation of the liver caused by the toxic effects of alcohol.

**Alcoholics Anonymous** A support group composed of recovering alcoholics who give encouragement and support to help other alcoholics stop drinking.

**alcoholism** A disease in which the person is addicted to alcohol.

**align** To arrange in a line. (alignment The arrangement of several elements on the same line.)

**allegiance** Loyalty, or the obligation of loyalty, as to a country, government, ruler, group, cause, and/or item (such as a symbol of the country).

**allergic reaction** A reaction, often marked by sneezing, breathing difficulties, itching, rash, or swelling, that some people have when they come in contact with certain substances that do not have such an extreme effect on the average person.

**alleviate** To partially remove or correct.

**Allies** The nations that joined together against the Central Powers in World War I, especially the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and France.

**allocate** To designate for a specific purpose or to particular persons or things; to set aside or earmark; to distribute according to a plan.

**altimeter** An instrument in aircraft that measures altitude, the distance above the horizon.

**amalgamation** A combination or consolidation, as of several corporations.

**amendment** A formal change made by constitutional procedure.

**amendments** Changes to the Constitution.

**amenorrhea** An abnormal absence or suppression of the menstrual period.

**American Indian Movement (AIM)** Organization formed in 1968 to help Native Americans.

**amino acid** The basic unit of proteins, which is produced by living cells or obtained as an essential component of a diet.

**amphibious** Able to operate both on land and in water: amphibious tanks. Relating to or organized for a military landing by means of combined naval and land forces.

**ampule** A small, sealed glass container that holds one dose of a solution, usually a medicine, to be administered by injection.

**amputation** The removal of an external part of the body, most often a limb or part of it, when it has been severely crushed or following the death of an extremity due to impaired blood circulation.

**anaerobic exercise** Intense physical activity that lasts only from a few seconds to a few minutes, during which muscles use up more oxygen than the blood can supply.

**anaerobic** Working in the absence of adequate amounts of oxygen being delivered to the muscles.

**analogy** Resemblance in some particulars between things otherwise unlike.

**Analogy/Simile Chart** A graphic organizer used to illustrate the thinking and organizing process that involves comparing one thing to another thing that initially seems unrelated. The benefit of the process comes from having to explore the connections and the critical elements.

**analysis** (1) The separation of a whole into its component parts for individual study; (2) A study of something complex, its elements, and their relations.

**anger-management** Employing steps to control feelings of anger or rage.

**annex** To take possession of (territory etc.) and incorporate it into an existing country/state.

**anorexia nervosa** An aversion to food syndrome; an eating disorder characterized by an extreme (prolonged) loss of appetite.

**anthem** A song of gladness, praise, devotion, or patriotism.

**Anti-Federalists** The early political leaders who were against the ratification of the Constitution because they thought it gave too much power to the national government and did not protect the political rights of the people.

**antitrust** Consisting of laws to protect trade and commerce from unlawful restraints and monopolies or unfair business practices.

**antivenin** An antitoxin used to counteract venom.

**antonym** A word of opposite meaning (the usual antonym of good is bad).

**anxiety** Concern or interest about an upcoming event that causes fear, nervousness, and unease; it is considered an emotional disorder when these feelings occur without a specific reason.

**apathy** A lack of emotion or interest; indifference. (apathetic Feeling or showing little or no emotion.).

**apologize** To make an apology or express a regret for a wrong.

**appeasement** The policy of granting concessions to potential enemies to maintain peace.

**appellate jurisdiction** A higher court's authority to accept appeals and review the decisions of lower courts.

**appetite** A desire for food that is based on emotional factors rather than on nutritional need.

- apply** (1) To put to use especially for some practical purpose; (2) To employ diligently or with close attention; (3) To have relevance or a valid connection.
- apportion** (-ment) To assign legislative seats according to a preexisting plan; the assignment of a certain number of legislative seats to states based on state population.
- appositive** A grammatical construction in which two usually adjacent nouns having the same referent stand in the same syntactical relation to the rest of a sentence (as the poet and Burns in “a biography of the poet Burns”).
- approach** To draw closer to.
- aptitude tests** A standardized test designed to predict an individual’s ability to learn certain skills.
- arbitration** To submit for decision to a third party who is chosen to settle differences in a controversy.
- arc** Anything shaped like a curve, bow, or arch; a curved line.
- aristocracy** A system of government in which a small privileged or upper class, usually made up of hereditary nobility, holds power. (aristocratic Pertaining to an upper class of society or having the characteristics of an upper class.)
- Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB)** A multi-aptitude test consisting of 10 short individual tests. Its results can help to identify different educational and career abilities and to compare test performance to that of other students at the same grade level. It yields composite scores in three academic areas: verbal, math, and academic ability.
- armistice** A temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement between the opponents; truce.
- arraign (-ed)** To call (a defendant) before a court to answer to an indictment; to charge or accuse.
- 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.
- arteries** Blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart to all parts of the body.
- Article 15** The least severe and most commonly used punitive measure for minor military offenses. Though called non-judicial punishment, the accused’s company or battalion commander (who usually imposes non-judicial punishment) act in a quasi-judicial capacity.
- Articles of Confederation** The first constitution of the United States, adopted by the 13 original colonies in 1781; it was replaced by the present Constitution in 1788.
- articulate** To speak clearly and effectively.
- ascendant** Dominant in position or influence; superior.
- ascribed** To think of something as belonging to; to regard as belonging to something as a quality or attribute.
- ash** The residue that remains after a fuel or solid waste has been burned, consisting primarily of non-combustible materials.
- assertion** The act of asserting; to state or declare positively and often forcefully or aggressively.
- assessing** To determine the rate or amount of (as a tax).
- assessment** The act of evaluating or appraising a person’s ability or potential to meet certain standards or criteria. (Note: Self-assessment is when a person evaluates or appraises his or her own ability or potential to meet a certain standard or criteria.)
- assessor** One who sets values on resident’s property for purposes of taxation.
- associate** To group things together when they have common characteristics.
- atheist** One who denies the existence of God or any supernatural being.
- athletic award** Recognition given to an individual for athletic participation or excellence.
- atoll** A ring-like coral island and reef that nearly or entirely encloses a lagoon.
- attack point** An easy-to-find landscape feature shown on the map from which the final approach to a control may be made.
- attendee** A person who is present on a given occasion or at a given place.
- attention** (1) A military position in which a person stands erect, with arms at sides, heels together, and eyes straight ahead; (2) Position of readiness to execute other movements; (3) A command to take that position.
- attitude** (1) A mental position with regard to a fact or state. (2) A feeling or emotion toward a fact or state.
- attributes** A quality or characteristic (such as a belief, value, ethic, character trait, knowledge, or skill) that belongs to a person or thing; a distinctive personal feature.
- audience analysis** The examination of the characteristics that describe the receivers of communication, to include categories such as age, background, education, political opinions, location, etc.
- aural or auditory** (1): of or relating to the ear or to the sense of hearing (2): of, relating to, or experienced through hearing.
- authoritarian (-ism)** Characterized by or favoring absolute obedience to authority, as against individual freedom.
- authoritarian** Characterized by or favoring absolute obedience to authority, as against individual freedom.
- autobiography** The biography of a person written by that person.
- Automatic External Defibrillators (AEDs)** A device used to treat a patient with cardiac arrest whose heart is beating irregularly (fibrillating). An AED is used to administer an external electric shock through the chest wall to the heart with the use of conductive adhesive pads. Built-in computers analyze the patient’s heart rhythm, and interpret the rhythms that require defibrillation shocks. Audible and/or visual prompts guide the user through the process. Most AEDs require an operator to initiate the delivery of the shock in some way, such as pushing a button.

**automation** Controlled operation of equipment or a system by mechanical or electronic devices that take the place of human labor.

**autonomy** Self-government with respect to local matters.

**avionics** [Short for avi(ation) (electr)onics.] The science and technology of electronics applied to aeronautics (aircraft navigation) and astronautics (space flight).

**avulsion** The tearing away of a body part accidentally or surgically.

**aweigh** Hanging clear of the bottom.

**axis powers** The alliance of Germany and Italy (in 1936), later including Japan and other nations, that opposed the Allies in World War II.

**axon** Long fibers that send electrical impulses and release neurotransmitters.

**Azimuth** A horizontal angle usually measured clockwise in degrees from a north base line (direction).

## B

**back azimuth** The opposite direction of an azimuth obtained by adding 180 degrees to or subtracting 180 degrees from an azimuth.

**bail** Security, usually a sum of money, given to a court to obtain the temporary release of a person under arrest, as a guarantee of that person's appearance for trial.

**balance** One of seven citizenship skills (Citizenship Skill 7) that involves understanding there is more than one side to every issue and having the ability to come to agreement and resolve differences by using either compromising or harmonizing solutions; a counterbalancing weight, force, or influence.

**Balkan** Of or pertaining to the Balkan nations or the Balkan Peninsula in southeastern Europe, consisting of Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece, Bulgaria, and Albania during World War II.

**ballistic** Of or pertaining to projectiles (ammunition), their motion (flight characteristics), or their effects, as well as the firing characteristics of firearms.

**bar scale** A ruler used to measure actual ground distances by converting distances on a map.

**barrage** A heavy bombardment of artillery fire placed in front of friendly troops to screen and protect them; any rapid, concentrated discharge of missiles and/or other munitions.

**barrage balloon** [Also called a "Bulging Bertha."] An inflatable, shiny, silver-painted balloon, made of rubber-coated fabric and filled with hydrogen gas, that is attached to the deck of a merchant ship and floated above it (at 500 feet when traveling in dangerous waters and 2,000 feet when under attack); it is used in preventing low-level attacks by enemy aircraft in that the 15 gauge flying wire can clip the wings off the attacking planes.

**barrel** The discharging tube of a gun.

**barrier** An obstruction; anything that holds apart or separates.

**basal metabolic rate (BMR)** The number of calories burned at complete rest; measurement of it indicates an individual's general metabolism or state of health.

**base** The bottom of something considered as its support.

**bases** Chemical compounds with a slippery or soapy feel that react with acids to form salt, have a pH (percentage of hydrogen) value above 7, and are used as cleaning materials. (Compare to acids.)

**battalion** A military unit made up of two or more companies or batteries and a headquarters that is commanded by a lieutenant colonel, is the smallest unit to have a staff, and is administratively self-sufficient.

**battery** The basic artillery unit equivalent to a company in other branches of the army.

**battle dress uniform** A camouflage uniform worn by members of the U.S. Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, and Army ROTC.

**beachhead** A fortified position (area) on an enemy-held shoreline first seized and held by invading troops to allow for the further landing of troops and supplies and for advance inland.

**beacon** Anything that warns or guides along a coast, such as a lighthouse or other signaling/guiding device.

**beeline** A course which travels in a straight line across the map.

**behavior** The manner of conducting oneself.

**beliefs** A personal truth; mental acceptance or conviction of particular truths of someone or something.

**bench mark** A surveyor's mark made on rocks or other permanent objects to indicate known elevations.

**besiege (-ing)** To surround (or lay siege to) a town or fortress with an aggressive intent to capture it.

**bias(-es)** A mental leaning; partiality, prejudice, bent.

**bibliography** A list of sources of information in print (books or other publications) on a specific subject; the description and identification of the editions, dates of issue, authorship, and typography of books or other written material.

**bicameral** Having two legislative houses or chambers.

**bi-lateral transfer** The ability of the brain to transmit data processed in one hemisphere and coordinate and integrate it with data processed in other areas.

**bi-lateral** Of, relating to, or affecting the right and left sides of the body or the right and left members of paired organs; having bilateral symmetry.

**biodegradable waste** Waste that can be broken down by microorganisms.

**biological needs** A mental leaning; partiality, prejudice, bent.

**bisect (-ing)** To cut or divide into two equal parts.

**Bivouac** A temporary camp or shelter.

**blackout** A period of time that a person who has been drinking cannot recall.

**blitzkrieg** [German word for "lightning war."] A swift, massive invasion usually by combined air and armored forces to achieve a quick victory over the enemy.

**blockade** The closing off of a city, coast, harbor, or other area to traffic (people or supplies) and communication by hostile ships or forces; the forces employed to close such an area.

**blood alcohol concentration** A measure of the amount of alcohol in a person's blood, stated as the number of milligrams of ethanol per 100 milliliters of blood.

**bodily/kinesthetic intelligence** The gift of physical prowess, coordination, fitness, and action.

**body composition** The amount of body fat compared to lean tissue, such as muscle and bone.

**body** The main part of a paper, lesson plan, or speech.

**bolt handle** The part of the bolt that is grasped for opening and closing the chamber.

**bolt** The mechanism that contains the firing pin, which inserts the round and extracts the cartridge from the chamber. When closed, the bolt locks the rifle so that all energy from a fired round is directed through the barrel. When open in the forward position, there is free access to the chamber area of the rifle.

**bombardment** To attack with bombs, explosive shells, or missiles; to attack persistently.

**borough** A self-governing, incorporated town or administrative unit of a city.

**brain stem** The oldest part of the brain composed of the mesencephalon, pons, and medulla oblongata and connecting the spinal cord with the forebrain and cerebrum. Also referred to as the reptilian brain.

**brainstorming** A teaching method that consists a group problem-solving technique that involves the spontaneous contribution of ideas from all members of the group.

**bribery** The act of giving or offering to, or accepting money, property, or a favor from someone in a position of trust to persuade or influence that person to act dishonestly.

**brief** A written statement summarizing the lower court's decision and setting forth the facts, legal arguments, and precedents of a case that parties to a legal action file to persuade a court to rule in their favor.

**Bronchitis** A respiratory disorder with irritation of the bronchi (the airways connecting the windpipe and lungs), characterized by mucus and harsh coughing.

**Buddhist** A follower of Buddhism, a religious and philosophical system based on the teachings of Guatama Buddha who rejected certain Hindu beliefs, particularly the caste system.

**Bulimia** A disease (or eating disorder) with symptoms of a never-satisfied hunger.

**buoy** A float moored in water as a warning of danger under the surface or as a marker for a channel.

**business cycle** A repeated series of "ups" of growth and "downs" of recession.

**butt** The thicker, larger end of the rifle.

## C

**cadence** (1) The uniform rhythm in which a movement is executed, or the number of steps or counts per minute at which a movement is executed; (2) A uniform and rhythmic flow of words.

**cadet ride** The study of an American historic battlefield site (or other significant historic event/monument) by a Senior ROTC Battalion by conducting a detailed terrain walk (or tour) of it. The study includes extensive preliminary, execution, and evaluation phases for a thorough analysis/understanding of the campaign/historic event.

**cadet** A high school student enrolled in the leadership and citizenship activities through Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps.

**calamine** A pink powder consisting of zinc oxide and some ferric oxide used in lotions and ointments.

**calisthenics** Light gymnastic exercise designed to promote good health by developing strength and grace.

**calorie** The amount of energy it takes to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water one degree Celsius.

**candidate** A person running for office.

**cannon salute** The firing of a salute by a battery of guns or cannons to honor a person of military, national, or civic importance or to honor a significant national event.

**cant** To tilt to one side; to slant.

**capitalism** An economic system characterized by open competition in a free market for goods and services, and private or corporate control of production and distribution; economic growth depends upon the accumulation and reinvestment of profits.

**carbine** A lightweight automatic or semi-automatic rifle with a short barrel that is normally fired from the shoulder.

**carbohydrate loading** The practice by which athletes greatly increase their carbohydrate intake and decrease their levels of exercise in the days immediately before a competition, in an attempt to make extra carbohydrates available to supply energy for the muscles.

**carbohydrate** One of various neutral organic compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (including starches and sugars) produced by green plants and used to provide energy necessary for growth and other functions.

**carbon monoxide** A gas formed during the burning of tobacco that restricts the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood; a poisonous, colorless, odorless gas produced when substances are burned.

**carcinogen** A substance or agent that causes cancer.

**cardiac arrest** The sudden stoppage of the heart.

**cardinal direction** The four principal points of the compass, or intersections of the horizon with the meridian and the prime vertical circle: north, south, east, and west.

**cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)** An emergency method to keep blood and oxygen flowing through a person whose heart and breathing have stopped.

**cardiorespiratory** Of or relating to the heart and the respiratory system.

**career** An occupation or profession; the course or progress of a person's life.

**case study** A teaching method that consists of an oral or written account of a real or realistic situation, with sufficient detail to make it possible for the learners to analyze the problems involved and determine possible solutions.

**catastrophe** A great and sudden misfortune.

**Catholic** A follower of the Roman Catholic Church, a Christian church which accepts the absolute authority of the pope on decisions of faith and morals.

**caucus** A closed meeting of a group of persons belonging to the same political party usually to select candidates for office or to decide on policy.

**caustic** Capable of destroying or eating away by chemical action; corrosive.

**Celtic** Pertaining to the Celts, an ancient people who dominated Europe in the 4th century B.C. and eventually withdrew to the British Isles.

