

Vocabulary c. 8,000 B.C.E. - 600 C.E.

Agricultural Revolution	Alexander the Great	Analects	Animism
Aristocracy	Aristotle	Artifact	Artisan
Bodhisattvas	Brahmin	Civilization	Climate
Covenant	Cultural Diffusion	Cuneiform	Democracy
Dharma	Diaspora	Disciple	Dynasty
Edict of Milan	Filial Piety	Foraging	Geocentric theory
Hellenistic age	Hieroglyphics	Hsiung-nu	Huns
Independent invention	Indo-Europeans	Jati	Karma
Latifundia	Mandate of Heaven	Matrilineal	Messiah
Moksha	Monotheism	Monsoon	Mystery Religion
Neolithic Age	Neolithic Revolution	New Testament	Nirvana
Oracle bones	Pastoralism	Patriarchal	Pax Romana
Pharaoh	Polis	Polytheism	Pope
Quetzalcoatl	Reincarnation	Sati	Silk Roads
Specialization of labor	Steppe	Stoicism	Ten Commandments
Theocracy	Torah	Twelve Tables	Untouchables
Varna	Vedas	Yahweh	Yin and Yang
Ziggurat	Zoroastrianism	Slash-and-burn cultivation	

	“Wisdom,” early collections of prayers and hymns that provide information about the Indo-European Aryans who migrated to India around 1500 B.C.E.
	A government ruled by God or by church leaders
	a class of persons holding exceptional rank and privileges, especially the hereditary nobility
	a craftsman
	A cultural group with advanced cities, complex institutions, skilled workers, advanced technology, and a system of recordkeeping
	A document that made Christianity one of the religions allowed in the Roman Empire
	A Greek city-state
	A group of semi-nomadic people who, around 2000 B.C.E. began to migrate from central Asia to India, Europe, and the Middle East
	a member of the social class of priests in Aryan society
	A Mesoamerica legend of a god who would someday return to rule his people in peace
	A nomadic group, believed to be from Central Asia, who invaded into Europe near the end of Rome
	a political system in which the people rule
	A seasonal wind
	a series of rulers from the same family
	A system of picture writing used in Egypt
	a system of writing originating in Mesopotamia in which a wedge-shaped stylus was used to press symbols into clay
	A term for hunting and gathering
	agreement; in the Judeo-Christian heritage, an agreement between God and humankind
	An agricultural method in which farmers clear fields by cutting and burning trees, and then use the ashes as fertilizer.

	An Egyptian monarch
	an object made by human hands
	Animal bones or shells used by the Chinese priests to receive messages from the gods.
	Buddhist holy men who accumulated spiritual merits during their lifetime; Buddhists prayed to them in order to receive some of their holiness.
	Caravan routes and sea lanes between China and the Middle East.
	collection of teachings and sayings made by Confucius
	Complicated system of sub-castes in the Hindu caste system.
	Dry grassland.
	During the Hellenistic age, religions that promised their faithful followers eternity a state of bliss
	God of the monotheistic religion of Judaism that influenced later religions of Christianity and Islam
	Greek philosopher who rejected the theory of forms and ideas, he believed that people could depend on their senses and reason to answer the mysteries of the world
	In ancient Chinese belief, the opposing forces that bring balance to nature and life.
	In Buddhism, a state of perfect peace that is the goal of reincarnation
	In China, respect for one's parents and other elders.
	In Hindu belief, the spirit's liberation from the cycle of reincarnation
	In the Hindu tradition, the good or evil deeds done by a person
	Large landholdings in the Roman Empire
	Macedonian king who led an army Eastward and conquered land from Greece to India. He was known as a brilliant military leader and his death marked the beginning of the Hellenistic Era
	Mesopotamian Temples

