

## Academic Vocabulary - Korematsu and Japanese American Internment

Term	Definition/Explanation	Example/Word in Context
immigrant (n.)	someone who enters another country to live there permanently	The _____ is often called a "melting pot," because it is a nation of <u>immigrants</u> .
exclusion (n.), to exclude (v.), exclusionary (adj.)	when someone is not allowed to take part in something or enter a place	The _____ player was <u>excluded</u> from the team, due to his academic ineligibility.
to violate (v.), violation (n.)	to do something that makes someone feel that they have been attacked or lost respect	The _____ regularly <u>violates</u> celebrities' privacy.
authority (n.), authorities (n.)	the power you have because of your official position	The <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> case granted the government the <u>authority</u> to integrate _____.
impact (n.), to impact (v.)	the effect or influence that an event/situation has on someone/something	Smart phones have had a significant <u>impact</u> on students' academic _____ and work habits.
minority (n.)	a racial, ethnic, religious, or social subdivision of a society that is subordinate to the dominant group in political, financial, or social power without regard to the size of these groups	_____ from ethnic <u>minorities</u> often face prejudice.
precedent (n.)	an action or official decision that can be used to give support to later actions	Arresting students for _____ violations would set a dangerous <u>precedent</u> .
legislative (adj.), legislation (n.)	concerned with making laws	California passed <u>legislation</u> awarding state _____ licenses to undocumented immigrants.
diversity (n.), diverse (adj.)	a range of different people, things or ideas; variety	Students have a <u>diversity</u> of opinions on _____.
fundamental (adj.)	the most basic and important parts of something	Liberty and equality are <u>fundamental</u> principles of the United States _____.
internment (n.) to intern (v.), internee (n.)	keeping people in prison during wartime for political reasons	During World War II, the Germans <u>interred</u> Jews in concentration _____.
prejudice (n.) prejudiced (adj.)	unreasonable like/dislike of people different from you	<u>Prejudice</u> can include _____, sexism, classism and homophobia.

### English Content Words

argument (n.) to argue (v.)	reasons that show something is true/untrue, right/wrong	She had a powerful <u>argument</u> against _____.
counterargument (n.)	reasons that show the opposite of an argument	The televised _____ showed off both the argument and the <u>counterargument</u> .
evidence (n.)	facts or signs that show clearly whether something is true	The thumbprint was key <u>evidence</u> in the _____.

## Academic Vocabulary - Korematsu and Japanese American Internment (Teacher Version)

Term	Definition/Explanation	Example/Word in Context
immigrant (n.)	someone who enters another country to live there permanently	The United States is often called a "melting pot," because it is a nation of <u>immigrants</u> .
exclusion (n.), to exclude (v.), exclusionary (adj.)	when someone is not allowed to take part in something or enter a place	The football player was <u>excluded</u> from the team, due to his academic ineligibility.
to violate (v.), violation (n.)	to do something that makes someone feel that they have been attacked or lost respect	The media regularly <u>violates</u> celebrities' privacy.
authority (n.), authorities (n.)	the power you have because of your official position	The <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> case granted the government the <u>authority</u> to integrate schools.
impact (n.), to impact (v.)	the effect or influence that an event/situation has on someone/something	Smart phones have had a significant <u>impact</u> on students' academic grades and work habits.
minority (n.)	a racial, ethnic, religious, or social subdivision of a society that is subordinate to the dominant group in political, financial, or social power without regard to the size of these groups	People from ethnic <u>minorities</u> often face prejudice.
precedent (n.)	an action or official decision that can be used to give support to later actions	Arresting students for dress code violations would set a dangerous <u>precedent</u> .
legislative (adj.), legislation (n.)	concerned with making laws	California passed <u>legislation</u> awarding state driver's licenses to undocumented immigrants.
diversity (n.), diverse (adj.)	a range of different people, things or ideas; variety	Students have a <u>diversity</u> of opinions on music.
fundamental (adj.)	the most basic and important parts of something	Liberty and equality are <u>fundamental</u> principles of the United States Constitution.
internment (n.) to intern (v.), internee (n.)	keeping people in prison during wartime for political reasons	During World War II, the Germans <u>interned</u> Jews in concentration camps.
prejudice (n.) prejudiced (adj.)	unreasonable like/dislike of people different from you	<u>Prejudice</u> can include racism, sexism, classism and homophobia.

### English Content Words

argument (n.) to argue (v.)	reasons that show something is true/untrue, right/wrong	She had a powerful <u>argument</u> against smoking.
counterargument (n.)	reasons that show the opposite of an argument	The televised debate showed off both the argument and the <u>counterargument</u> .
evidence (n.)	facts or signs that show clearly whether something is true	The thumbprint was key <u>evidence</u> in the trial.

Definitions courtesy of Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (<http://www.ldoceonline.com>) and <http://dictionary.reference.com>