**censure** An opinion or judgment that criticizes or condemns sternly.

**center of mass** The point closest to the middle of an object.

**Central Powers** The alliance comprising of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey (Ottoman Empire) that opposed the Allies in World War I.

**cerebral hemispheres** When looked at from the top, the brain is composed of two interconnected spheres or lobes and is the seat of higher-level thinking.

**challenge** (1) To arouse the interest of one's actions or efforts; to stimulate; the quality of requiring full use of one's abilities, energy, and resources; (2) To demand identification from someone before they are allowed to enter or pass.

**chamber** The rear portion of the barrel of a firearm into which a cartridge or shell is inserted.

**change orientation** A scale that indicates the degree of motivation and readiness for change in the skills measured by The Personal Skills Map.

**channel** In communications theory, a gesture, action, sound, written or spoken word, or visual image used in transmitting information.

**checks and balances** The system that gives each of the three branches of government ways to limit the powers of the other two.

**chevron** Insignia consisting of stripes meeting at an angle to indicate (enlisted) grade or rank.

**chewing tobacco** Leaves of poor-quality tobacco mixed with molasses or honey, placed between the cheek and gums.

**chief justice** The highest honor at the end of the game is to become Chief Justice. The game will come to an end when one law firm has reached the level of Supreme

Court. The cadets are then asked to confirm a Chief Justice by secret ballot.

**chlorine** A gaseous greenish-yellow element used as a bleach and disinfectant in water purification.

**cholesterol** A fatty material that is present in all body tissues; needed for the health of cells but may cause heart and artery disease in large quantities.

**Christian** Relating to a religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, who followers of the religion believe to be the Son of God.

**circuit court** An appeals court (a court with appellate jurisdiction).

**cirrhosis** A disease of the liver in which useless scar tissue replaces normal liver tissue.

**citizen** A person who is born in a country or who chooses to become a member of a country by law, and who owes allegiance to and is granted rights and privileges by its government, especially one with a republican form of government.

**citizen-soldiers** A member of the National Guard or Reserve Corps.

**civil case** A case that seeks to enforce the rights of private individuals or groups through compensation for past wrongs or the prevention of future ones.

**civil disobedience** Breaking a law because it goes against personal morals.

**civil law** The group of laws that help settle disagreements between people.

**civil suit** (procedure) A case which seeks to enforce the rights of private individuals or groups through compensation for past wrongs or the prevention of future ones.

**clammy** Damp, soft, sticky, and usually cool.

**clans** Groups united by common interests or characteristics, particularly Celtic groups in the Scottish highlands claiming descent from common ancestors.

**clarify** (1) To free of confusion (2) to make understandable.

**Class A uniform** A service uniform that consists of an Army green coat, trousers or slacks; a long or short sleeve shirt; a black four-in-hand tie or black neck tab; and other authorized accessories.

**Class B uniform** A service uniform that is the same as the Class A uniform except the service coat is not worn. The black tie and black neck tab are required when wearing the long sleeve shirt; both tie and tab are optional with the short sleeve shirt.

**classify** To assign to a category.

**clinic** A facility in which health care is provided by one or more physicians and other health-care workers.

**close interval** The lateral space between people, measured from right to left by placing the heel of the left hand on the hip (even with the top of the belt line, fingers and thumb joined and extended downward) with the elbow in line with the body and touching the right arm of the person to the left.

- close-air support** The use of military aircraft to provide direct fire support for friendly ground forces, consisting of attacks with guns, bombs, guided missiles, or rockets on unfriendly ground forces, their installations, or vehicles.
- closed fracture** A fracture in which the broken bone does not push through the skin's surface.
- cloture** (clōh chēr) In the Senate, a three-fifths vote that permits the ending of debate on an issue.
- cluster** A number of similar things growing together or of things or individuals collected or grouped closely together.
- coach-pupil exercises** A practical exercise format where learners work in pairs or small groups, alternately performing as instructor and student.
- coalition** A temporary alliance of distinct parties, persons, or states for a joint action.
- cocking piece** The bolt-hammer assembly that positions the firearm for firing.
- codependent** A person who assumes responsibility for an addict's needs, feelings, and happiness.
- coercion** The act, process, or power of forcing someone to act or think in a given manner, such as by using force or threats as a form of control.
- cognition** The mental process of knowing.
- cohesive** Bonding; capable of being logically connected or related as in principles, relationships, or interests.
- Cold War** A state of intense political or economic rivalry, stopping short of actual warfare, between the Soviet and American blocs of nations following World War II.
- collective** Suggesting a number of people or things considered as a whole based on similar or shared characteristics or interests.
- college** (1) An independent institution of higher learning offering a course of general studies leading to a bachelor's degree. (2) A part of a university offering a specialized group of courses. (3) An institution offering instruction usually in a professional, vocational, or technical field.
- colloquialisms** A local or regional dialect expressions.
- Colonist** An original settler or founder of a colony.
- colony** A territory ruled by a more powerful nation called a colonial power.
- Color** The U.S. national flag. (Colors The U.S. national flag and any organizational or positional flags.)
- column** A formation in which people or elements are arranged one behind the other.
- combatant** Engaged in combat.
- combustion** A burning; a chemical exchange, especially oxidation, accompanied by the production of heat and light.
- command of execution** The part of a drill command that tells when the movement is to be executed (carried out).
- command voice** A properly given command should be understood by everyone in the unit.
- commemorative** Honoring the memory of; speaking in honor of.
- commerce** The exchange or buying and selling of goods on a large scale (as between nations) involving transportation from place to place.
- commissary** A supermarket for use by military personnel and their dependents located on a military installation.
- commissions** The granting or entrusting of authority or certain powers; an official document conferring such authorization (specifically military rank and authority) to an officer of the U.S. armed forces.
- committee executive** An executive branch of government where several persons each hold power in different areas.
- common good** The well-being of all members of society.
- common law** A body of law based on judges' decisions.
- commonwealth** A group of self-governing countries loosely associated in a common allegiance.
- communication** The exchange of any kind of information (thoughts, messages, etc.) from one person or place to another, especially by speaking or writing.
- communism** A political, economic, or social doctrine aimed at the establishment of a classless society, often achieved by revolutionary methods.
- community service** Any form of service provided for the community or common good.
- company** A subdivision of a military regiment or battalion that constitutes the lowest administrative unit. It is usually under the command of a captain and is made up of at least two platoons.
- compare** A test directive that requires that you examine qualities or characteristics to discover resemblances. "Compare" is usually stated as "compare with." You are to emphasize similarities, although differences may be mentioned.
- complement** That which completes or brings to perfection.
- complementary** Supplying mutual needs of offsetting mutual lacks.
- complex carbohydrate** A carbohydrate that is formed by the body after the conversion of extra glucose; it supplies the body with long-term energy.
- composting** The controlled biological decomposition of organic solid waste into soil amendments such as mulch under aerobic (in the presence of oxygen) conditions.
- comprehension** The act or action of grasping with the intellect.
- comprehensive** Covering completely or broadly.
- compress** A folded cloth or pad applied so as to press upon a body part to stop bleeding.
- compromise** A settlement of differences reached by mutual concessions.
- comradeship** Companionship.
- concave** Curving inward, as the inside of a bowl.
- concentric** Having a common center.

**Concept Web** The center circle of this graphic organizer represents the main concept or idea. The smaller circles connecting to the main concept represent the sub concepts; connected to these sub concepts are sub-sub concepts. For example, the center circle could be citizenship. The smaller connected circles are sub concepts related to citizenship. These smaller circles can also be explored for additional supporting concepts.

**Concept** An abstract or generic idea generalized from particular instances.

**conceptual skills** To do with basic principles.

**conclude** To bring to an end especially in a particular way or with a particular action.

**conclusion** The final part of a paper, speech, or lesson plan (also referred to as a summary); a final opinion reached through research and reasoning.

**concurrent power** A power granted to both the national and state governments, which may be exercised at the same time but within their own jurisdictions.

**concurring opinion** A statement written by a justice when he or she agrees with the Supreme Court's decision (ruling) but for different reasons.

**condition** The second part of a learning objective that describes clearly and completely the circumstances under which a student or class must perform a task.

**Confederate** (1) Of or pertaining to the Confederate States of America during the Civil War; (2) The alliance of states that seceded from the Union of the United States of America; (3) A person who supported the Confederate States of America during the Civil War.

**confer (-ring)** To bestow or give to someone.

**conference** A teaching method (or method of instruction) where the instructor involves the entire class in a discussion of the subject being taught by asking leading questions to get the students to think about and discuss the main points.

**conflict resolution** The solutions utilized by a society to settle disputes in a cohesive manner.

**conflict** A clash between hostile or opposing elements, ideas, or forces. To show opposition.

**confrontation** The act of facing an opposition with hostility, such as the clashing of forces or engaging one another with strategic weapons.

**Confucianism** A moral and religious system of China that does not teach the worship of a god or the existence of life after death, but is a guide to ethics and government based on sympathy or "human-heartedness" with others through ritual and etiquette.

**conglomerate** Large corporation that owns many smaller companies producing a variety of goods and services.

**Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)** Organization founded in 1942 to promote racial equality through peaceful means.

**congressional elaboration** Congress's informal process of amending of the Constitution through the passage of laws.

**conjecture** To draw a conclusion based on inconclusive evidence.

**conscription** Compulsory enlistment for military service; a draft.

**consensus** a process by which everyone in a Citizen Action Group accepts a decision. It is not necessary for everyone to agree to the decision to reach a consensus, but that everyone accepts the decision and/or the manner in which it was made and thus will not oppose or undermine the result.

**consent** To get approval for what is to be done or proposed by another.

**consequences** Actions that result from an action or condition.

**conservative** One who favors individual initiative, self-reliance, and a strong national defense rather than government welfare programs, which are viewed as wasteful and ineffective; on a political spectrum, is described as "the Right."

**constituent** A person who is represented by an elected official.

**constituted authority** People or groups of people who have an appointed power or authority by virtue of their position to make decisions and rules.

**constitution** The document that contains the laws of a nation and guarantees the rights of its citizens.

**constitutional court** A federal court that exercises the judicial powers specified in Article 3 of the Constitution. These courts are the most numerous and have the most complex jurisdiction of the two types of federal courts.

**constructive criticism** Feedback that is helpful and productive.

**constructive** Promoting improvement or development.

**consumer** Anyone who buys goods and services.

**containment** The policy, process, or result of preventing the expansion of a hostile power; for example, the policy developed by the Truman administration to limit the spread of communism.

**context** That which surrounds a particular word and determines its meaning.

**continent** Any of the seven large landmasses on the planet.

**contingency (-ies)** An event that may occur but that is not likely or intended; a possible, unforeseen, or accidental occurrence that must be prepared for, as a future emergency.

**contour interval** The difference in height, or elevation, between one contour line and the one next to it on a topographic map.

**contour line** A line on a map that connects equal points of elevation.

**contra** [Prefix meaning against or opposite.] A term frequently used by the Reagan administration to represent the guerrilla fighters in Nicaragua fighting to overthrow the Marxist government.

**contraband** Goods prohibited by law from being imported or exported; the illegal traffic of such goods.

- contrast** A test directive that stresses dissimilarities, differences, or unlikeness of things, qualities, events, or problems.
- control points** A trapezoid-shaped marker (usually orange or red and white) used to mark features on an orienteering course, usually with clipper or control punch attached to mark a control card as proof of arrival.
- controlled substance** A substance whose manufacture, possession, or sale is controlled by the law.
- convalescent home** A facility that provides care for people who are recovering from surgery, illness, or injury.
- conventional forces** Non-nuclear military forces (i.e., tanks and infantry).
- convex** Curved outward, as the outside of a circle or sphere.
- conviction** A strong persuasion or belief.
- cool-down** A period of milder exercise at the end of an exercise period that allows the body and heart rate to return slowly and safely to their resting states.
- cooperate** To work together toward a common end or purpose.
- cooperation** One of seven citizenship skills (Citizenship Skill 1) that involves the art of working together as a group toward a common goal. Cooperation is shown in an attitude of group awareness and willingness to help each other reach a common goal.
- cooperative learning strategy** A teaching strategy in which teams of students work with and depend upon each other towards a common goal.
- coordinate scale** A tool for plotting grid coordinates on a map.
- coordinating staff** Principal staff assistants to the commander (e.g., S-1 through S-4).
- copayment** The amount of a person's medical expenses not paid by the insurance company, for which the individual is responsible.
- coping strategy** Technique for dealing with a difficult situation.
- cordiality** Sincere affection and kindness.
- Cordillera** A system of mountain ranges often consisting of a number of parallel chains.
- corpus callosum** The bundle of fibers (axons) connecting the two sides of the brain; white matter.
- cortex** The highly wrinkled outer layer of the cerebrum and cerebellum (forebrain); gray matter.
- counseling** Professional guidance of the individual by utilizing psychological methods especially in collecting case history data, using various techniques of the personal interview, and testing interests and aptitudes.
- counterguerilla warfare** Military tactics used to oppose the methods of fighting by guerilla forces.
- counterintelligence** Actions taken by intelligence personnel or units to prevent an enemy from gathering information about friendly forces, to deceive the enemy, to prevent sabotage, or to gather political and military information.
- counterpart** Something that is similar or comparable to another, as in function or relation.
- coup d'état** A sudden, violent overthrow of a government.
- courage** The strength to stand up for one's beliefs.
- course of action** A possible plan open to individuals or commanders that will accomplish their mission of successful; it is normally expressed in terms of "what," "when," "where," "how," and "why."
- courtesy (-ies)** An act of politeness or gracious manners; the use of polite gestures or remarks.
- creative** Marked by the ability or power to create: given to creating.
- crime** Any behavior that is illegal because the government considers it harmful to society.
- criminal case** A case that seeks to enforce crimes committed against federal laws or the rights of society against violators, with such enforcement taking the form of a fine, imprisonment, or death, if the violation is serious enough.
- 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.
- criminal suit (procedure)** A case which seeks to enforce the rights of society against violators, with such enforcement taking the form of a fine, imprisonment, or death, if the violation is serious enough.
- criteria filter** A standard, rule, or test on which a judgment or decision can be based. There may be some fixed set of criteria that the alternatives must meet. For example, if you were choosing a car, there may be a maximum amount that you can spend.
- criteria** A standard on which a judgment or decision may be based.
- critical** Of, relating to, or being a turning point or specially important juncture.
- criticize** A test directive that requires that you express your judgment on correctness or merit. Discuss the limitations and good points or contributions of the plan or work in question.
- cross examine** To question the witness or opposing side.
- cultivate** To promote the growth or development of; nurture; foster.
- cultural diversity** The presence of multiple and different cultural groups and their behaviors within an organization or institution.
- cultural feature** A manmade feature depicted on maps; for example, a road, railroad, dam, bridge, etc.
- culture** The concepts, habits, skills, arts, instruments, institutions, etc. of a given people in a given period or civilization.
- curt(ly)** Rudely brief or abrupt, as in speech or manner.
- custom** A long-established practice followed as a matter of course among people, often considered an unwritten law or repeated practice.
- customs** A tax imposed on imported, and less commonly, exported goods.

**cut** A man-made feature resulting from the removal of high ground, usually to form a level area for roads or railroad tracks.

**cutter** A small, lightly armed motorboat used by the U.S. Coast Guard.

**decodes** To convert (as a coded message) into intelligible form.

**Czar** (1) A title used by Russian rulers from 1547 to 1721; it then remained in common use until 1917 although the official title of the Russian ruler from 1721 to 1917 was emperor; (2) A tyrant; autocrat.

## D

**data** Factual information, especially information organized for analysis or used to reason or make decisions.

**Debrief** One who encourages team members and leads discussion after presentation and team reflection.

**decennial census** A count of the national population by the government every ten years.

**decision making** The process through which a decision is made.

**Declination** An angular difference between true north and either magnetic or grid north.

**dedication** (1) Loyalty to a cause, ideal, or system; (2) To commit oneself to a particular course of thought or action.

**deductible** The portion of a person's yearly medical expenses that he or she must pay before the insurance company begins paying.

**defendant** A person (or party) against whom a legal action (such as a charge or charges) is brought; a person (or party) required to make answer in a legal action or suit.

**defensive** Devoted to resisting or preventing aggression or attack.

**deference** The respect and esteem due a superior or an elder; also affected or ingratiating regard for another's wishes.

**deficient** Having too little of something, such as a nutrient in the body.

**deficit** The amount by which government spending is greater than government income.

**deforestation** The act of clearing forests, often to earn income from timber, create farmland, or expand urban areas; may result in the permanent loss of forest areas and soil erosion.

**Degree** A unit of latitude or longitude, equal to 1/360 of the globe.

**dehydration** The condition that results when fluids are lost from the body and not replaced; symptoms can include thirst, weakness, exhaustion, confusion, and may result in death.