	One of the 12 followers of Christ, or any of the professed followers of Christ in his lifetime.
	Persian religion based on the teaching of the 6th century BCE prophet Zarathustra; its emphasis on the duality of good and evil and on the role of individuals in determining their own fate would influence later religions
	Pertaining to a social system in which the father is the head of the family
	Rebirth; a belief of both Buddhism and Hinduism
	Referring to a social system in which descent and inheritance are traced through the mother
	The codification of Roman law during the republic
	The "will of the gods" that granted a ruler the right to rule
	the belief held by many before the Scientific Revolution that the earth is the center of the universe
	The belief in many gods
	The belief in one god
	The belief that spirits inhabit the features of nature
	The Central Nomadic people who invaded into China in the ancient world
	The custom among the higher castes of Hinduism of a widow throwing herself on the burning funeral pyre of her husband.
	The division of labor that aids the development of skills in a particular type of work
	The era in which Greek culture blended with Persian and other Eastern influences and spread throughout the former empire of Alexander the Great
	the exile of an ethnic or racial group from their homeland
	The first five books of the Jewish scripture.
	The head of the Roman Catholic Church.
	The Hindu word for caste

	The idea that ancient civilizations were able to achieve characteristics of civilization without contact with others
	The introduction of agriculture, domestication of animals, and a more sedentary life during the Neolithic Age
	The moral law of the Hebrews.
	The most popular Hellenistic philosophy; it involved strict discipline and an emphasis on helping others.
	The New Stone Age that was marked by the discovery and mastery of agriculture
	The pattern of temperature and precipitation over a period of time
	The portion of the Christian Bible that contains the Gospels that relate the account of the life of Jesus; letters from the followers of Jesus to the early Christian churches and the Book of Revelation, a prophetic text
	The position in the Hindu caste system that was determined by one's birth
	The practice of herding.
	The religious term for "any expected deliverer"
	The Roman Peace; the period of prosperity and stability throughout the Roman Empire in the first two centuries C.E.
	The social division in Hindu society that fell in rank below the caste system; it was occupied by those who carried out undesirable occupations such as undertaking, butchering, and waste collection.
	The transition from foraging to the cultivation of food occurring about 8000 - 2000 BC; also known as the Neolithic revolution
	The transmission of ideas and products from one culture to another

Vocabulary 600C.E. to 1450

Abacus	Age grade	Allah	Anasazi
Arabesque	Astrolabe	Austronesian	Ayllus
Bakufu	Bantu-speaking peoples	Battle of Tours	Benefice
Black death	Bushi	Bushido	Caliph
Calpulli	Caravel	Celadon	Chimor
Chinampas	Chivalry	Daimyo	Dar al-islam
Excommunication	Feudalism	Fief	Five pillars
Flying money	Foot binding	Gempei wars	Gothic architecture
Griots	Hadith	Hajj	Harem
Hijab	Inca	Investiture	Jihad
Junks	Ka'aba	Kamikaze	Khan
Kowtow	Lateen sails	Magna carta	Malay sailors
Mamluks	Manorialism	Maori	Medieval
Metropolitan	Mexica	Middle ages	Middle kingdom
Minaret	Ming dynasty	Mississippians	Mita
Moldboard plow	Mongol peace	Mosque	Moundbuilders
Muslim	Neo-Confucianism	Parallel descent	Parliament
People of the book	Perspective	Quechua	Quipus
Quran	Ramadan	Renaissance	Samurai
Scholar-gentry	Seppuku	Serf	Shariah
Shi'ite	Shinto	Shogun	Shogunate
Stateless society	Steppe diplomacy	Sufis	Sultan
Sunni	Syncretism	Tea ceremony	Toltecs
Tribute	Umma	Vassal	Yuan dynasty
Zakat			

	A black stone or meteorite that became the most revered shrine in Arabia before the introduction of Islam; situated in Mecca, it later was incorporated in the Islamic faith
	A blend of two or more cultures or cultural traditions
	A branch of languages originating in Oceania
	A collection of the sayings and deeds of Mohammed
	A document written in England in 1215 that granted certain rights to nobles; later these rights came to be extended to all classes
	A household of wives and concubines in the Middle East, Africa, or Asia
	A Japanese Feudal lord in charge of an army of samurai
	A knight's code of honor in medieval Europe
	A labor system used by Andean societies in which community member shared work owed to rulers and the religious community
	A member of a Polynesian group that settled in New Zealand about 800 C.E.
	A military government established in Japan after the Gempei Wars; the emperor became a figure head while real power was concentrated in the military, including the samurai
	A Mongol ruler
	A navigational instrument used to determine latitude by measuring the position of the stars
	A peasant who is bound to the land he or she works
	A philosophy that blended Confucianism and Buddhist thought
	A political, economic, and social system based on the relationship between lord and vassal in order to provide protection

	A representative assembly, most notably in England
	A ritualistic bow practiced in the Chinese court
	A small, easily steerable ship used by the Portuguese and Spanish in their explorations
	A society that is based on the authority of kinship groups rather than on a central government
	A system of knotted cords of different sizes and colors used by the Incas for keeping records
	A system of self-sufficient estates that arose in medieval Europe
	A tax, comprising percentages of personal income of every kind, levied as almsgiving for the relief of the poor: the third of the Pillars of Islam.
	A term applied by Islamic governments to Muslims, Christians, and Jews in reference to the fact that all three religions had a holy book
	A tower attached to a mosque from which Muslims are called to worship
	A triangular sail attached to a short mast
	Age groups into which children were placed in Bantu Societies of early sub-Saharan Africa; Children within the age grade were given responsibilities and privileges suitable for their age and in this manner were prepared for adult responsibilities.
	An ancient Chinese counting device that used rods on which were mounted movable counters
	An ancient Shinto ritual still performed in the traditional Japanese capital of Kyoto
	An Andean society also known as the Inca
	An artistic technique commonly used in Renaissance painting that gave a three-dimensional appearance to works of art
	An Islamic ruler

	Architecture of twelfth-century Europe, featuring stained-glass windows, flying buttresses, tall spires, and pointed arches
	Artwork first seen in Muslim lands. A type of curvilinear decoration in painting, metalwork, etc., with intricate intertwining leaf, flower, animal, or geometrical designs
	Aztec clans that supplied labor and warriors to leaders
	Central American society that was centered around the city of Tula
	Chinese dynasty founded by Hongwu and known for its cultural brilliance
	Chinese dynasty that was founded by the Mongolian ruler Kublai Khan
	Chinese porcelain that has a pale, green, translucent glaze
	First society people located in central North America
	Five practices required of Muslim; faith, prayer, almsgiving, fasting, and pilgrimage
	In China, a method of breaking and binding women's feet; seen as a sign of beauty and social position, foot binding also confined women to the household.
	In Incan society, a clan or community that worked together on projects required by the ruler
	In Incan society, descent through both the father and mother
	In medieval Europe, a grant of land given in exchange for military, or other services
	In medieval Europe, a grant of land or other privilege to a vassal
	In medieval Europe, a person who pledged military or other service to a lord in exchange for a gift of land or other privilege
	Islamic holy war

	Large Chinese sailing ships especially designed for long-distance travel during the Tang and Song Dynasties
	Letters of Credit issued in place of coins
	Military leader under the bakufu
	Muslims who attempt to reach Allah through mysticism
	Name given to a group of sub-Saharan African peoples whose migrations altered the society of sub-Saharan Africa
	One who submits; a follower of Islam
	Pertaining to the middle ages of European history
	Platforms of twisted vines and mud that served the Aztecs as floating gardens and extended their agricultural land
	Pre-Incan South American society that fell to Incas in the fifteenth century.
	Regional military leaders in Japan who ruled small kingdoms from fortresses
	Southeast Asian sailors who traveled the Indian Ocean; by 500 C.E. they had colonized Madagascar, introducing the cultivation of the banana
	Storytellers of sub-Saharan Africa who carried on oral traditions and histories
	Term applied to the rich agricultural lands of the Yangtze River valley under the Zhou dynasty
	The "divine wind" credited by the Japanese with preventing the Mongol invasion of Japan during the thirteenth century
	The 732 battle that halted the advance of Muslim armies into Europe at a point in northern France
	The authority claimed by monarchs to appoint church officials