**delegate** A person given authority to represent or act for another or others; representative; deputy.

**delegated powers** The powers given to Congress rather than to the states.

**delegating** To entrust to another.

**deliberation** A period of time given to a jury to discuss and determine a ruling in a case.

**delirium tremens** A reaction of the central nervous system to the absence of alcohol, characterized by uncontrollable shaking of the entire body, seizures, hallucinations, and insomnia.

**demilitarized** To prohibit (as a zone) from being used for military purposes or potential; to rid of military characteristics, uses, or organizations (forces).

**demobilization** Actions taken to disband a military force from a state of war to one of peace, such as reducing its size.

**democracy** Government by the people; rule of the majority; a government in which the people hold the supreme power and exercise that power either directly by themselves or indirectly through a system of representation.

**democratic centralization** A democracy where voters elect the government in a democratic fashion, but most of the government's power is centralized in one branch.

**denaturalization** The act of depriving a person of the rights of naturalization or citizenship.

**dendrite** Any of the usually branching protoplasmic processes that conduct impulses toward the body of a nerve cell.

**denied power** A power not granted by the Constitution to the national government.

**Department of Defense (DoD)** A department of the executive branch of the federal government created by amendments to the National Security Act of 1949. It includes the departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other staff officers responsible for directing the manpower and resources in defense of the nation.

**dependence** A state in which a person's body has become resistant to a drug and requires the drug to function normally.

**Dependency** Addiction to a substance.

**deployment** To send military forces overseas to participate in military or humanitarian actions.

**depressant** A drug that reduces the activity of a bodily function.

**depression** (1) A sunken or low place in the ground; (2) In low spirits; dejection; sadness.

**desertification** A process in which fertile land is turned into desert, usually due to overuse of the land and/or inadequate rainfall.

**designer drug** A laboratory-made drug that resembles an illegal drug, but is slightly different chemically. Since drugs are categorized as legal or illegal based on their exact chemical formulas, designer drugs are legal, at least for a while, because they have new formulas.

**détente** An attempt to relax the tension between states as a means of reducing the possibility of war and achieving peaceful coexistence between different social and political systems (such as between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in the 1970s).

- deterrence** A military capability sufficiently strong to discourage any would-be aggressor from starting a war because of the fear of retaliation.
- deterrence** Keeping a strong defense to discourage aggression by other nations.
- deterrent** The maintaining of vast military power and weaponry in order to discourage war.
- detoxification program** A drug abuse treatment program that involves gradual but complete withdrawal from an abused substance.
- development** The act, process, or result of developing.
- developmental** Designed to assist growth or bring about improvement (as of a skill).
- diabetes** A disease that causes too much blood sugar to build up in the body. If untreated, this can damage the heart, eyes, and kidneys; any disorder in which the body does not produce or properly use insulin, resulting in high levels of glucose in the blood.
- diagnosis** A physician's opinion of the nature or cause of a medical condition.
- dictator** A ruler who has absolute power and authority over the government of a state, especially one who is considered cruel or unjust.
- differentiate** To make a distinction or state a difference between things so we can tell them apart.
- dilated** Abnormally enlarged or expanded.
- dilemma** An argument presenting two or more equally conclusive alternatives against an opponent.
- dining-in** A Formal military dinner for military members only.
- dining-out** A Formal military dinner to which guests are invited.
- diplomacy** The relations and communications carried out between countries).
- direct service** Involves face-to-face contact with those being served in either project or placement models of service learning.
- direction** An explicit instruction.
- discipline** Orderly, obedient, or restrained conduct.
- discoloration** Altered or changed color.
- discrimination** The actions or practices (open or hidden, direct or indirect, intentional or unintentional) carried out by members of dominant groups, or their representatives, that have a differential and harmful impact on members of subordinate groups.
- discussion** A teaching method (or method of instruction) where the instructor involves the entire class in a discussion of the subject being taught by asking leading questions to get the students to think about and discuss the main points.
- disinfect** To destroy harmful germs; to purify.
- dislocation** The separation of a bone from its joint.
- dissenting opinion** A statement written by a justice disagreeing with the Supreme Court's majority opinion.
- distance education** Learning that takes place via electronic media linking instructors and students who are not together in a classroom.
- distilled** Heated and condensed to purify, form a new substance, or concentrate.
- distortion** Twisted out of true meaning; reproduced improperly.
- district court** A trial court (a court with original jurisdiction).
- diuretic** A food, medicine, etc., that promotes or tends to increase the excretion of urine.
- diversified** To produce variety.
- diversity** Having various forms or qualities; differing from one another.
- doctrine** (1) A principle (or creed of principles) relating to a specific belief, subject, theory, or branch of knowledge; (2) The fundamental policy or standard for a principle or set of principles on a specific subject, theory, or branch of knowledge; (3) Something that is taught.
- dominant** Exercising the most influence or control.
- dominion** A self-governing nation of the British Commonwealth, other than the United Kingdom, that acknowledges the British monarch as chief of state.
- double interval** The lateral space between people, measured from right to left by raising both arms shoulder-high with the fingers extended and joined (palms down) so that the fingertips touch the fingertips of the people to the left and right.
- double jeopardy** The situation prohibited by the Constitution of being tried twice for the same crime, and thus being twice put in jeopardy of life and limb.
- double time** To march in the cadence of 180 steps or counts per minute with a 30-inch step.
- doughboy** The nickname given to American infantrymen in World War I.
- draft** The process of selecting individuals for required military service.
- dramatic statement** A phrase or sentence meant to capture the attention of the audience.
- Draw** A less developed stream course than a valley.
- dress** (1) To arrange or align in a straight, lateral line at proper intervals; (2) To attire with a certain degree of uniformity; (3) An appearance appropriate or peculiar to a particular time.
- dressings** Ointment and bandages applied to a wound.
- drill** The execution of certain movements by which individuals and/or units are moved in a uniform manner from one formation to another or from one place to another. Movements are executed in unison and with precision.
- driving while intoxicated** A criminal offense in which a driver exceeds the level of blood alcohol concentration allowed by law in a state.
- drug** Any chemical that causes a change in a person's body or behavior.
- due process of law** A process by which the government must treat accused persons fairly according to rules established by law.

**due process** The principle required by the Constitution that a person accused of a crime be tried fairly and according to set procedures.

**duty (-ies)** A tax charged by a government, especially on imports.

**dysentery** Any of several intestinal disorders usually caused by infection and characterized by stomach pain and diarrhea with passage of mucous and blood.

**dysfunctional roles** Roles assumed by individuals within a group, which are destructive and block group communication.

**dysfunctions** Impaired or abnormal functioning.

## E

**echelon** A group of individuals at a particular level or grade in an organization.

**education** Knowledge obtained through the act of learning.

**effective speaking** Expressing your needs feelings and reasons.

**efficient** Productive of desired effects; especially: productive without waste.

**ego** The self especially as contrasted with another self or the world.

**elastic clause** The clause of the Constitution that grants Congress the power to make any and all laws deemed “necessary and proper” for carrying out its explicit functions; thus, allowing Congress to adjust to the changing political and social conditions (see also implied powers clause).

**electoral college** A body of electors, representing their individual states, who formally elect the president and vice president.

**electoral vote** A vote that each state can cast in the electoral college which is equal to the number of its representatives and senators.

**electrolyte** A substance that, when dissociated into ions in solution or fused, becomes electrically conducting.

**elevated** Raised up.

**elite** A superior group.

**Emancipation Proclamation** A proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln effective 1 January 1863, declaring the freedom of all slaves in territory still at war with the Union.

**embargo** An order by a government forbidding or prohibiting the movement of (merchant) ships of a foreign power from leaving or entering a port.

**Emergency Medical Service (EMS)** Medical professionals dedicated to the reduction of morbidity and mortality of residents through the provision of Advanced and Basic Life Support care, medically directed rescue and transportation of the ill and injured.

**eminent domain** The right of a government to appropriate private property for public use, usually with compensation to the owner.

**emotional intelligence** A learned ability to identify, experience, understand, and express human emotions in healthy and productive ways.

**empathetic** [Also empathic.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by empathy (an understanding so intimate that the feelings, thoughts, and motives of one are readily comprehended by another).

**empathy** The action of understanding, being aware of, being sensitive to, and vicariously experiencing the feelings, thoughts, and experience of another of either the past or present without having the feelings, thoughts, and experience fully communicated in an objectively explicit manner.

**emphysema** A disease of the lungs in which air sacs become enlarged and rigid, causing breathing difficulties, coughing, and possible heart problems.

**employee** One employed by another usually for wages or salary.

**employment application** A form used in making a request to be considered for a job position.

**emulsifier** A food additive used to keep fats from separating from the other ingredients in a food.

**en route** On or along the way.

**enabler** A person who unintentionally protects an addict from the consequences of his or her behavior.

**encodes** To convert (as information) from one system of communication into another.

**endorphins** Chemicals produced in the brain that help give a sense of satisfaction and pleasure.

**energizer** Someone or something that increases the capacity of acting or being active.

**enlisted** Relating to or constituting the part of the military force below officers.

**enriched** Term used to describe a food to which nutrients have been added to replace those lost during processing.

**ensign** (1) In the U.S. Navy, Coast Guard, or Merchant Marine, the lowest ranking commissioned officer; (2) A flag that is displayed or flown from an aircraft, ship, or boat as the symbol of nationality.

**entice** To attract or lure. To encourage someone to participate.

**entrepreneur** One who organizes, manages, and assumes the risks of a business enterprise.

**enumerate** This test directive that specifies a list or outline form of reply. In such questions, recount one by one the points required.

**environment** All of the physical and social conditions surrounding a person.

**episodic** Occurring, appearing, or changing at irregular intervals; incidental.

**Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)** Proposed constitutional amendment, never ratified, to prohibit discrimination on account of sex.

**equality** The condition of everyone having the same rights and opportunities.

- equator** An imaginary line at 0 degrees latitude that circles the globe at its widest point halfway between the North Pole and South Pole.
- esophageal** Of or relating to the esophagus (a muscular tube through which food passes from the mouth to the stomach).
- espionage** The practice of spying or the use of spies to obtain information about the plans and activities of a foreign government.
- esprit de corps** The common spirit or feeling of pride found in the members of a group and inspiring enthusiasm, devotion, and strong regard for the honor of the group.
- essential fat** Fat which the body needs in certain amounts to maintain bodily functions.
- establishment** clause A part of the First Amendment that forbids Congress from passing laws that violate the “separation of church and state,” thus “respecting the establishment of religion.”.
- esteem** The (high) regard in which one is held.
- ethics** Rules, principles, or standards that guide individuals or groups to do the moral or right thing. In accordance with accepted principles of right and wrong.
- ethnic cleansing** The elimination of an ethnic group from a region or society.
- ethnicity** Of or relating to large groups of people classified by racial, national, religious, linguistic, or cultural origin, or by background.
- ethos** Fundamental values of a group; the character or attitude peculiar to a specific culture or group that distinguishes it from others.
- ethyl alcohol** The type of alcohol found in beer, wine, and distilled spirits.
- etiquette** Any special code of behavior or courtesy based on rules of a polite society or rules governing professional conduct.
- evaluate (-ing)** (1) To determine whether an act, process, or method has been attained; to assess; (2) To determine the significance of by careful appraisal and study.
- evaluation** To determine the significance, worth, or condition of usually by careful appraisal and study.
- exchange** A store at a military installation that sells merchandise and services to military personnel and authorized civilians.
- executing** To carry out fully: put completely into effect.
- executive agreement** A decree, made between heads of state, that does not require legislative ratification.
- executive branch** The branch of government responsible for administering laws and for managing the affairs of a nation.
- executive clemency** A state governor’s judicial power or right to administer administrative acts of mercy or leniency.
- executive order** A presidential decree that does not have to be approved by Congress, yet it has the force of laws.
- executive power** A presidential power that is granted but not defined in the Constitution, which includes enforcing the nation’s laws.
- exile** A person who has been separated from his or her native country.
- expansionist** A person who favors the territorial or economic growth of a country by absorbing the countries or territories surrounding it.
- expatriation** The act of willingly renouncing one’s citizenship to reside in another country.
- expeditionary** A battalion-sized intervention force (normally composed of organic infantry, armor, and artillery) that contains a composite aircraft squadron and its own service support element; it may also include special operational elements such as amphibious and aviation units.
- experiential learning** Gaining practical knowledge, skills, or practice from direct observation of or participation in events or in a particular activity.
- expert power** Influence based on special skills or knowledge
- exploratory project** A teacher-planned introductory project to service learning, intended to provide students with a meaningful experience, expose them to how it feels to serve, and to stimulate their thinking about possible service learning activities.
- expressed power** A power granted to the national government that is stated explicitly in the Constitution (also called an enumerated power).
- eye contact** Looking someone directly in the eyes.
- F**
- facilitate** To make easier, aid, or assist.
- facilitator** (1) One who facilitates; (2) One who leads team discussion.
- fad diet** A popular diet that may help a person lose weight but without proper regard for nutrition and other matters of health.
- fad** A popular fashion followed for a short time.
- faint (-ing)** (1) Without strength; weak and dizzy; (2) To lose consciousness briefly because of a temporary decrease in the amount of blood that flows to the brain.
- fairness** One of seven citizenship skills (Citizenship Skill 3) designed to help people temper their individual desires with the needs of society as a whole.
- famine** An extreme scarcity of food resulting in the starvation of many people.
- fascist** A person who supports a philosophy or system of government that calls for a dictatorship of the extreme right, typically through the state control of the economy, strong emphasis on nation and race, and suppression of all opposition (such as the governmental system of Italy under Benito Mussolini from 1922– 1943).
- fat soluble vitamin** A vitamin that is absorbed through the intestinal tract with the help of fats and is stored in the body.

**fatigue** Weakness or exhaustion due to hard work or mental effort.

**fats** Nutrients made up of fatty acids that are insoluble in water and provide energy to the body.

**favoritism** The showing of special favor.

**Federal** A supporter of the Union during the Civil War; especially, a Union soldier.

**federal government** A form of government in which the people of a particular area give their power to an individual state. The state, along with all the other states, turns its power over to the national government.

**Federal(s)** A supporter of the Union during the Civil War; especially, a Union soldier.federalism The principles or system of federal government; the system under which a national government shares some of its powers and responsibilities with its smaller governmental components (such as the states).

**Federalist** A person who supported the ratification of the Constitution, advocated a strong central government, believed in or supported a federal system of government, and belonged to or supported the Federalist party; an advocate of federalism.

**feedback** (1) The return or a response to information, as in the evaluation of a communication. (2) The return of evaluative or corrective information to the sender (point of origin).

**felony** A serious crime such as murder, rape, or burglary for which the punishment in federal and/or state law may be death or imprisonment usually for more than one year.

**feminism** Theory favoring the political, economic, and social equality of men and women.

**ferment** To produce a chemical change in a carbohydrate material resulting in alcohol.

**ferrule** (1) A decorative metal cap attached to the end of a shoulder cord to prevent fraying; (2) A metal ring or cap attached to the end of a staff or handle to give strength or to protect it against splitting.

**fiber** Coarse food made mostly of carbohydrates, such as bran or lettuce that serves to stimulate and aid the movement of food through the intestines.

**field education** Performing service and training to enhance understanding within a field of study.

**field-expedient** Adapting to a particular situation by using available materials and/or resources.

**fifth column** A clandestine subversive organization working within a country to further an invading enemy's military and political aims.

**fight or flight response** An involuntary reaction to an immediate danger or threat, which prepares a person physically to either respond to the danger or run away.

**file** A column that has a front of one person (or element).

**Fill** A man-made feature resulting from raising a low area, usually to form a level area for roads or railroad tracks.

**Filter** A person who alters information or a method of altering information as it is being passed from one person to another.

**financial aid** A grant or subsidy to a school or individual for an educational or artistic project.

**first aid** The immediate care given to a victim of injury or sudden illness before professional medical help arrives.

**fiscal policy** A government's decisions about the amount of money it spends and the amount it collects in taxes.

**Fishbone** This structure of this graphic organizer explores the important components of a problem to solve, an issue to explore, or a project to plan. The head of the fish represents a problem, issue, or project. "Ribs" of the fish represent component parts of the problem and the related elements of each part.

**fitted** To adapt to the proper size or shape.

**fjords** Narrow inlets of the sea between cliffs or steep slopes.

**flank** The right or left side of any formation as seen by a person (or element) within that formation.

**flexibility** Responsive to change; adaptable; capable of variation or modification; the ability to use a muscle throughout its entire range of motion.

**"flexible response"** A doctrine developed by the Kennedy administration that meant the U.S. would be in a constant state of readiness to respond to any level of hostile military action, but would not use nuclear weapons in cases of limited aggression.