	The body of law that governs Muslim society
	The branch of Islam that believes that the Muslim community should select its leaders; the largest branch of Islam
	The branch of Islam that holds that the leader of Islam must be a descendant of Muhammad's family
	The chief Muslim political and religious leader
	The Chinese class of well-educated men from whom many bureaucrats were chosen
	The code of honor of the samurai in Japan
	The community of Muslim believers
	The curved metal plate in a plow that turns over an earth from the furrow
	The European name for the outbreak of the bubonic plague that spread across Asia, Europe, and North Africa in the Fourteenth century
	The flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, the first year in the Muslim calendar
	The god of Muslims; Arabic word for "god"
	The head of the Eastern Orthodox Church
	The holy book of Islam
	The holy month of Islam which commemorates the appearance of the angel Gabriel to Muhammad; fasting is required during this month
	The House of Islam; a term representing the political and religious unity of the various Islamic groups
	The house of worship of followers of Islam

	The Japanese practice of ritual suicide
	The military class of feudal Japan
	The name given to the pueblo dwelling natives in the South-west North American continent
	The name given to themselves by the Aztec people
	The payment of a tax in the form of goods and labor by subject peoples
	The period from about 1250 to 1350 in which the Mongols ensured the safety of Eurasian trade and travel
	The period of European history traditionally given as 500 to 1500
	The pilgrimage to the Ka'aba in Mecca required once of every Muslim who was not limited by health or financial restrictions
	The practice of the Roman Catholic and other Christian churches of prohibiting participation in the sacraments to those who do not comply with the church teachings or practices
	The revival of learning in Europe beginning about 1300 and continuing to about 1600
	The rule of the shoguns
	The ruler of the Quechua people of the west coast of South America; the term is also applied to the Quechua people as a whole
	The skill of political survival and dominance in the world of steppe nomads; it involved the knowledge of tribal and clan structure and often used assassinations to accomplish its goals
	The traditional Japanese religion based on veneration of ancestors and spirits of nature.
	The various American tribes who, in prehistoric and early historic times, erected the burial mounds and other earthworks of the Mississippi drainage basin and the southeastern U.S.
	Turkic military slaves who formed part of the army of the Abbasid Caliphate in the ninth and tenth centuries; they founded their own state in Egypt and Syria from the thirteenth to the early sixteenth centuries
	Wars in Japan that pitted the Samurai against the peasants

Vocabulary 1450-1750

Absolute monarchy	Boyars	Capitalism
Caravel	Catholic reformation	Columbian exchange
Commercial revolution	Cossacks	Creoles
Deism	Devshirme	Divine right
Dutch learning	Empirical research	Encomienda
Enlightenment	Estates-general	Excommunication
Factor	Glorious revolution	Hagia Sophia
Heliocentric revolution	Indulgence	Janissaries
Jesuits	Laissez-faire economics	Manchus
Mercantilism	Mestizos	Middle passage
Mughal dynasty	Mulato	Nation-state
Natural laws	Ninety-five Theses	Northern Renaissance
Northwest Passage	Parliamentary monarchy	Peninsulares
Philosophes	Predestination	Protestant reformation
Purdah	Qing dynasty	Reconquista
Repatriamiento	Scientific revolution	Sovereignty
Taj Mahal	Tokugawa Shogunate	Treaty of Tordesillas
Triangular trade	Viceroyalty	

	A document whose purchase was said to grant the bearer the forgiveness of sins
	A European economic policy of the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries that held that there was a limited amount of wealth available, and that each country must adopt policies to obtain as much wealth as possible for itself; key to the attainment of wealth was the acquisition of colonies
	A European intellectual movement in the seventeenth century that established the basis for modern science
	A government with a king or queen whose power is limited by the power of a parliament
	A passage through the North America Continent that was sought early by explorers to North America as a route to trade with the east
	A philosophical movement in eighteenth century Europe that was based on reason and the concept that education and training could improve human society
	A political unit ruled by a viceroy that was the basis of organization of the Spanish colonies
	A practice in the Spanish colonies that granted land and the labor of Native Americans on that land to European Colonists
	A practice of the Ottoman empire to take Christian boys from their home communities to serve as Janissaries
	A religious movement began by Martin Luther in 1517 that attempted to reform the beliefs and practices of the Roman Catholic Church; it resulted in the formation of new Christian denominations
	A small, easily steerable ship used by the Spanish and Portuguese in their explorations
	A sovereign state whose people share a common culture and national identity
	A term used in colonial Spanish America to describe a person born in the Americas of European parents
	a way of gaining knowledge by means of direct observation or experience.
	a white marble mausoleum built at Agra, India, by the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan (fl. 1628-58) for his favorite wife
	An agent with trade privileges in early Russia
	An economic concept that holds that the government should not interfere with or regulate business and industries
	An economic system based on private ownership and opportunity for profit-making

	An extension of the Italian Renaissance to the nations of northern Europe; the northern Renaissance took on a more religious nature than the Italian Renaissance
	French Enlightenment social thinkers
	In the Spanish and Portuguese colonies a person of mixed African and European descent
	In the Spanish colonies, a replacement for the encomienda system that limited the number of working hours for laborers and provided fair wages
	In the Spanish colonies, persons of mixed European and native descent
	In the Spanish colonies, those who were born in Europe.
	Manchurian rule of China beginning in 1644 and lasting until 1914
	Members of the Ottoman army, often slaves, who were taken from Christian lands
	Members of the Society of Jesus, a Roman Catholic missionary and educational order founded by Ignatius of Loyola in 1534
	Peoples from northeastern Asia who founded China's Qing dynasty
	Principles that govern nature
	Rule by a king or queen whose power is not limited by a constitution
	Rulers who controlled most of India in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries
	Russian Nobility
	Russians who conquered and settled Siberia in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries
	Self-rule
	The 1494 treaty in which the pope divided unexplored territories between Spain and Portugal
	The belief of absolute rulers that their right to govern is granted by God
	The belief of Protestant reformer John Calvin that God had chosen some people for heaven and others for hell

	The bloodless overthrow English King James I and the placement of William and Mary on the English Throne
	The church in Constantinople that was converted to a mosque after the Ottoman conquest
	The concept of God common to the scientific revolution; the god was believed to have set the world in motion and then allowed it to operate by natural laws
	The concept that the sun is the center of the solar system
	The eighteenth century trade network between Europe, Africa, and the Americas
	The exchange of food, crops, livestock, and disease between Eastern and Western hemispheres after the voyages of Columbus
	The expansion of trade and commerce in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries
	The feudal rulers of Japan who moved the capital to Edo. They ruled from 1603 to 1868.
	The Hindu custom of secluding women
	The portion of the trans-Atlantic trade that involved the passage of Africans from Africa to the Americas
	The practice of the Roman Catholic and other Christian churches of prohibiting participation in the sacraments to those who do not comply with church teachings or practices.
	The recapture of Muslim-held lands in Spain by Christian forces; it was completed in 1492
	The religious reform movement within the Roman Catholic Church that occurred in response to the Protestant reformation. It reaffirmed Catholic beliefs and promoted education
	The traditional legislative body of France
	Western learning embraced by some Japanese in the eighteenth century
	Work by Martin Luther where he laid out his arguments against the Roman Catholic Church

Vocabulary 1750-1900

Berlin Conference	Bill of Rights	Boer War
Boers	Bourgeoisie	Boxer Rebellion
Capital	Code Napoleon (Napoleonic Code)	Communism
Congress of Vienna	Conscription	Conservatism
Declaration of Independence	Declaration of The Rights of Man And of The Citizen	Declaration of The Rights of Women and of The Female
Domestic System	Duma	Economic Imperialism
Enclosure Movement	Entrepreneurship	Estates
Estates-General	Extraterritoriality	Factors Of Production
Feminism	Gran Columbia	Great Trek
Guano	Imperialism	Indian National Congress
Industrial Revolution	Jacobins	Liberalism
Manifest Destiny	Maoris	Meiji Restoration
Monroe Doctrine	Natural Rights	Opium War
Pogrom	Proletarian	Qing Dynasty
Queu	Radicalism	Raj
Reign of Terror	Revolution of 1905	Revolutions of 1848
Romanticism	Russo-Japanese War	Self-Strengthening Movement
Separation of Powers	Sepoy Rebellion	Sepoys
Sino-Japanese War	Social Darwinism	Spanish-American War
Spheres Of Influence	Suez Canal	Tanzimet Reforms
Theory of Natural Selection	Theory of Relativity	Treaty of Nanking
Young Turks	Zaibatsu	