**flexible** Characterized by a ready capability to adapt to new, different, or changing requirements.

**flush** To cleanse or wash out with running water or another liquid.

**Focus** A center of activity, attraction, or attention; a point of concentration; directed attention.

**followership** Accepting the guidance or leadership of another; the capacity or willingness to follow a leader.

**foreign aid** A program of giving military and economic help to other nations.

**forensic** Pertaining to the application of medical facts as they relate to police lab work or legal matters.

**formal inspection** An official examination of JROTC units that takes place on a prescribed schedule.

**formations** The arrangement of people or elements of a unit in a prescribed manner.

**fortified** Term used to describe a food that has had nutrients, such as vitamins, minerals, or proteins, added to it, which it does not normally contain.

**forum** A place or opportunity for open discussion and participation.

**fragmented state** A discontinuous country whose national territory consists of two or more individual parts separated by foreign territory and/or international waters.

**Framers** (Founding Fathers) One of the people who wrote the U.S. Constitution.

**franchise** Right to open a restaurant using a parent company's brand name and system.

**free exercise clause** A clause of the First Amendment of the Constitution that protects the rights of the people to practice (worship), or to abstain from, a religion of their choice.

**freedom** Political independence or immunity from arbitrary exercise of authority; the condition of being without restraints; the capacity to exercise one's choice; exception from unpleasant or onerous conditions.

**Freedom Rides** Civil rights protest in which a racially mixed group of protesters challenged racially segregated bus terminals.

**freedom** The ability to say what you want, go where you want, and do what you want.

**Free-floating anger** The frustration and hostility that sometimes result when people feel unable to improve their lives.

**“friendly fire”** A situation where military personnel receive direct or indirect fire from their own or other allied forces.

**frigate** A high-speed, medium-sized sailing war vessel of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Today, a U.S. warship of approximately 5,000 to 7,000 tons, intermediate between a cruiser and destroyer, used primarily for escort duty.

**frustration** Feelings of insecurity, discouragement, or dissatisfaction.

## G

**galvanized** Coated with zinc.

**gaming** A teaching method that consists activities where participants compete to try to achieve or exceed a certain standard in performing a skill relevant to the learning objectives of the lesson.

**Gantt chart** The Gantt chart is the standard format for displaying a schedule graphically. It consists of a horizontal bar chart with time as the horizontal axis and either resources, jobs, or orders as the vertical axis goal setting. The arrangement of people or elements of a unit in a prescribed manner.

**garrison cap** Headgear that may be worn with the Class A or B uniforms. For JROTC, the braid (piping used for identification purposes) will have a cord edge of the same material as the cap (or Army green shade 344). (NOTE: garrison refers to a military post or to station soldiers in a town or post.)

**garrison flag** Type of flag, 20 by 38 feet, flown on holidays and important occasions.

**garrison** Refers to a military post or to station soldiers in a town or post.

**gateway** A term attached to alcohol and tobacco due to the fact that their use often leads to further drug abuses.

**gather** (1) To bring together; (2) To pick up or accumulate; (3) To assemble.

**general court-martial** The highest level of trial courts in the military justice system, which tries the most serious kinds of cases with authority to impose a dishonorable discharge or capital punishment.

**general police powers** The responsibility of state law enforcement agencies to enforce all state laws anywhere within the state.

**generalize** (1): to derive or induce (a general conception or principle) from particulars (2): to draw a general conclusion from.

**generalized** Derived from a general conclusion, concept, or feeling; vague and indefinite; not associated with any specifics.

**geysers** Natural springs that periodically eject fountains of heated water and steam from a crack in the earth's surface.

**gigline** Line formed by the seam of the shirt aligned with the zipper flap and the edge of the belt buckle on certain JROTC uniforms.

**global** Involving the entire earth; comprehensive, total.

**globe** A sphere-shaped model of the earth.

**goal setting** Planning done to reach a desired goal.

**goal** An end toward which effort is directed; an aim or intention.

**Good Samaritan law** A law enacted in most states that protects people from lawsuits if medical complications arise after they have administered first aid correctly.

**grand jury** A jury, consisting of six to 23 persons, chosen to hear charges brought against an accused person, along with supporting evidence, in order to decide whether a trial is necessary and to bring an indictment against the accused person. (See also indict.).

**grapevine** An informal, often secret means of transmitting information, gossip, or rumor (that is usually incomplete or does not make sense) from one person to another within an organization or institution.

**graphic organizer (GO)** A tool for learning the structure of thinking skills. A graphic organizer provides a visual picture of information and allows the mind “to see” patterns and relationships.

**gratification** A source of satisfaction or pleasure.

**Great Compromise** The plan (which was also known as the Connecticut Compromise) that was finally adopted at the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 that settled the differences between the Virginia and New Jersey Plans; it became the basis for the Constitution of the United States.

**green card** A document, issued by the United States, that allows aliens to work within the country.

**Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)** The time of day at any given moment at Greenwich, England. GMT is noted on communications and teletype reports as “Z” or “ZULU” time, in accordance with the international phonetic alphabet.

**grid coordinate** A set of letters and numbers specifying the location of a point to the desired position within a 100,000 meter square.

**grid lines** Lines that are regularly spaced at 1,000 or 10,000 meter intervals that make up the grid on a map.

**grid north** The direction of north that is established by using the vertical grid lines on a map.

**grid square** The intersecting of north-south and east-west grid lines at 90-degree angles to form a square.

**grid zone** One of the 60 north-south divisions of the earth's surface between 84 degrees north latitude and 80 degrees south latitude, each six degrees wide.

**grid** A pattern of intersecting parallel lines used to divide a map into small squares.

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

**gross tonnage** (1) The total space or capacity within the hull and enclosed deck of a merchant ship measured in units of 100 cubic feet; (2) The total shipping (carrying capacity) of a country or port figured in tons.

**ground rules** A specific rules designated for the You the People educational series.

**group performance** A controlled practical exercise where learners work together at a fixed rate.

**group practice** A working arrangement in which a group of physicians have their offices in the same building and work together.

**grouptink** The situation where a group does not consider all available alternatives due to the desire to reach consensus.

**guard** The portion of the hilt (handle) of a saber or sword that protects the hand.

**guide** One that leads or directs another's way.

**Gulf Stream** A warm ocean current that originates in the Gulf of Mexico, flows along the east coast of the U.S., then across the Atlantic Ocean as the North Atlantic Drift; its warm water helps moderate the climate of northwest Europe.

## H

**hachure** A short broken line used for showing relief on a map.

**half-staff** The position of the flag about half-way down from the top of the pole or staff, used to honor and pay respect to military and nationally important deceased persons; or as a distress signal.

**hallucinogens** Drugs that cause hallucinations.

**halt** The end of the movement where you assume the position of attention.

**halyard** A rope or tackle used for hoisting or lowering.

**hamlet** A very small village.

**hand guard** The position of the stock group that covers the barrel.

**hangover** All of the physical symptoms, such as nausea, upset stomach, headache, and a sensitivity to noise, that for many people are the aftereffects of drinking too much alcohol.

**hara-kiri** The Japanese act of ritual suicide by disembowelment (cutting open the abdomen) with a knife or sword; it was originally reserved to men of samurai rank in disgrace or condemned to death.

**harassment** The act of annoying continually

**harmony** Combining the best qualities of all sides to develop a better solution.

**headhunter** A recruiter of personnel especially at the executive level.

**health maintenance organization** A group of physicians and other health-care workers that provides complete medical services for a set monthly fee.

**hearing** To perceive by the ear; to listen attentively.

**heart attack** The condition that results when some of the tissue in the heart is prevented from receiving its normal blood supply and dies.

**heat cramps** A condition that is marked by the sudden development of cramps in skeletal muscles and that results from prolonged work in high temperatures accompanied by profuse perspiration with loss of sodium chloride from the body.

**heat exhaustion** A condition that occurs when a person is exposed to excessive heat over a period of time, caused by the loss of water and salt from the body through excessive perspiration.

**heatstroke** A life-threatening condition caused by prolonged exposure to high heat.

**Heimlich Maneuver** An upward push to the abdomen given to clear the airway of a person with a complete airway obstruction; procedure used to expel an object stuck in the airway of a choking victim.

**Hemisphere** Half of a symmetrical shape; half of the earth, as in the Northern hemisphere, Southern hemisphere, Eastern hemisphere, or Western hemisphere.

**hemmed** To fold back and stitch down the edge of a garment.

**hemorrhages** Heavy or uncontrollable bleeding from blood vessels.

**herbal cigarette** Any cigarette made from plant materials other than tobacco.

**Hinduism** The chief religion of India characterized by individual worship rather than congregational, devotion to many gods, belief in reincarnation, and the caste system (inherited social rank with strict rules governing each class of people).

**homeostasis** A steady state or balance; the normal, balanced state of the body's internal systems.

**homicide** The killing of one person by another.

**homogenous** Of the same or similar nature; uniformity of structure or composition.

**hospice** A live-in facility or program for terminally ill people and their families.

**hospital** A facility that provides comprehensive health-care services and overnight accommodations for patients.

**hostility** An unfriendly state or action.

**human needs** Needs that are essential for a person's existence and for his/her mental and emotional stability.

**Human Resources** A division of an organization concerned with personnel.

**humanistic** The revival of classical letters, individualistic and critical spirit, and emphasis on secular concerns characteristic of the Renaissance.

**hunger** A feeling of physical discomfort that is caused by the body's need for nutrients.

**hydrographic feature** An ocean, coast line, lake, river, stream, swamp, or reef portrayed by tinting or blank spaces on a map.

**hygiene** Practices or conditions that aid in good health; the science that deals with maintenance of good health and the prevention of infection and disease.

**hypertension** High blood pressure.

**hypoglycemia** A condition in which the body produces too much insulin, resulting in low blood sugar.

**hypothermia** Too little body heat with abnormally low internal body temperature.

**hypothesis** (1) An assumption or concession made for the sake of argument. (2) An interpretation of a practical situation or condition taken as the ground for action.

## I

**ideological** Pertaining to the way an individual, group, or culture thinks about economic, political, or social concepts.

**idleness** Passing time without working or while avoiding work.

**illegal drugs** A chemical that is forbidden by law because its dangerous and often unpredictable effects outweigh any useful purpose it may have.

**immigrants** People who move from one country to make their homes in another.

**immigration** The act of entering into a country of which one is not a native for permanent residence.

**immunities** A special exemption, as from laws, taxes, military service, etc.

**impartial** Not partial or biased; an absence of prejudice; treating or affecting all equally.

**impeach** To accuse the President or other high government officials of serious wrongdoing.

**imperialism** The practice of extending military, political or economic control over other countries or colonies, or the process of acquiring distant colonies for economic advantage.

**implementation** To give practical effect to and ensure of actual fulfillment by concrete measures.

**implied powers clause** Powers of the national government that are not mentioned in the text of the Constitution, but are suggested by the wording of the powers that are expressed (see also elastic clause).

**impressments** The act of forcing a person (or confiscating property) for public service or use, especially the navy, by illegal means.

**impromptu** Without planning or rehearsal.

**improving** To enhance in value or quality.

**inaugurate** To induct into an office by a formal ceremony.

**incentive** A stimulus; something that urges one to action.

**incineration** An engineered process involving combustion to thermally breakdown organic waste materials.

**incisions** A wound that is made by cutting into the body.

**incited** To urge or provoke someone to action.

**inclusionary** The act of including or taking into consideration the majority, if not all, of the whole of something.

**incorporation** The establishment by charter of a city or town.

**incumbent** The current holder of an office.

**independent exercises** A practical exercise format where learners work alone at their own pace.

**indict** To formally accuse of a crime or other offense; to charge. (indictment The formal charge made by a grand jury asserting that there is sufficient evidence to bring an accused person to trial.)

**indictment** A formal charge against a person accused of a crime.

**indirect service** Hands-on involvement in a service activity without any face-to-face contact with those served.

**individual award** Recognition given to an individual for outstanding academic, athletic, or military achievement, or for excellence in competition, contribution to unit goals or outstanding service.

**individual desire** Your personal wants or needs.

**inextricably** Incapable of being separated.

**inference** A test directive, when asked to infer, you are required to make a determination of a given problem based on the proposition, statement, or judgment considered as true within another problem.

**infiltrate** To gradually move by secret, clandestine, or stealthy means into an enemy-held area.

**inflation** An economic condition marked by a decline in the value of a nation's money and an increase in the prices of that nation's goods and services.

**inflection** The rise and fall in the pitch and the tone changes of the voice.

**influencing** Used in leadership to mean getting people to do what you (as leaders) want them to do; it is the means or method to achieve two ends, operating and improving.

**information cards** Cards used to collect data for a report or paper. Sometimes 3" x 5".

**inhalants** Medications or chemicals that are inhaled.

**inherent power** A power that is essential to and cannot be separated from the character and make-up of a job.

**inhibitions** The controls people put on their emotions and behavior in order to behave in socially accepted ways.

**initiative** A quality of seeing what has to be done and taking the necessary action in the absence of clearly defined orders.

**inpatient** A patient who is required to stay in a hospital overnight or longer.

**inquire** (1) To ask about; to search into; (2) To put a question, seek for information by questioning.

**insignia** (1) An emblem, badge, medal or other distinguishing mark of office, honor, or position; (2) Denotes grade and branch; may also indicate capacity and duty assignment in the U.S. Army.

**insulate** To use materials to protect or isolate from the elements of weather.

**insulin** A hormone produced by the pancreas that enables glucose to pass from the blood into the body's cells.

**insurgency** A revolt or movement that is less than an organized revolution against an established government, generally to overthrow that government.

**intangible** Something of value, such as good will, that is without form (not real or concrete).

**integration** The act or process or an instance of forming, coordinating, or blending into a functioning or unified whole.

**intelligence** Information about another nation and what its government plans to do; The capacity to acquire and apply knowledge; The faculty of thought and reason.

**interest group** A group that has shared attitudes on specific issues and organizes to influence governmental policies with respect to those issues.

**intermittent** Alternately stopping and starting; coming at intervals.

**internet** A network that links computers worldwide.

**internship** An advanced student or graduate usually in a professional field (as medicine or teaching) gaining supervised practical experience (as in a hospital or classroom).

**interpersonal intelligence** The gift of working with people and understanding the complexities of human relationships.

**interpersonal skills** Being, relating to, or involving relations between persons.

**interpersonal** Existing or occurring between individuals.

**interpret** A test directive; you are expected to translate, solve, or comment upon the subject and usually to give your judgment or reaction to the problem.

**interracial** Between, among, or involving people of different races.

**intersection** The method of locating an unknown point by determining where the azimuths from at least two (preferably three) known points meet (intersect).

**interval** (1) A space (for example of time, counts, or steps) between actions; (2) The difference in pitch between two tones on a given scale; (3) The lateral space between personnel in a formation, measured from right to left with close, double, or normal spacing.

**intervention** A planned confrontation with the alcoholic, family members, a member of a support group, and an alcohol counselor.

**interview** A formal face-to-face meeting, especially one conducted for the assessment of an applicant.

**intimacy** Marked by extremely strong (close) ties of friendship or acquaintance, often developed through long, private association.

**intoxicated** Drunk; affected by alcohol to the point that physical and mental control are significantly decreased.

**intrapersonal intelligence** The gift of inner thought, self-awareness, and self-reflection.

**intrapersonal** Occurring within the individual mind or self.

**introduction** The beginning of a paper, speech, or lesson plan.

**introspection** Self-examination; contemplation of one's own thoughts or feelings.

**intuition** Instinctive knowledge or perception without conscious reasoning or reference to a rational process; sharp insight.

**inventory** (1) An itemized list of current assets: as a. a catalog of the property of an individual or estate b. a list of goods on hand; (2) A survey of natural resources; (3) a list of traits, preferences, attitudes, interests, or abilities used to evaluate personal characteristics or skills.

**iodine** A nonmetallic element having important medical uses.

**ironclad** A 19th century warship having the sides completely or partially armored with metal plates.

**Islamic** Relating to Islam, a religious faith that includes belief in only one God (Allah which is Arabic for God), Mohammed as his prophet, and the Koran as the word of God; followers of Islam are known as Muslims.

**isokinetic exercise** Exercise that involves moving a muscle through a range of motion against a resistance that changes.

**Isolationism** The policy of a nation to avoid participation in world affairs and alliances with other countries, as practiced by the U.S. throughout the 19th and early 20th Centuries.

**isometric exercise** Exercise in which muscles contract but very little body movement takes place.

**isometric** Building muscle strength using resistance without joint movement.

**isotonic exercise** Exercise that involves the contraction and relaxation of muscles through the full range of their motion.

**isotonic** Building muscle strength using resistance with joint movement.

**isthmus** A narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas.

## J

**Japanese American Citizens League (JACL)** Organization of Japanese Americans working to promote the rights of Asian Americans.

**jargon** A technical terminology or language created for a particular profession, such as computer science, that may seem strange or outlandish to outsiders who do not understand it.

**job posting** A published notice of a job vacancy.

**job** A position of work or employment that is performed regularly in exchange for payment; a task or undertaking; a specific activity or piece of work.

**John Marshall** The case of Marbury v Madison in 1803 provided Supreme Court justice John Marshall with the opportunity to set the precedent for judicial review.