	A document modeled after the political philosophies of John Locke. It altered the natural rights identified by John Locke to include "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."
	A late nineteenth-century movement in which the Chinese modernized their army and encouraged western investment in factories and railways
	A literary and artistic movement in nineteenth-century Europe; emphasized emotion over reason.
	A long ponytail that Chinese men were forced to wear in order to distinguish them from Manchus
	A manufacturing method in which the stages of the manufacturing process are carried out in private homes rather than a factory setting
	A member of a Polynesian group that settled in New Zealand about 800 C.E.
	A statement of political rights adopted by the French National Assembly during the French Revolution.
	A statement of the rights of women written by Olympe de Gouges in response to the Declaration of the Rights of Man.
	An economic system in which the state controls the means of production.
	An Enlightenment philosophy that favored civil rights, the protection of private property, and representative government.
	Bird droppings used as fertilizer; a major trade item of Peru in the late nineteenth century.
	Canal constructed by Egypt across the Isthmus of Suez in 1869.
	Collection of laws that standardized French law under the rule of Napoleon Bonaparte.
	Conflict between the United States and Spain that began the rise of the United States as a world power. Spanish Civil War A conflict from 1936 to 1939 that resulted in the installation of fascist dictator Francisco Franco as ruler of Spain; Franco's forces were backed by Germany and Italy, whereas the Soviet Union supported the opposing republican forces. (1898)
	Control of a country's economy by the businesses of another nation.
	Democratic and nationalistic revolutions, most of them unsuccessful that swept through Europe.

	Divisions of a country in which a particular foreign nation enjoys economic privileges.
	Extreme radicals during the French revolution
	Idea which argued that time and space are relative to one another.
	Idea, first proposed by Charles Darwin, that species survive due to favorable characteristics
	In France, the class of merchants and artisans who were members of the Third Estate and initiators of the French Revolution; in Marxist theory, a term referring to factory owners.
	In Marxist theory, the class of workers in an industrial society
	In nineteenth-century Europe, a movement that supported monarchies, aristocracies, and state-established churches
	Land, Labor, Capital, Entrepreneurship, which existed in Britain which allowed it to lead in the Industrial Revolution
	Large industrial organization created in Japan during the industrialization of the late nineteenth century
	Military draft
	Nineteenth century reforms by Ottoman rulers designed to make government and military more efficient
	Policy issued by the United States in which it declared that the Western Hemisphere was off limits to colonization by other powers.
	Political party that became the leader of the Indian nationalist movement.
	Restored legitimate monarchs to the thrones of Europe and to create a balance of power.
	Revolt against foreign residents of China
	Revolt of Indian soldiers against the British; caused by a military practice in violation of the Muslim and Hindu faiths.(1857)
	Rights that belong to every person and that no government may take away.

	Slaveholding Boers, who in 1834, left the Cape Colony and moved to the interior of Africa
	Society founded in 1889 in the Ottoman Empire; its goal was to restore the constitution of 1876 and to reform the empire.
	South Africans of Dutch descent.
	South Asian soldiers who served in the British army in India.
	Strikes by urban workers and peasants in Russia; prompted by shortages of food and by Russia's loss to Japan in 1905.
	The ability to combine the factors of land, labor, and capital to create factory production.
	The application of Darwin's philosophy of natural selection to human society
	The division of powers among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government.
	The divisions of society in pre-revolutionary France
	The establishment of colonial empires.
	The fencing of pasture land in England beginning prior to the Industrial Revolution.
	The first ten amendments to the constitution of the United States
	The Manchurian invaders who ruled China from 1644 to the early 1900s
	The meeting of European imperialist powers to divide Africa among them
	The money and equipment needed to engage in industrialization
	The movement to achieve women's rights.
	The period of the most extreme violence during the French Revolution