**JROTC (Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps)** A program that teaches high school students the values of good citizenship while giving them an introduction to the U.S. Army.

**Judaism** The religion of the Jewish people developed among ancient Hebrews and characterized by a belief in one God and the eventual coming of a Messiah to rule Israel and the world.

**judge** A high ranking court officer who supervises and gives a decision on an action or court case.

**judicial activism** Frequent use of the Supreme Court's power of judicial review.

**judicial branch** The branch of government that has the power to interpret and apply the law.

**judicial restraint** Infrequent use of the Supreme Court's power of judicial review.

**judicial review** The Supreme Court's power to declare an act of Congress or a presidential action as unconstitutional.

**jurisdiction** The limits within which judicial or other authority may be exercised; the range or extent of authority; the territory over which authority is exercised; the power, right, or authority to interpret and apply the law.

**jury** A select group of individuals chosen to listen and render a verdict in a court case.

**jury foreman** A person who conducts the jury deliberation and speaks for the jury.

**jury of peers** A group of ordinary citizens who hear a court case and decide whether the accused person is innocent or guilty.

**jus sanguinis** By right of blood; a rule that a person's citizenship is determined by the parents' citizenship.

**jus soli** By right of the soil; a rule that the citizenship of a person is determined by the place of birth.

**justice** Fairness the idea that every person deserves to be treated fairly.

**justify** A test directive where you are instructed to justify your answer, you must prove or show your grounds for decisions. In such an answer, present evidence in convincing form.

## K

**KDL** The specific labels for each column in this three-column graphic organizer are, "What do you KNOW?" "What do you DO?" and "What have you LEARNED?" You can use this graphic organizer to connect knowledge and behavior.

**keeper** A device that can hold the sling tight or that can be opened to loosen the sling on a weapon.

**keynote address** The first major speech at a national party nominating convention designed to present the issues of primary interest and to arouse unity and enthusiasm.

**kinesthetic** A sensory experience derived from a sense that perceives bodily movement.

**KWL** The specific labels for each column in this three-column graphic organizer are "What do you KNOW?" "What do you WANT to know?" and "What have you LEARNED?" This is useful when cadets are faced with new or difficult information.

## L

**lacerations** A wound that is torn and ragged.

**landfill** A system of trash and garbage disposal in which waste is buried between layers of earth to build-up low-lying land; the waste disposal facility that uses this system.

**landform** A natural or man-made feature on the earth's surface.

**Latino Person** whose family origins are in Spanish-speaking Latin America.

**latitude** The angular distance north or south of the earth's equator, measured in degrees along a meridian, as on a map or globe.

**law firms** A group of lawyers.

**laws Rules** of society that are enforced by governments.

**leachate** A solution or product resulting from precipitation filtering or sifting through a pile of solid materials which contains water, dissolved solids, and decomposed products of solids.

**leadership style** The manner in which they carry out those responsibilities and the way they interact with others is their style of leadership.

**leadership** The ability to influence, lead, or guide others so as to accomplish a mission in the manner desired.

**League of Nations** An international organization created in 1920 to promote international cooperation, peace, and security. It had 49 original members and 13 other nations joined later. Although President Wilson was one of the chief architects of its organization, the U.S. Congress refused to join. The League lacked the means to enforce its decisions and was unable to prevent World War II. It was dissolved in 1946 and succeeded by the United Nations.

**learn to listen** The process of learning to listen to the thoughts and ideas of others.

**leavening agent** A food additive that makes baked goods rise.

**lecture** A teaching method (or method of instruction) designed to provide instruction on a task that a class knows very little about and to prepare students for practicing the task; the teacher does most of the talking and questions and answers usually occur at the end of the period.

**leftist** A person with political leanings toward liberalism, socialism, and/or communism, and radically opposed to an established government.

**legal code** A written collection of laws, often organized by subject.

**legend** An explanatory description on a chart, map, or other illustration.

**legislative branch** The branch of government that has the power to make or pass laws.

**legislative court** A federal court established by Congress for a specific purpose; it has a limited jurisdiction and its judges mainly handle a specialized area of the law.

**legitimate power** The power a person receives as a result of his or her position in the formal hierarchy of an organization.

**lesson plan** A written document that is an instructional outline of a lesson (or a period of instruction) that teachers use as a guide to facilitate student learning; it standardizes instructor presentation of the curriculum and gives teaching strategies.

**letter of marque** A document issued by a nation allowing a private citizen to: (1) equip a ship with arms in order to attack enemy ships, or (2) seize citizens or goods of another nation.

**liaison officers** One that establishes and maintains liaison.

**liberal** One who favors substantial reforms in the political, economic, and social institutions of society, often by willingness to risk new and innovative government programs; on a political spectrum, described as being “the Left.”

**liberty ship** A type of large American cargo ship produced in large numbers during World War II.

**lice** Small, wingless, parasitic insects that live on warm-blooded animals, especially in hair, and suck the animal’s blood.

**lieutenant governor** An elected state official ranking just below the governor.

**ligament** A fibrous band of tissue that holds bones together at a joint.

**limbic system** A group of subcortical structures (as the hypothalamus, the hippocampus, and the amygdala) of the brain that are concerned especially with emotion and motivation.

**line item veto** The power to reject particular portions of a bill.

**line** A formation in which people or elements are side by side (or abreast of each other).

**linear feature** A straight road, railroad, power line, etc., which can be followed from the air.

**listening** Making an effort to hear something; paying attention.

**litigant** One who is engaged in a lawsuit.

**litigation** A legal action or process.

**lobbying** Communicating with political decision makers to try to influence them on a political matter.

**local** A particular place.

**logical/mathematical intelligence** The gift of reasoning and thinking in symbols and abstractions.

**longitude** Lines that run from the North Pole to the South Pole and are equal in length on a map or globe.

**long-term goal** A life goal; a goal that requires lots of time and planning to accomplish.

**Looks-Sounds-Feels** This graphic organizer allows you to compare appearances, auditory expressions, and tactile characteristics of an element.

**lower band** The device that secures the hand guard at the stock.

**M**

**magistrate** A local judiciary official who assists U.S. district court judges in getting cases ready for trial; has limited original jurisdiction, especially in criminal cases, but may decide some criminal and civil trials when both parties agree to have the case heard by a magistrate judge instead of a judge.

**magnetic azimuth** A direction that is expressed as the angular difference between magnetic north and a line of direction.

**magnetic north** The direction to the north magnetic pole, as indicated by the north-seeking needle of a magnetic instrument.

**majority opinion** A ruling agreed upon by the majority of the justices on the Supreme Court.

**malnutrition** Any condition in which a person’s nutrient consumption is inadequate or unbalanced, usually as the result of consuming too little of one or more nutrients.

**managed care** A form of health insurance in which each member chooses a primary-care physician from a group of physicians who participate in the plan.

**management** The act, manner, or practice of managing, directing, or controlling the means (resources) to accomplish an end.

**managerial** Of, or relating to, the concepts of management.

**mandate** A set of wishes expressed to a candidate by the voters.

**mandatory** Required as if by an authoritative command or instruction; obligatory.

**maneuver** To perform a movement in military tactics (or in drill) normally to secure an advantage.

**manic-depressive illness** Emotional disorder characterized by the alternation of extreme high and low moods.

**Manifest Destiny** The mid-19th-century doctrine that the U.S. had the right and duty to expand throughout the North American continent.

**man-made** Manufactured, created, or constructed by man, rather than formed by nature.

**manners** The socially correct way of acting. The prevailing customs, social conduct, and norms of a specific society, period, or group.

**map** A line drawing, to scale, of a portion of the earth’s surface, as seen from above.

**March on Washington** 1963 civil rights demonstration in Washington, D.C.

**marginal information** Instructions placed around the outer edge of a map.

**mark time** To march in place, often given as a drill command.

**Marshall Plan** Another name for the European Economic Recovery Program that provided economic aid to war-ravaged European countries after World War II. It was announced in 1947 by U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall.

**martial** Of or relating to an army or military life.

**Marxist** One who believes in or follows (supports) the socialist and communist theories of Karl Marx; a militant communist.

**mass formation** A drill formation where the elements of a company-size or larger unit assemble, or are abreast of each other, at close interval and in a column.

**massive retaliation** A doctrine adopted by the Eisenhower administration that meant the U.S. would respond to communist aggression immediately, through whatever means available, including nuclear weapons.

**materiel** The equipment, apparatus, and supplies, such as guns and ammunition, of a military force.

**Matrix** This graphic organizer identifies relationships and component pieces of an issue or data point. Intersecting horizontal and vertical lines create a grid used to classify and categorize related elements.

**maximum heart rate** The heart's top speed; the heart rate when a person has exercised to the point of exhaustion.

**mean sea level** The position of the level of the surface of the sea midway between high and low water.

**measurable** To regulate or access by a specified criterion.

**mediation** Working with opposing sides in order to resolve a dispute or bring about a settlement; a process in which conflicts are resolved with the help of a neutral third party.

**Medicaid** A state and federal program that pays for the health care of people whose incomes are below an established level.

**medical specialist** A physician who has received additional training in a particular branch of medicine and has passed a test that certifies him or her to practice in that specialty.

**Medicare** A federally financed insurance program for elderly people and for younger people who are disabled or have chronic kidney disease.

**meditation** The act of focusing the mind on a single point of reference to achieve a relaxed physical and mental state.

**mentee** One who receives advice, especially officially or professionally.

**mentor** A trusted counselor or guide.

**Mercenaries** (1) One who serves or works merely for monetary gain; a hireling. (2) A professional soldier hired for service in a foreign army.

**meridian** An imaginary circle on the earth's surface passing through the North and South Poles; a line or parallel of longitude.

**mess** (1) A group of persons, usually in the military, who regularly eat meals together; (2) The place where such meals are served.

**metabolic** Relating to the chemical processes of living cells or organisms, which result in growth, the production of energy, and the maintenance of the vital functions of the body.

**metabolism** The chemical process by which the body produces energy and maintains vital functions.

**methadone** A drug sometimes used as a substitute for heroin in treatment for drug abuse.

**methane** An odorless, colorless, flammable gas that can be formed by the anaerobic (in the absence of oxygen) decomposition of organic waste matter or by chemical synthesis; it is the principal component of natural gas and landfill gas.

**mid-term goal** An intermediate goal; sometimes a step to a long-term goal.

**migraines** Recurrent severe headaches often with nausea and vomiting.

**migrant farm worker** Worker who moves from farm to farm planting and harvesting various crops.

**mil** A unit of measure that expresses the size of an angle formed when a circle is divided into 6,400 angles with the vertex of the angles at the center of the circle; one degree equals 17.78 mils.

**military award** Recognition given to an individual for participation in JROTC-sponsored activities or for leadership excellence.

**Military Grid Reference System** This grid reference system is designated for use with UTM grids. The coordinate value of points in these grids could contain as many as 15 digits if numeral alone were used, but the US Military Grid Reference System reduces the length of written coordinates by substituting single letters for several numbers.

**military training** A system of progressive education that occurs both in the classroom (or a field location) and on the job to prepare students or military personnel for future jobs or schooling.

**militia** A citizen army as distinct from a regular army or a body of full-time, professional soldiers—that is usually controlled by the individual states and subject to call during an emergency by the government of a country.

**Mind Map** This graphic organizer uses a free-flowing documentation process where lines connect concepts to each other. The core subject is in the center; the main spokes are like sub parts of chapters. Use to organize thoughts either of an individual or of a group, for preparing lesson plans, writing a book, planning a project, or giving a speech.

**Minerals** Natural chemical elements of the earth used by the body to supply necessary nutrition.

**minority** The smaller in number of two groups constituting a whole.

**Miranda Rights** (Warning) A written and oral statement advising a suspect at the time of arrest of that person's rights against self-incrimination and to consult an attorney.

**miscellaneous** award Recognition given to an individual for participation in school or community activities or in activities that enhance the JROTC program.

**miscommunication** Failure to communicate clearly.

**misdeemeanor** 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.

**mission** A specific job given to a person or group of persons to accomplish.

**mistakes** Errors.

**misuse** The incorrect or improper use a substance.

**mixed messages** Communication transmitted by words, signals, or other means from one person, station, or group to another with unclear meaning to the receiver.

**mobilize (-ation)** To assemble, prepare, or put into operation (personnel, units, equipment, etc.) for war or a similar emergency.

**moderate** One who favors seeking compromises and finding practical solutions to the national political problems; on a political spectrum, described as being “the Middle” or “in the mainstream.”

**modify** To make basic or fundamental changes in often to give a new orientation to or to serve a new end.

**modulation** To change or vary the pitch, intensity, or tone.

**monetary policy** Regulation of the money supply by the Federal Reserve System.

**monopolize** To take exclusive ownership or control.

**monopoly** Exclusive control by one company of a service or product.

**mono-unsaturated fat** Oil or fat that is liquid at room temperature, is low in hydrogen, and can lower the level of blood cholesterol.

**monsoon** A wind system that changes with the seasons, especially in the Indian Ocean and southern Asia; heavy rainfall that is associated with this type of wind system.

**mood** A conscious state of mind or predominant emotion.

**morals** Beliefs about what is fair and what is right or wrong.

**mortar** A small, muzzle-loading cannon that fires projectiles with low muzzle velocities at high trajectories (angles).

**motivate (-ation)** Provide a need or a purpose which causes a person to want to do something.

**motivation** Something that causes a person to act.

**mottled** Marked with irregular spots or splotches of different colors or shades of color.

**mouldered** Slowly broken down or crumbled into dust.

**multicultural(-ism)** Of, relating to, reflecting, or adapted to diverse cultures.

**multinational** Of, relating to, or involving more than two nations in an alliance.

**municipal** Of or pertaining to a city or its government.

**municipality (-ies)** A city, town, borough, or village incorporated for local government, that has the powers of self-government.

**muscular endurance** The ability of muscles to keep working for an extended time.

**muscular strength** The capacity of a muscle or group of muscles to exert or resist a force.

**musical/rhythmical intelligence** The gift of melody, music, rhyme, rhythm, and sound.

**muzzle** The front end of a firearm’s barrel where the bullet exits.

**MX missile** [Abbreviation for Missile Experimental.] A very large and powerfully armed long-range land-based intercontinental ballistic missile initially under development in the late 1960s and eventually deployed in 1987 onwards in fixed underground silos across the U.S. mid-west.

## N

**nap** A soft, fuzzy finish or cloth formed by short fibers raised on the surface.

**narcotic** A drug used medically to relieve pain, produce sleep, and dull the senses.

**national debt** The total amount of money the government owes to lenders.

**National Defense Act** Enacted in 1916, this act officially created the Reserve Officers’ Training Corps (ROTC) of which Junior ROTC is a part.

**National march** “The Stars and Stripes Forever” as recognized in the United States Code of Federal Regulations.

**National Organization for Women (NOW)** Organization formed in 1966 to promote full participation of women in American society.

**Nationalism** (1) Strong loyalty to one’s nation; (2) In countries under foreign political or economic domination, the desire for national independence.

**Nationalist** A person or member of a group who advocates a desire for national independence, free from outside dominance by other nations and to maintain that position against threats to it.

**natural** (1) Based on an inherent sense of right and wrong; (2) Occurring in conformity with the ordinary course of nature, not marvelous or supernatural; (3) Formulated by human reason alone rather than revelation; (4) Having a normal or usual character.

**naturalist intelligence** Environmental awareness.

**naturalization** The process of conferring the rights of citizenship upon people who wish to become Americans.

**nautical mile** A unit of measurement that is approximately 6,080 feet—which is one minute of latitude; it is slightly longer than a statute mile (see statute mile).

**Nazi** [Short for Na(tional-so)zi(alist)—using German phonetics.] A member of the National Socialist German Workers Party founded in Germany in 1919 and brought to power in 1933 by Adolf Hitler. The Nazi Party practiced the policy of state control over the economy, racist nationalism, and national expansion.

**neck tab** A narrow length of black material worn about the neck under the collar of the female Army green long sleeve shirt, or short sleeve blouse.

**negotiation** Discussion or conference that is aimed at bringing about a settlement.

**networking** Meeting people and making contacts; the exchange of information or services among individuals, groups, or institutions.

**neural plasticity** Concerns the property of neural circuitry to potentially acquire (given appropriate training) nearly any function.

**neurons** A grayish or reddish granular cell with specialized processes that is the fundamental functional unit of nervous tissue in the brain.

**neurotransmitter** A chemical molecule (as norepinephrine or acetylcholine) that transmits nerve impulses across a synapse, within and between brain cells.

**neutral** Not taking either side in a conflict.

**neutralize** To counteract the activity or effect of; to make chemically neutral.

**neutralizing** To successfully counterbalance or act against the effects of another force; to make ineffective.

**New Frontier** President Kennedy's proposals to improve the economy, help the poor, and advance the space program.

**New Jersey Plan** A plan sponsored by the New Jersey delegates at the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 as their proposal for a new constitution. This plan was supported by the less populated states of the Union, who endorsed the protection of a state's sovereignty.