	The policy in the U.S. that led to its expansion from the Atlantic to the Pacific
	The restoration of the Meiji emperor in Japan in 1868 that began a program of industrialization and centralization of Japan following the end of the Tokogawa Shogunate
	The right of foreigners to live under the laws of their home country rather than those of the host country.
	The Russian parliament
	The Sanskrit name for the British government in India
	The temporary union of the northern portion of South America after the independence movements led by Simon Bolivar
	The traditional legislative body of France
	The transition between the domestic system of manufacturing and the mechanization of production in a factory setting
	Treaty ending the Opium War that ceded Hong Kong to the British. (1842)
	Violence against Jews in tsarist Russia.
	War between Great Britain and China began with the Qing dynasty's refusal to allow continued opium importation into China; British victory resulted in the Treaty of Nanking.(1839-1842)
	War between Japan and China, in 1895, over control over Korea
	War between Russia and Japan over Manchurian territory; resulted in the defeat of Russia by the Japanese Navy
	War between the British and the Dutch over Dutch independence in South Africa; resulted in British victory .(1899-1902)
	Western European political philosophy during the nineteenth century; advocated democracy and reforms favoring lower classes.

Vocabulary 1900-Present

Afrikaners	Alliance for progress	Allied powers	Al-Qaeda
Anschluss	Apartheid	Appeasement	Ayatollah
Berlin wall	Brinkmanship	British commonwealth	Cartels
Central powers	Coalition	Cold war	Collectivization
Containment	Cuban missile crisis	Cubism	Cultural revolution
Deoxyribonucleic acid	Euro	European Economic Community	European Union
Evangelical	Fascism	Five year plans	Geneva Conference
Genocide	Glasnost	Government of India Act	Great depression
Great leap forward	Guomindang	Helsinki accords	Holocaust
Hubble space telescope	Import substitution Industrialization	International Monetary fund	International space station
Iron curtain	Kabuki theater	Korean conflict	Kulaks
League of nations	Mandate	Marshall plan	Mass consumerism
May fourth movement	McDonaldization	National organization for women	New deal
No theater	North American free trade Organization	Organization Of Petroleum Exporting Countries	Pan-Slavic movement
Persian gulf war	Potsdam conference	Reparations	Russification
Service industries	Spanish civil war	Sputnik	Tehran conference
Treaty of Brest-Litovsk	Treaty of Versailles	United Nations	Welfare state
World bank	World trade organization	Yalta conference	

	A 1919 protest in China against the Treaty of Versailles and foreign influence.
	A 1943 meeting of leaders of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union; it agreed on the opening of a second front in France.
	A 1945 meeting of the leaders of Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union in which it was agreed that the Soviet Union would be given control of eastern Europe and that Germany would be divided into zones of occupation.
	A 1954 conference that divided Vietnam at the seventeenth parallel.
	A 1975 political and human rights agreement signed in Helsinki, Finland, by Western European countries and the Soviet Union.
	A Chinese movement from 1966 to 1976 intended to establish an egalitarian society of peasants and workers.
	A Common Market organized in 1958 which reduced tariffs among member nations and created a common tariff policy for other world nations.
	A conflict from 1936 to 1939 that resulted in the installation of fascist dictator Francisco Franco as ruler of Spain; Franco's forces were backed by Germany and Italy, whereas the Soviet Union supported the opposing republican forces.
	A form of Japanese theater developed in the seventeenth century that features colorful scenery and costumes and an exaggerated style of acting.
	A government based on temporary alliances of several political parties.
	A meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and the United States in 1945; the Soviet Union agreed to enter the war against Japan in exchange for influence in the Eastern European states. The Yalta Conference also made plans for the establishment of a new international organization.
	A metaphorical description of the divide between the Communist East and Democratic Western Europe
	A nation in which the government plays an active role in providing services such as social security to its citizens.
	A political community consisting of the United Kingdom, its dependencies, and former colonies of Great Britain that are now sovereign nations; currently called the Commonwealth of Nations.
	A political movement that is characterized by extreme nationalism, one-party rule, and the denial of individual rights.
	A program of economic aid for Latin America in exchange for a pledge to establish democratic institutions; part of U.S. President Kennedy's international program.
	A Russian attempt to unite all Slavic nations into a commonwealth relationship under the influence of Russia.