**nicotine gum** Chewing gum containing nicotine that is used to aid smokers in quitting smoking.

**nicotine patch** An adhesive patch that is attached to the skin and from which nicotine is absorbed, used to aid smokers in slowly overcoming nicotine dependence.

**nicotine** The drug in tobacco that may act as a stimulant and cause addiction.

**noise** 1) That which interferes with the successful completion of communication. 2) A disturbance, especially a random and persistent disturbance, that obscures or reduces the clarity of communication.

**nomadic** Living without a fixed location; moving from place to place for trading purposes or in search of pasture and water for livestock.

**nonaccession** The policy or practice of not accepting personnel directly from traditional officer or enlisted entrance sources.

**non-judgmental** (1) A person who does not form an opinion of another based on stereotypes, rumors, etc.; (2) An act whereby someone or something is not subject to judgment by an evaluation (formal or informal) process.

**non-legislative power** A power invested in a legislature that does not involve law-making.

**nonrenewable resource** A resource that cannot be replaced once it has been used.

**nonsubdued** Bright and shining, not dull or flat (such as polished brass pin-on insignia).

**nonverbal** Being other than verbal; not involving words: nonverbal communication.

**nonviolent protest** Form of protest in which protesters do not resist or fight back when attacked.

**normal interval** The lateral space between people, measured from right to left by holding the left arm out at shoulder height, fingers and thumb extended and

joined, with the tip of the middle finger touching the right shoulder of the person to the left.

**norms** A principle of right action binding upon members of a group and serving to guide, control, or regulate proper and acceptable behavior; a pattern or trait taken to be typical in the behavior of a social group.

**notion** An idea, conception, or theory; a general impression or feeling.

**nursing home** A facility that provides long-term care for elderly or chronically ill people who are incapable of caring for themselves.

**nutrients** Substances found in food which nourish the body.

## O

**oasis** Fertile areas in the desert where underground water reaches the surface.

**obesity** The condition that occurs when a person's weight is 20 percent or more above an appropriate weight; overweight to the point of injuring health.

**objective** A statement that specifies what skills, knowledge, and/or attitudes a class, group of students, or individual should be able to do following training; it consists of a task, condition, and standard and describes the minimum acceptable level of performance.

**objectively** Expressing or dealing with actual facts or conditions of someone or something without distortion by personal feelings, prejudices, or interpretations.

**observation** (1) An act or instance of examining a custom, rule, or law; (2); An act of recognizing and noting a fact or occurrence often involving measurement with instruments; (3) A record or description so obtained.

**obstacle** Someone or something that stands in the way of achieving a task or goal.

**occupation** The principal business of one's life.

**ocean** One continuous body of salt water that is broken up by landmasses, given four different names based on where it is divided by continents: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, and Arctic Ocean.

**open fracture** A fracture in which the broken end of a bone pierces the skin.

**opening statements** Statements that state the opinion of one side in the beginning of a court case.

**operating** Used in leadership to mean actions that leaders do to accomplish the short-term mission and to get the job done on time and to standard.

**operational commands** Commands performing the primary mission of the service as distinguished from support commands.

**operational** Connected with the execution of military operations.

**opportunities** A favorable or advantageous circumstance or combination of circumstances.

**oppression** Brutal, unjust, or cruel exercise of authority or power, such as the tyrannical actions taken by a government to control its populace.

**ordinance** An authoritative command or order, such as a regulation or law.

**orient** To align or position oneself (or a map) in relationship to one's surroundings.

**orientation** The act or process of orienting or of being oriented, for example, being oriented on the first day of college.

**orienteering** A competitive form of land navigation in which each participant uses a map and compass to navigate between check points.

**original jurisdiction** The power of a court to hear a case for the first time.

**Orthodox Church** A community of Christian churches that originated in eastern Europe and southwest Asia after separating from the Catholic Church in 1054 over differences in doctrine, including acceptance of the pope's supremacy.

**osteopathy** A branch of medicine that emphasizes the relationship of the body's muscular and skeletal systems to general health.

**osteoporosis** A condition characterized by a calcium deficiency in the bone mass in which the body pulls calcium from the bones, causing them to lose their density and possibly leading to fractures.

**outpatient** A person admitted to a clinic or hospital for tests or treatments that do not require an overnight stay.

**overdose** A serious reaction to an excessive amount of a drug that can result in coma or death.

**Over-the-counter** A medicine that can be purchased legally without a prescription.

## P

**pace count** The number of paces required to walk 100 meters. A pace is counted each time the left foot strikes the ground.

**pace** (1) The rate of speed at which an activity proceeds; (2) Rate of performance or delivery.

**palate** The roof of the mouth separating the mouth from the nasal cavity; the sense of taste.

**panoply** A display of all appropriate and legal accessories or accomplishments.

**parable** A comparison, usually a short fictitious story that illustrates a moral attitude or a religious principle.

**parallel** Lines that do not intersect.

**paramilitary** A potential auxiliary military force formed in a military manner, such as a non-professional military organization of civilian personnel who are placed in squad to battalion-size units and possess weapons.

**paraphrase** A restatement of a text, passage, or work giving the meaning in another form.

**parity** The quality or state of being equal.

**parole** Letting an inmate go free to serve the rest of his or her sentence outside of prison.

**participate (-ing)** To take part in or share with others in some activity, enterprise, etc.

**participating** To take part in or share with others in some activity, enterprise, etc.

**party platform** A document that states a political party's beliefs, positions, and goals.

**passive** (1): acted upon by an external agency (2): receptive to outside impressions or influences.

**patience** One of seven citizenship skills (Citizenship Skill 2) in which one learns the proper timing for acting on an idea or decision.

**Patriot** A colonist who supported (and fought for) the American Revolution and independence from Britain.

**patriotism** The love for or devotion to one's country.

**payload** (1) The total amount of armament and munitions carried on an aircraft; (2) The warhead of a missile.

**pelletize** To form or compact debris into pellets.

**pennant** A long, narrow flag tapering to a point or a swallowtail at the end.

**per capita income** Average income per person.

**per capita** Per person.

**perception** Awareness of one's environment through physical sensation. Ability to understand.

**perimeter** The fortified outer limits or boundary protecting a position.

**perseverance** Adhering to a course of action, a belief, or a purpose; steadfastness.

**persistence** The action or fact of persisting, to go on resolutely or stubbornly in spite of opposition, importunity, or warning; to remain unchanged or fixed in a specified character, condition, or position; the quality or state of being persistent.

**personal hygiene** An individual's practice of taking care of him or herself in order to maintain good health.

**personal mission statement** A statement of philosophy that outlines what you want to be, what you want to do, and the principles by which you live.

**personal staff** Staff personnel who work under the immediate direction and control of the commander.

**perspiring** Giving off moisture through the pores of the skin.

**persuasive** Having the power to persuade; to cause to do something especially by reasoning, urging, etc.; convincing.

**petit jury** A jury of 12 persons that hears civil and/or criminal trials (also called a trial jury).

**petition** A written document requesting action or information from a person or group.

**philosophy** Discipline comprising as its core logic, aesthetics, ethics, metaphysics, and epistemology.

**physical examination** A head-to-toe check of a person's body to identify medical problems.

**physical fitness** The ability of the heart, blood vessels, lungs, and muscles to work together to meet the body's needs.

**physician** A medical doctor; a person who has earned a medical degree.

**Pie Chart** Each segment of a circle in this graphic organizer represents a percentage or actual number of data points.

- pillbox** A small, concrete structure built into and just above the ground with guns to defend a border, coast, etc. (i.e., bunker).
- pilotage** The technique or act of coastal navigation by reference to landmarks, buoys, soundings, and the like.
- pistol belt** A belt designed to carry a holster, pistol, ammunition pouches, and/or other field accessories as prescribed by local commanders for use in field training; it may also be worn for ceremonial occasions (or training purposes) without accessories as deemed appropriate by local policy.
- pivot** The point at which a person turns while marching.
- place card** A name card for a formal dinner; it is made of a heavy, plain white, card-stock paper about 2 inches high and 3 inches long; contains a person's title or rank and surname; and is handwritten in black or dark blue ink.
- placement** Service learning activities carried out beyond the classroom in a preexisting, structured situation.
- plagiarism** The act of copying the ideas or words of another and claiming them as one's own.
- plaintiff** A person who institutes (files) a suit in a court of law.
- planning** The ability to formulate an action for the accomplishment or attainment of an explicit purpose.
- platoon** A subdivision of a company-size military unit normally consisting of two or more squads or sections; the leader is usually a first lieutenant.
- plea bargain (-ing)** Negotiation between a defense attorney in a criminal action and the prosecutor for a reduced sentence in exchange for a plea of guilty.
- plea bargaining** Agreeing to plead guilty in exchange for a lesser charge or a lighter sentence.
- plural executive** The executive branch of a government in which two or more persons share powers equally.
- plural state** A country in which there has been extensive contact between two or more national groups without any real cultural mixing.
- plurality** In a political election, the number of votes that separates winning candidates from their opponents; an excess of votes over those cast for an opposing candidate.
- PMI** You can use this graphic organizer to evaluate the pluses and the minuses of a concept or idea and what is interesting about the concept.
- polar coordinates** (1) A method of locating or plotting an unknown position from a known point by giving a direction and distance along that direction line; (2) The use of either of two coordinates that together specify the position of any point in a plane.
- Polar Regions** The areas surrounding the North and South Poles.
- Poles** The points on the globe representing the northernmost and southernmost points of the earth, located on each end of the earth's imaginary axis.
- political party (-ies)** An organization that runs candidates for public office under its label and for directing the policies of government.
- political refugee** A person who is being politically persecuted in his/her own country and flees to another country to seek refuge.
- pollutant** Any solid, liquid, or gaseous matter that is in excess of natural levels or established standards.
- pollution** The accumulation of harmful wastes or other harmful substances in the environment.
- poly-unsaturated fat** An oil or fatty acid containing more than one double or triple bond and is therefore cholesterol defensive.
- pontoon** A flat-bottomed boat or other structure (such as a barge) used to support a temporary floating bridge, dock, or platform.
- port arms** A preparatory command that alerts personnel to bring the weapon to then position.
- port** To carry a weapon diagonally across the body, with the muzzle (or blade) near the left shoulder.
- portfolio** A document that contains a student's achievements over time and provides an in-depth picture of the student's skills and competencies; a means to reflect important areas of life development and the value of education on future lifestyle and career choices.
- position of honor** A military courtesy of usually keeping seniors to your right while walking or sitting.
- positional** bargaining where parties try to improve their own positions/satisfy their own needs without regard for the interests and needs of others.
- post flag** Type of flag used for everyday occasions; 10' x 19'.
- post** (2 meanings) (1) The place at which a soldier is stationed; especially: a sentry's beat or station; (2) To put up (as bond).
- posterity** All generations of the future.
- posthumous** Coming after a person's death.
- postindustrial** Dominated by production and manipulation of information, skilled services, and high-technology manufacturing.
- practical exercises** A maneuver, operation, or drill carried out for training and discipline. The exercise tasks that learners perform should be as close as possible to those they will be expected to perform on their assessment or evaluation.
- preamble** An introductory statement that explains the purpose or intention of a document.
- precedence** The act or right of preceding or placing in order according to rank or importance; priority.
- precedent** A judicial decision that may be used as a standard in subsequent similar cases.
- precinct** A subdivision of a county, town, or city for election purposes.
- precipitation** Water or moisture, such as mist, rain, snow, or hail, that drops to the earth.
- precision** Being precise, accurate, or exact.
- preconceived** To form (as an opinion) prior to actual knowledge or experience.
- predict** To declare or indicate in advance; especially: foretell on the basis of observation, experience, or scientific reason.

**prediction** Something that is foretold on the basis of observation, experience, or scientific reason.

**preference** (1) The act of preferring, the state of being preferred; (2) The power or opportunity of choosing.

**preferred provider organization** A type of insurance plan in which participating physicians and hospitals charge reduced fees to plan members.

**preflight** Includes planning a flight and making a check of your aircraft.

**pre-inspection** An informal examination before an official or formal inspection.

**prejudice(-ial)** (1) A feeling, favorable or unfavorable, toward a person, thing, or group that may or may not be based on actual experiences; (2) A preconceived judgment or opinion oftentimes adverse and formed without just grounds or knowledge; (3) An irrational attitude of hostility directed against an individual, group, or race.

**premium** The fee that a person pays for insurance.

**preparation** The action or process of making something ready for use or service or of getting ready for some occasion, test, or duty.

**preparatory command** The part of a drill command that states the movement to be carried out and mentally prepares personnel for its execution.

**prerequisite** (1) Something that is necessary to an end or to the carrying out of a function; (2) Required or necessary as a prior condition.

**prescription** A written order from a physician or dentist to a pharmacist authorizing that a patient be given a particular medicine.

**preservative** A food additive used to prevent spoilage or to keep foods from losing their natural color or texture.

**pressure bandage** A snug bandage used to control bleeding.

**pressure group** The older term for an interest group which implies that such a group is selfish and uses improper means (force, bribery, or threats) to achieve its purposes.

**pressure points** A point on the body where a major artery lies near the skin surface and passes over a bone.

**primary election** An election in which qualified voters nominate or express a preference for a particular candidate or group of candidates for political office, choose party officials, or select delegates for a party convention.

**primary health care** Routine health care provided in a physician's office.

**primary source** A main or central source for information.

**primary-care physician** A health-care professional who takes care of most people's routine medical needs.

**Prime Meridian** The line of longitude that passes through Greenwich, England, designated as zero degrees longitude, and from which longitude east and west is measured.

**priority** An action or intention that takes precedence in time, attention, or position.

**private practice** A working arrangement in which a physician works for himself or herself.

**privateer** A ship privately owned and manned but authorized by a government during wartime to attack and capture enemy vessels; the commander or one of the crew of such a ship.

**Privateers** A privately owned and manned ship commissioned by a government during wartime to attack and capture enemy ships or to run a blockade.

**privilege** A right or freedom that is granted as a benefit, advantage, or special right.

**pro tempore** Temporarily; for the time being.

**probable cause** Reasonable grounds for belief that an accused person is guilty as charged or that a crime has been committed.

**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.

**problem-based learning** An instructional strategy that promotes active learning where problems form the focus and learning stimulus and problem-solving skills are utilized.

**procedure** A series of steps followed in a regular definite order.

**process** (1) A natural phenomenon marked by gradual changes that lead toward a particular result; (2) A series of actions or operations conducing to an end.

**procrastinate** To put off intentionally the doing of something that should be done.

**procrastination** The act of putting off something that needs to be done.

**product date** A date printed on some food packages that is an estimate of how long the product will be usable.

**profession** (1) A calling requiring specialized knowledge and often long and intensive academic preparation. (2) A principal calling, vocation, or employment.

**professionalism** (1) The ability to do and to take pride in doing a job well; (2) The conduct, aims, or qualities that characterize a profession or professional person.

**progression** A series (of things or events) that reveals a definite pattern of advance, such as from one point to a higher point.

**project management** The process of planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling the production of a system.

**project** A task or problem engaged in usually by a group of students to supplement and apply classroom studies. Service learning projects are initiated and planned by cadets with instructor guidance.

**proletariat** The lowest or poorest of working people in society, especially (in Marxist theory) the class of industrial wage earners who, possessing neither capital nor production means, must earn their living from their labor power.

**proliferate (-ion)** To increase at a rapid rate.

**prominent** Very noticeable or conspicuous; well-known.

**promotion** The act or fact of being raised in position or rank.

**propaganda** Information and/or opinions, especially prejudiced ones, spread to influence people in favor of or against a doctrine or idea; the material disseminated (such as leaflets) that contains such information or opinions.

**properties** A quality or trait belonging and especially peculiar to an individual or thing.

**prosecutor** One who initiates and carries out a legal action (especially criminal proceedings) in a court of law.

**protein-energy malnutrition** A serious condition in which the diet does not contain adequate protein and does not supply enough calories to meet the body's energy needs.

**proteins** Nutrients that are made of amino acids and that maintain body tissues and supply energy to the body.

**Protestant** Broadly defined, a Christian not of a Catholic or Orthodox Church, including the Amish, Anglican, Assemblies of God, Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Evangelicals, Lutherans, Mennonites, Methodists, and Presbyterians, among others. Protestantism began in the 1500s in western Europe as a protest against the Catholic Church.

**protocol** A code of precedence in rank and status and of correct procedure in ceremonies; a form of etiquette observed in ceremonies; it is a combination of good manners and common sense which allows for effective communication.

**Protracted** To draw out or lengthen in time; prolong: disputants who needlessly protracted the negotiations.

**prove** A test directive with questions that require proof or ones that demand confirmation or verification. Establish something with certainty by evaluating and citing evidence or by logical reasoning.

**public opinion** The ideas or attitudes about a certain issue or set of issues that are held by a representative part of a society.

**puppet government** A government in one country that is under complete control of a government of another country.

**purified** Free from undesirable elements or impurities; cleaned.

**purpose** Something set up as an object or end to be attained.

## Q

**qualifications** A quality or skill that fits a person (as for an office).

**qualitative** A standard that cannot be measured with numbers unless a rating system is used, otherwise, it requires a judgment to be made by an evaluator.

**quantitative** A standard that allows performance to be measured with numbers.

**quick time** To march in the cadence of 120 steps or counts per minute with a 30-inch step.

**quorum** The minimum number of members of a committee, usually a majority, who must be present for the valid transaction of business.

## R

**rabies** A viral disease affecting the central nervous system of mammals that is transmitted by a bite from an infected animal; it can result in paralysis and death if left untreated.

**racism** The belief that members of one's own race are superior to those of other races.

**rank** (1) The designation of an official position (such as Sergeant, or Captain); (2) A line formation that is one element in depth.

**Ranking Ladder** The rungs on the ladder of this graphic organizer can represent priority or precedence such as steps in a process, hierarchy or position of components, relative importance of each data point, or status of individuals.

**rapproach** A relationship, especially one of mutual trust.

**ratification** The act of officially approving, sanctioning, or confirming an important document.

**reapportionment** The redistribution of representatives in a legislative body, especially the reallocation of U.S. Congressional seats as required by the Constitution.

**Rebel** A Confederate soldier in the Civil War.

**recall** To bring back (recollect) to the mind or memory information or experiences.

**receiver** One or more individuals for whom a message is intended.

**receiving line** A group of people, including the host and honored guests, who stand in a line and individually welcome guests attending the function, as at a formal reception.

**Reconstruction** The period immediately following the Civil War (1865-1877) during which military authority was placed over the former Confederate states and forced them to modify their political and social institutions before they could be readmitted to the Union.

**recorder** One who takes notes for the team and organizes information.

**recrimination** A retaliatory accusation.

**recruiter** A member of the armed services who enlists new members into the armed forces.

**recycle (-ing)** A procedure of putting waste substances back into productive use, thus reducing the demand on non-renewable resources and preventing problems of pollution and waste disposal.

**redress** To set right; remedy or rectify; to make amends to or for.

**Referenced Daily Intakes (RDI)** Standards developed by the United States government for the regulation of vitamin and mineral requirements.

**referent power** Influence based on possession by an individual or desirable resources of personal traits.

**reflection** (1) A thought, idea, or opinion formed or a remark made as a result of meditation; (2) Consideration of some subject matter, idea, or purpose.

**refugee** A person who flees his or her native country to seek safety from persecution.

**registrar** An official recorder or keeper of records (in this case, for official voting registration records).

**registration** The act of registering.

**rehabilitation** The process of learning to cope with the stress of everyday living without using alcohol.

**reinforce** To strengthen by additional assistance, material, or support.

**relationships** A particular type of connection existing between people related to or having dealings with each other.

**relief** The shape of land formations on the earth's surface.

**relinquishing** To give over possession or control.

**remand** To send back a case to another court or agency for further action.

**renewable resource** A resource that can be replaced after being used.

**renounce** To give up, reject, or disown by formal declaration.

**reparations** The money or services paid by a defeated nation to other nations as compensation for the destruction and loss (deaths) it inflicted during the war.

**repast** A supply of food and drink served as a meal.

**reporter** One who represents the team voice and reports team findings.

**reporting** Presenting oneself to a senior.

**representation** The right or privilege of being represented by delegates having a voice in a legislative body.

**representative democracy** A system of government run by officials who have been elected by the people to represent them and to implement their will.

**representative fraction (RF)** The relationship of distance measured on a map to the corresponding distance on the ground; it is usually written as a fraction (e.g., if a map sheet is 1:50,000, RF is 1/50,000).

**representative group session agenda** A list of tasks or a schedule to be followed during a Representative Group Session.

**representative group session** One of two types of Citizen Action Groups in which small groups elect representatives to discuss and decide on issues in front of a class or other gathering.

**representatives** People who are chosen to speak and act for their fellow citizens in government.

**reprieve** The postponement of a legally imposed punishment; to grant a delay in imposing a legal punishment.

**republic** Historical definition: A system of government in which the will of the people is mediated by representatives, who might be wiser and better educated than the average person; Modern definition: A form of government in which power is explicitly vested in the people, who in turn exercise their power through elected representatives.

**rescue breathing** The act of forcing air into and out of the lungs of one person by another person.

**resection** The method of locating your unknown position by determining where the back azimuths from two or three well-defined locations on a map meet.

**reserve corps** Trained military members available to augment active duty forces in times when activated.

**reserved power** Any power not delegated by the Constitution to the national government, or definitely taken away from the states, that belongs to the states and to the people; also called a "police power" which delegates power to a state for the welfare of its citizens.

**Reserves** (1) A military force withheld from action for later decisive use. (2) Forces not in the field but available. (3) the military forces of a country not part of the regular services.

**resident trooper** A state or county police law enforcement officer assigned by the state to protect a city that does not have its own police department (this person will oftentimes live in the community he/she is assigned to protect).

**resistance** An organization (usually guerrillas or underground groups) engaged in a struggle for national liberation either in a country under military occupation or against an oppressive government.

**resolution** The process or capability of making distinguishable the individual parts of an object, closely adjacent optical images, or sources of light (such as the sharpness or clarity of a picture).

**resources** (1) Something (materials, time, people, money, etc.) that can be turned to or an available supply that can be drawn from to help support or deal with a situation; (2) Source of strength, ability, or support.

**respect** One of seven citizenship skills that involves accepting the differences in others and respecting those differences.

**respective** Particular (of or associated with a person, group, thing, or category).

**responsibilities** The condition of being legally or ethically accountable for the care or welfare of others; a duty or obligation involving personal accountability to act without guidance or superior authority; being the source or cause of things; answerable for one's own behavior; being reliable.

**responsibility (-ies)** The condition of being legally or ethically accountable for the care or welfare of others; a duty or obligation involving personal accountability to act without guidance or superior authority; being the source or cause of things; answerable for one's own behavior; being reliable.

**rest** A position where you remain standing with your right foot in place; in certain situations, you may move or talk in this position unless otherwise directed.

**restricted police powers** The responsibility of state law enforcement agencies to enforce limited (or specific) laws or areas, such as highway safety.

**resume** A short account of one's career and qualifications prepared typically by an applicant for a position.

**reverse tolerance** A condition in which less and less alcohol causes intoxication; it occurs during the late stage of alcoholism.

**reward power** Ability to deliver something of value to others.

**rhythmic** A regular or orderly repetition of sounds or movements; steady; recurring with measured regularity.

**rider** A provision, usually having little relevance to the main issue and without wide congressional support, that is attached as an amendment to a popular bill in order to obtain passage.

**ridge** A sloping line of high ground.

**ridgeline** A line of high ground, usually with changes in elevation along its top.

**right** A just, legal, or moral claim guaranteed by law.

**Right Angle** You can use this graphic organizer to identify facts along the horizontal line and associate thoughts and feelings about the facts below the vertical line. This is most useful to help connect feelings to facts and reflect on how feelings might be altered based on the facts.

**Roe v. Wade** 1973 Supreme Court decision that legalized abortion.

**role-play** A practical exercise format where learners are given different roles to play in a situation, and they apply the concepts being taught while acting out realistic behavior.

**routinization** A process or decision that you have routinely used in the past, which helps you in current situations because you have established a pattern.

**ruffles and flourishes** A drum and bugle salute, usually to honor military or civil officials.

**run** A small, fast-flowing stream or brook.

## S

**saber** A regular or orderly repetition of sounds or movements; steady; recurring with measured regularity.

**sabotage** Actions taken by an enemy to damage or destroy buildings, equipment, or other property in order to hinder a nation's war effort.

**saddle** A low point between two areas of higher ground.

**salient** The area of a battle line, trench, fortification, or other military defense that projects closest to the enemy.

**salute** A sign or form of exchange used to greet or to show respect and recognition.

**sanction** A coercive measure taken by one or a number of nations against another nation for violating international law.

**sanctuary (-ies)** A place where one can seek refuge or protection.

**sanitation** The promotion of hygiene and prevention of disease by working to keep a clean and healthy environment.

**satellite** (1) A country that is dominated or controlled by a more powerful country; (2) A man-made object designed to orbit a celestial body.

**satellite country** A country that is dominated or controlled politically and economically by another more powerful country.

**saturated fat** A fat that does not melt at room temperature and can raise the blood cholesterol level.

**scabbard** A sheath for a saber or sword, or other similar arm.

**scalding** The burning of the skin by a substance that is near boiling in temperature.

**schema** A pattern imposed on complex reality or experience to assist in explaining it, mediate perception, or guide response.

**scholarships** Grants-in-aid to a student (as by a college or foundation.)

**scuttle (-ing)** To sink a ship by opening a hatch (or hatches) in the deck, side, wall, or roof, or to cut a hole (or holes) in a ship's hull.

**sea power** A nation's naval strength.

**sear (-ing)** To burn or scorch with a sudden application of intense heat.

**search and destroy** A tactic used by U.S. ground forces in Vietnam where they would enter an area of suspected enemy activity to destroy enemy hideouts, capture documents, and defeat enemy troops.

**search warrant** A court order authorizing the search of a house or other building for wanted persons or for stolen or unlawfully held property.

**secede** To withdraw formally from an organization or alliance, usually to form an alternative organization.

**second opinion** A diagnosis and advice from a physician other than the one who made the original diagnosis.

**secondary health care** Health care given to a patient in a hospital.

**secondary source** An additional source of information.

**second-hand smoke** Smoke that escapes from the burning end of a cigarette as well as smoke that is exhaled by a smoker.

**secretary of defense** The head of the Department of Defense, one of the president's appointed Cabinet members.

**segregation** The policy and practice of imposing the social separation of races, as in schools, housing, and industry, especially discriminatory practices against nonwhites in a predominantly white society.

**seize (-d)** (1) To take into legal custody; confiscate; (2) To take quick and forcible possession; to capture or arrest.

**self-awareness** An awareness of one's own personality or individuality.

**self-discipline** Training, regulating, or controlling oneself (or one's conduct, personality, performance, etc.) for the sake of personal improvement.

**self-evaluation** To, with, for, or toward oneself.

**self-improvement** One of seven citizenship skills that involves a desire by citizens to continually learn new skills and improve on others so that they better serve themselves and those around them.

**selfless service** A willingness to put the welfare of others first. To sacrifice, if need be, even to the point of giving up one's own life, in service to the Nation.

**selfless** Having no concern for self; unselfish.

**self-motivation** Energetic and ambitious, and so able to make plans and get things done without being directed by others.

**self-propel (-led)** To have the ability within itself to move.

**self-regulation** Regulating its own affairs rather than being regulated by an outside organization or by law.

**self-reliance** The ability to make your own decisions confidently and independently.

**semiautonomous** Largely self-governing within a greater political organization.

**sender** The originator of a message.

**sensory flooding** Sensory overload, this happens when too much data is getting through to the brain.

**sensory gating** Also called the neuron spike point, regulates the transmission of stimuli to the brain.

**sensory** Of or relating to an awareness or a mental process due to a stimulation of a sense organ

**separation of church and state** The situation in which government may not favor any religion or establish an official state religion.

**Sequence/Bridging Snapshots** The connected boxes of this graphic organizer show the progression, series, or succession of information. It doesn't focus on the priority or importance of information, rather it shows connections in the form of a timetable, cycle, or chain of events.

**service learning** An environment where one can learn and develop by actively participating in organized service experiences within one's community.

**setting** 1) The context and environment in which a situation is set; the background. 2) The time, place, and circumstances in which a narrative, drama, or film takes place.

**short-term goal** A goal that one can accomplish in a short period of time, oftentimes without much planning or effort.

**shoulder marks** A pair of broad pieces of stiffened cloth worn on the shoulders of the Class A or B uniforms to display the insignia of grade. (Blank shoulder marks do not display an insignia of grade so that pin-on insignia may be used instead.)

**sight** A device that aids the eye in aiming or in finding the direction of an object.

**silence** Absence of sound.

**simple carbohydrate** A sugar that is found in the body in its simple state and supplies the body with short-term energy.

**simple majority** A show of hands in the voting process.

**sit-in** Form of protest in which protesters seat themselves and refuse to move; sometimes used as a means of peaceful protest.

**sized** The physical dimensions, proportions, magnitude, or extent of an object. Any of a series of graduated

categories of dimension whereby manufactured articles, such as shoes and clothing, are classified.

**skills analysis** (1) A systematic attempt to identify the ability to use one's knowledge effectively and readily in execution or performance. (2) Analysis of one's dexterity or coordination especially in the execution of learned physical tasks.

**skirmish (-es)** A minor military battle or encounter between forces, often a part of larger actions in war.

**Slavs** The largest group of Europeans sharing common ethnic and linguistic origins, including Russians, Belorussians, Ukrainians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Poles, Macedonians, Czechoslovakians, Slovaks, Croats, and Bulgarians.

**sling swivel** The device where the sling is attached to the weapon.

**sling** A large triangular bandage hung around the neck to support an arm or hand.

**small group leader** Leader of a YTP Small Group.

**small group meeting** One of two types of Citizen Action Groups where a small group of five to nine persons meets periodically to discuss and decide on various issues and actions.

**small group representative** A member of a small group that is elected to represent their group at the Representative Group Session.

**smart weapon** A target-seeking weapon having some form of guidance system (e.g., laser or television guided) to increase its accuracy and effectiveness.

**smoldering** Burning slowly without flame but often with much smoke.

**snap** An immediate, sharp, precise response to a drill command.

**snuff** Finely ground tobacco that may be either sniffed through the nose or held between the lower lip and teeth.

**social roles** Roles that individuals assume during the group communication process, which help maintain the group.

**socialism** An economic system in which the production and distribution of goods are controlled substantially by the government rather than by private enterprise, and in which cooperation rather than competition guides economic activity. (socialist An advocate of socialism; a member of a Socialist Party.)

**socioeconomic** Involving a combination of social and economic factors.

**sociological** Pertaining to the science of society, social institutions and social relationships

**solid waste** Garbage, refuse, sludges, and other discarded solid materials including those from industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but excluding solids or dissolved materials in domestic sewage or other pollutants in water resources.

**solution(s)** An action or process of solving a problem.

- solvents** Liquid substances capable of dissolving or eliminating something unwanted.
- sorbet** A fruit-flavored ice served for dessert or between courses as a palate refresher.
- sortie (-ies)** One mission or attack by a single aircraft.
- source card** A card (usually 3" x 5") that is used to record the title, author, publisher, copyright date, and place of publication (city and state) of resources being used during research for a project (paper, speech, etc.).
- source reduction** The process of keeping waste out of the waste system through buying practices, conservation, etc.
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)** Civil rights organization formed in 1957 by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and other leaders.
- sovereign (-ty)** (1) Self-governing; independent; (2) A chief of state in a monarchy; (3) Freedom from external control, a government's power to exercise supreme authority to rule within a certain territory.
- span of control** The number of immediate subordinates one commander or leader can effectively control, supervise, or direct; maximum and minimum limits vary with the conditions under which the unit is designed to operate and the complexity of functions performed.
- spatial** In terms of geography, relating to space (area) on the surface of the Earth.
- special court-martial** The intermediate level of trial courts in the military justice system, which tries offenses not punishable by death; if convened by a general court-martial convening authority and a punitive discharge is specifically authorized, it has the authority to impose a bad-conduct discharge to enlisted members. It does not have the authority to dismiss or confine commissioned officers.
- special staff** Staff officers who assist the commander in professional, technical, and other functional areas of interest in the command.
- specialist** (1) A person who devotes himself to a particular occupation or field of study; (2) The enlisted rank in the Army corresponding to a corporal.
- specialize** To become adapted to a specific function.
- specialty hospital** A hospital that specializes in treating one age group or one type of disorder.
- specified** To state explicitly or in detail.
- sphere of influence** (1) A territorial area within which the political influence or the interests of one nation are held to be more or less paramount; (2) A region that is politically unstable or has an underdeveloped economy that is colonized or under the control of a more powerful nation.
- splint (-ing)** To support and immobilize a body part with a stiff material.
- sprain** An injury caused by twisting a ligament or tendon around a joint.
- spur** A sloping line of high ground projecting out from the side of a ridge.
- squad** The smallest unit in the Army organization composed of a varying number of personnel, depending on the type of element, and led by a noncommissioned officer.
- stacking swivel** A metallic link-type device, located at the end of the hand guard, used to secure weapons during stack-arms procedures.
- staff study** A detailed report that describes an action or event and how it can be accomplished.
- staff** (1) Officers and noncommissioned officers who assist a commander in carrying out the unit's mission; (2) Another word for flagpole used to carry unit guidons or colors.
- stag** Unaccompanied by someone of the opposite sex. (Traditionally: A man who attends a social affair without escorting a woman.)
- standard of living** The number and kinds of goods and services people can have.
- standard** A term now interchangeable with "colors," although formerly it was used for flags of mounted, motorized, and mechanized organizations; the third part of a learning objective that states how well a class, group of students, or individual should perform a task.
- standing committee** A permanent committee in a legislature.
- "Star-Spangled Banner"**, The national anthem of the United States, written by Francis Scott Key.
- state** 1) A group of people who are organized politically, live in a defined territory, and have a government capable of passing and enforcing laws without needing the approval of any higher authority; 2) One of the constituent units of a nation having a federal (sovereign) government <the United States of America>.
- status offender** A youth who is judged to be beyond the control of his or her parents or guardian.
- status** A position or rank in relation to others, especially in a social standing; a relative standing in a hierarchy of prestige, especially one of high prestige.
- statute mile** A unit of measurement that is approximately 5,280 feet (it is commonly referred to as a "mile").
- statutes** Written laws made by legislatures.
- stealth** The deliberate means of reducing the chances of modern military aircraft from being detected by enemy radar through the use of materials developed for the exterior of the aircraft that can absorb radar beams rather than reflect them.
- steering mark** An easily identifiable feature in the landscape not shown on the map, and is used by the orienteer to follow a bearing.
- steps** The prescribed distance measured from one heel to the other heel of a marching person.
- stereotype** A fixed, rigid idea associated with a mental picture that is held in common by members of a group and that represents an oversimplified opinion, attitude, or judgment.
- stereotype** (1) An oversimplified opinion, belief, or viewpoint; (2) A person, group, event, or issue considered to typify or conform to an unvarying pattern

or manner; lacking any individually; (3) A standardized mental picture that is held in common by members of a group and that represents an oversimplified opinion, affective attitude, or uncritical judgment.