	A school of art in which persons and objects are represented by geometric forms.
	A terrorist group based in Afghanistan in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.
	A traditional Muslim religious ruler.
	A tsarist program that required non-Russians to speak only Russian and provided education only for those groups loyal to Russia.
	A type of colony in which the government is overseen by another nation, as in the Middle Eastern mandates placed under European control after World War I.
	A U.S. plan to support the recovery and reconstruction of Western Europe after World War II.
	A vehicle sponsored by sixteen nations that circles the earth while carrying out experiments.
	A wall, built by the East German Communist government, to separate the Democratic Western Berlin
	An agency of the United Nations that offers loans to countries to promote trade and economic development.
	An economic system that attempts to strengthen a country's industrial power by restricting foreign imports.
	An international organization begun in 1995 to promote and organize world trade.
	An international organization founded in 1944 to promote market economies and free trade.
	An organization designed to reduce trade barriers and promote economic unity in Europe; it was formed in 1993 to replace the European Community.
	An organization that prohibits tariffs and other trade barriers between Mexico, the United States, and Canada. (NAFTA)
	China's Nationalist political party founded by Sun Yat-sen in 1912 and based on democratic principles; in 1925, the party was taken over by Jiang Jieshi, who made it into a more authoritarian party.
	Cold War policy of the United States whose purpose was to prevent the spread of communism.
	In 1935, The British law passed in 1935 which increased suffrage and turned provincial governments over to Indian leaders
	In World War I, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, the Ottoman Empire, and other nations who fought with them against the Allies.

	In World War I, the nations of Great Britain, France, Russia, the United States, and others that fought against the Central Powers; in World War II, the group of nations including Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States, that fought against the Axis Powers.
	International organization founded after World "War I to promote peace and cooperation among nations.
	Occupations that provided a service rather than a manufactured or agricultural product.
	Organization formed in 1960 by oil-producing countries to regulate oil supplies and prices. (OPEC)
	Pertaining to preaching the Gospel (the good news) or pertaining to theologically conservative Christians.
	Plans for industrial production first introduced to the Soviet Union in 1928 by Stalin; they succeeded in making the Soviet Union a major industrial power by the end of the 1930s.
	Policy of Great Britain and France of making concessions to Hitler in the 1930s.
	Russian peasants who became wealthy under Lenin's New Economic Policy.
	South Africans who were descended from the Dutch who settled in South Africa in the seventeenth century.
	Telescope able to peer deep into space
	The 1918 treaty ending World War I between Germany and the Soviet Union.
	The 1919 peace treaty between Germany and the Allied nations; it blamed the war on Germany and assessed heavy reparations and large territorial losses on the part of Germany.
	The 1985 policy of Mikhail Gorbachev that allowed openness of expression of ideas in the Soviet Union.
	The 1991 war between Iraq and a U.S.-led coalition to liberate Kuwait from an Iraqi invasion.
	The blueprint of heredity.
	The classical Japanese drama with music and dances performed on a simple stage by elaborately dressed actors.
	The Cold War policy of the Soviet Union and the United States of threatening to go to war at a sign of aggression on the part of either power.
	The combination of several small farms into a large government-controlled farm.
	The disastrous economic policy introduced by Mao Zedong that proposed the implementation of small-scale industrial projects on individual peasant communes.

	The first man-made satellite, launched by the Soviet Union
	The German annexation of Austria prior to World War II.
	The international organization founded in 1945 to establish peace and cooperation among nations.
	The Nazi program during World War II that killed 6 million Jews and other groups considered undesirable.
	The payment of war debts by the losing side.
	The severe worldwide economic downturn that began in the late 1920s and continued into the 1930s throughout many regions of the world.
	The South African policy of separation of the races.
	The spread of American culture and values around the world
	The standard currency introduced and adopted by the majority of members of the European Union in January 2002.
	The systematic killing of an entire ethnic group.
	The tense diplomatic relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II.
	Trade in products designed to appeal to a global market.
	U.S. organization founded in 1969 to campaign for women's rights.
	U.S. President Roosevelt's program to relieve the economic problems of the Great Depression; it increased government involvement in the society of the United States.
	Unions of independent businesses in order to regulate production, prices, and the marketing of goods.
	War between Communist North Korea, aided by China, and Capitalist South Korea, aided by the United States
	When In 1962, the Soviets constructed nuclear missiles in Cuba which brought days of tense confrontation between Khrushchev and U.S. President Kennedy. Khrushchev ultimately backed down, and the missiles were removed.