- stilted** Stiffly or artificially dignified or formal; pompous; lofty.
- stimulant** A drug, drink, or other substance that speeds up the activity of the mind or body; a drug that speeds up the activities of the central nervous system, the heart, and other organs.
- stock** A supporting framework or structure.
- storage fat** Fat which the body keeps in reserve that can lead to overfat problems or obesity.
- storm flag** Type of flag flown in bad weather; five by nine and one-half feet.
- strafe** To attack ground troops with fire at close range, especially with machine-gun or rocket fire from low-flying aircraft.
- strain** An injury caused when a muscle or tendon is overstretched.
- strategic** Of or relating to the large scale or global planning and conduct of military strategy, movements, and/or operations essential to the effective conduct of war.
- strategy (-ies)** (1) The art of carefully devising or employing a plan of action or method designed to achieve a goal; (2) The art or science of planning and directing large-scale military operations and campaigns.
- strength** One of seven citizenship skills that involves the willingness of citizens to stand up for what they believe in, to denounce what's wrong, and to admit when they've made a mistake.
- stroke** A reduction in blood flow to a part of the brain.
- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)** Student civil rights organization founded in 1960.
- subcutaneous** Beneath the top layer of the skin.
- subjective** 1: of, relating to, or constituting a subject: as a obsolete: of, relating to, or characteristic of one that is a subject especially in lack of freedom of action or in submissiveness.
- subordinate** A person lower in rank or grade.
- subsidy (-ies)** Monetary assistance granted by a government to a person or a private commercial enterprise; financial assistance given by one person or government to another.
- substance** Something (such as drugs or alcohol) deemed harmful and usually subject to legal restriction.
- subversive** Intended or serving to undermine or overthrow an established government.
- success** The achievement of some thing attempted
- succession** The order or sequence in which one person replaces another to an office or position.
- sultanate** A country governed by a sultan, the title given to the supreme authority usually of a Muslim state.
- summary court-martial** The lowest level of trial courts in the military justice system, which provides for the disposition of minor offenses under a simple procedure

when nonpunitive measures and punishment are inappropriate or ineffective. It may try only enlisted personnel; its punishment is less severe for senior enlisted personnel; and it does not have the authority to impose a dishonorable discharge of any kind.

- summit meeting** A meeting at which the President talks about important issues with heads of other governments.
- Sunshine Wheel** The center circle in this graphic organizer represents the main idea and the lines extending out from the center circle represent the thoughts generated about the main idea.
- superficial** Not serious; on the surface; shallow.
- superimpose** To place over or on top of something else.
- supplemental** Of or relating to the addition of a section to a document to give further information.
- supplementary command** An oral order given by a subordinate leader that reinforces and complements a higher order to ensure proper understanding and execution of a movement.
- support** To uphold or defend as valid or right.
- suppress** (1) To hold back or keep in check; curtail; prohibit; (2) To put an end to forcibly; subdue.
- surfboat** A strong seaworthy boat that can be launched or landed in a heavy surf.
- surname** A person's family name as distinguished from a given name.
- survey** To view or consider comprehensively.
- symbols** Something that represents something else by association, resemblance, or convention, especially a material object used to represent something invisible
- sympathize** The ability to share feelings or interests of others.
- synapse** The space between nerve cells; the point at which a nervous impulse passes from one neuron to another.
- synchronize** To happen at the same time; coincide.
- synergism** The interaction of two or more drugs in a way that increases each other's effects.
- synonym** One of two or more words or expressions of the same language that have the same or nearly the same meaning in some or all senses.
- synthesis** The combining of separate parts to form a coherent whole, as for a concentrated study of it.
- synthetic** Something resulting from synthesis (the formation of a compound from its components) rather than occurring naturally; man-made or artificial; not of natural origin.
- systemic** Affecting the body in general; acting throughout the body after absorption or ingestion.
- T**
- tactical nuclear weapon** A nuclear weapon designed for small-scale actions that cover shorter distances on the battlefield; its effects are of a much less magnitude than strategic nuclear weapons.
- tactile** Of or relating to, or perceptible through the sense of touch.

- tangible** Capable of being perceived especially by the sense of touch.
- tar** A substance found in tobacco that can cause cancer and respiratory problems; the dark, sticky mixture of chemicals that is formed when tobacco burns.
- target heart rate** The approximate heart rate a person needs to maintain during aerobic exercise in order to benefit from the workout.
- tarnishes** To dull the luster of; discolor.
- task roles** Roles assumed during the group communication process, which help the group accomplish a specific task.
- task** (1) A job that must be done, often within a certain time, which can be assigned by one person to another or to a group, or as part of one's duties; (2) A difficult or tedious undertaking. (3) The first part of a learning objective that states the action (by beginning with an action verb) that a class, group of students, or individual should perform.
- tax** A contribution for the support of a government required of persons, groups, or businesses within the domain of that government.
- T-Chart** The possible headings for this two-column graphic organizer are limitless. Some suggested headings are "Before and After", "Pros and Cons", "Cause and Effect," or "Issue and Solution."
- teaching hospital** A hospital that provides training for medical students, physicians, and other health-care workers.
- team practical exercises** A practical exercise format where learners work together as a team to perform the desired tasks.
- team** A group of persons approximating one-half of a squad and normally led by a junior noncommissioned officer.
- Team-building exercise** Strategies that can be employed to help foster team dynamics. Some examples are: team color, name, and logo.
- teamwork** The cooperative effort or action on the part of a number of people working together, especially to achieve a common goal.
- technical skills** A learned power of doing technical tasks competently.
- tectonic plates** Slowly moving plates of the Earth's crust that carry the continents; where two plates meet, one slides under the other, crumpling the crust and producing mountains, volcanoes, and earthquakes.
- telecommuting** To work at home by the use of an electronic linkup with a central office.
- tender** A vessel employed to attend to other ships, such as a smaller vessel used for communication or ferrying supplies between shore and/or larger ships; a warship that provides logistics support.
- tenets** A principle, belief, or doctrine generally held to be true.
- terrain walk** The act of touring an historical site.
- terrain** A region or tract of land; the character (or topography) of a tract of land.
- territorial gang** A highly organized group of young people whose focus is on protecting the boundaries of their territory, or "turf."
- territorial** Of or relating to the geographic area under a given jurisdiction.
- terrorism** The use or threat of violence to spread fear, usually for the purpose of reaching political goals.
- tetanus** (also lockjaw). An acute infectious disease caused by the poison of a certain bacterium that enters the body through a wound, resulting in muscle contractions, then rigidity and death; it is preventable by immunization.
- the common good** An action, plan or goal that will benefit the majority of individuals.
- theater** A large geographic area (including its land, sea, and air) in which active military operations are coordinated and conducted.
- thesis statement** The main point of a paper, which you try to support through research.
- thought speed** The amount of time it takes for people to hear a thought and process it. This is typically a good deal faster than speaking time.
- time management** The process of effectively using time to gain control of events, conditions, or actions.
- time wasters** Activities that do not promote the efficient use of time.
- timekeeper** One who keeps track of time and plans the schedule.
- tines** Slender pointed part of a fork. Prongs.
- tobacco** The leaves of cultivated tobacco prepared for use in smoking or chewing or as snuff.
- tolerance** A state in which a person's body becomes resistant to a drug.
- tone** (1) A sound of distinct pitch, loudness, vibration, quality, and/or duration; the particular or relative pitch of a word or phrase; (2) A degree of tension or firmness, as of muscle.
- topographic map** A map that shows relief and the position of natural and man-made features.
- tort** A wrongful act, damage, or injury done willfully, negligently, or in circumstances involving strict liability, but not involving breach of contract, for which a civil suit can be brought.
- Tory** Any American who during the period of the American Revolution remained loyal to the British crown and opposed to the Revolution..
- toxicity** The level of poison or harm of a particular substance.
- tradition** The passing down of elements of a culture (such as knowledge, beliefs, or customs) from one generation to another.
- trail arms** A position (and drill command to assume that position) where a weapon is carried about three inches off the ground and inclined forward at an angle of 30 degrees.

**training aid** Any item that enhances the quality of instruction and helps to display instructional material.

**training** (1) to form by (or undergo) instruction, discipline, or drill; (2) to teach so as to make fit, qualified, or proficient

**transcripts** Official or legal and often published copies; especially : an official copy of a student's educational record.

**transference** An act, process, or instance of transferring.

**transistor** Tiny circuit device that amplifies, controls, and generates electrical signals.

**transmitted** To send or convey from one person or place to another.

**trauma** A behavioral state resulting from mental or emotional stress or physical injury that has a lasting effect on the mind. A physical wound or injury.

**trial** An examination of facts and law in a court of law.

**trigger guard** The protective piece over the trigger.

**trigger words** Words that evoke an emotional response that prevents effective listening.

**true north** A line from any position on the earth's surface to the geographic north pole; symbolized by a line with a star at the apex.

**trust** A group of several companies organized to benefit from the high prices they all agree to charge.

**tuition** The price of or payment for instruction.

**tunnel vision** Extreme narrowness of viewpoint.

**tyranny** (1) Absolute power; (2) An oppressive or unjust government.

## U

**UCMJ [Uniform Code of Military Justice.]** The basis for all military law in the U.S. Armed Forces. Established by Congress in 1951.

**ultimatum** A final statement of terms made by one party to another, especially in diplomatic negotiations, a statement that expresses or implies the threat of serious penalties if the terms are not accepted.

**uncasing** Removing the case from Colors that are attached to a staff.

**unconventional** (1) Not bound by or in accordance with international agreements dealing with a specific subject, such as the rules or laws of warfare; (2) The use of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons or energy.

**uncover** To remove a hat or other headgear; to be bareheaded or without a cover.

**under arms** To carry or be furnished with, or to have attached to the person, a weapon or the equipment pertaining directly to a weapon, such as a pistol belt or pistol holster.

**understanding** Knowledge and ability to judge.

**undocumented alien** A person who still owes political allegiance to another country or government, but has entered into the United States illegally, or in violation of immigration laws.

**unethical** Not doing the moral or right thing (Normally a result of pressures or temptations from self-interest,

peers, subordinates, or seniors—to violate established rules or standards of conduct).

**Union** (1) The emblem on a flag symbolizing unity, such as the blue rectangle and stars on the United States flag; (2) Those states that remained loyal to the government of the United States during the Civil War; (3) Of or pertaining to the North (or those who supported the federal government) during the Civil War (such as "Union" soldiers).

**Unionist** An advocate of (or one who adheres to the policy of) a firm federal union between the states of the United States.

**unique** Being the only one of its kind.

**unison** In complete or perfect agreement; at the same time.

**unit award** Recognition given to a JROTC program for being an honor unit or an honor unit with distinction.

**unit price** The cost per unit of measurement of a product.

**United Farm Workers (UFW)** Union organized by Cesar Chavez to organize Mexican field hands in the West.

**unity of command** The principle that in every effective military unit there must be only one commander who has the necessary authority of command and is responsible for all that the unit does or fails to do.

**Universal Transverse Mercator (or UTM)** A grid system that has been designed to cover the part of the world between latitude 84 degrees north and latitude 80 degrees south, and, as its name implies, is imposed on the transverse Mercator projection.

**university** An institution of higher learning providing facilities for teaching and research and authorized to grant academic degrees; specifically: one made up of an undergraduate division which confers bachelor's degrees and a graduate division which comprises a graduate school and professional schools each of which may confer master's degrees and doctorates.

**upper band** The device that secures the hand guard at the muzzle.

**usurp** To seize and hold (or exercise authority of) an office, place, or power in possession by force or without right.

## V

**values** A principle, standard, or quality considered worthwhile or desirable in a person or group; an ideal. Principles or qualities that one considers important, right, or good.

**Variation (declination) Angle** The angular difference between any two norths.

**vegetarian** A person who does not eat meat.

**veins** Blood vessels that carry blood from all parts of the body to the heart.

**Venn Diagram** The overlapping circles of this graphic organizer are most useful for comparing and contrasting topics. The free parts of each circle contain the elements unique to each topic. The parts of the circle that overlap contain elements that are shared by each topic.

**venom** A poison produced by animals such as snakes and spiders that is transmitted by a bite or sting.

**ventilation** Circulation of air; a system or means of providing fresh air.

**verbal** Of, relating to, or associated with words.

**verbal/linguistic intelligence** Strong language and literacy skills.

**verdict** The decision rendered by a judge or jury in a court case.

**veto** To reject, as in to reject a bill.

**Viet Cong [Short for Viet(nam) Cong (Sam).]** The members of the Vietnamese communist movement in South Vietnam who formed the National Liberation Front in 1960 and fought against the democratic government of Saigon and the U.S. military forces using guerrilla warfare tactics.

**Vietnamization** The policy or process whereby the U.S. government turned over the conduct of military operations in South Vietnam to the South Vietnamese government.

**violence prevention** Discouraging or hindering acts of physical force that cause injury or abuse.

**Virginia Plan** A plan sponsored by the Virginia delegates at the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 as their plan for a new constitution. This plan was supported by the more populated states of the Union, and it favored a strong central government.

**virtual worker** Employee who telecommutes and perform work tasks virtually, via the internet, phone and fax.

**visual/spatial intelligence** The gift of visually representing and appreciating concepts, ideas, and information (visual thinking).

**visualization** The act of forming a mental image of.

**visualize** To see or form a mental (visual) image of.

**vitamins** Nutrients that occur naturally in plant and animal tissue and are required for proper functioning of the body.

**vocal qualities** The characteristics of someone's speaking voice.

**vocational** Of, relating to, or being in training in a skill or trade to be pursued as a career.

**volume** The amplitude or loudness of a sound.

**Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)** Federal program organized to send volunteers to help people in poor communities.

**Voting Rights Act of 1965** Law aimed at reducing barriers to African American voting, in part by increasing federal authority to register voters.

## W

**warhead** The forward portion of a projectile, such as a guided missile, torpedo, or bomb, containing the explosive charge.

**warm-up** A five- to ten-minute period of mild exercise that prepares the body for vigorous exercise.

**warrant** A legal paper, issued by a court, giving police permission to make an arrest, seizure, or search.

**Warren Commission** Commission Headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, that investigated the assassination of President Kennedy.

**watch** (1) [Early American.] A watchman or body of watchmen formerly assigned to patrol the streets of a town, announce the hours, and act as police; (2) A person or group of people serving, especially at night, to guard or protect an area (usually in addition to efforts by local law enforcement agencies).

**water soluble vitamin** A vitamin that is dissolved in the water of tissues.

**weakness** Exhibiting a lack of strength or power.

**welfare state** A state in which the welfare of the citizens is promoted largely by the organized efforts of the government, rather than by private institutions.

**whip** A member of a legislative body charged by party leadership to enforce discipline, maintain party practices, ensure attendance, and assist with floor procedures.

**withdrawal** A group of symptoms that occur when a dependent person stops taking a drug.

**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.

**Writ of Certiorari** A written order from the Supreme Court to have a lower court send it the records of a specific case for review.

**Writ of Mandamus** A court order requiring a government official to perform a certain action or actions.

## X

**xenophobia** A person unduly fearful or contemptuous of that, which is foreign, especially of strangers or foreign peoples.