

## WHAP Glossary of Terms--Units 1-6

Directions: On notebook paper or on note cards, write down the vocab term below for each unit AND include information for the importance or significance--this can be an example, drawing, putting the definition in your own terms, etc.

### Color Coding:

- Period 1: Green (Agriculture)
- Period 2: Purple (Empires)
- Period 3: Yellow (Deserts & Plains)
- Period 4: Blue (Oceans)
- Period 5: Gray (Revolution & Industry)
- Period 6: Red (Communism & World Wars)

Ashoka	Leader of the Mauryan Empire of India that encouraged conversion to Buddhism
Abbasid	(750-1258 CE)Cosmopolitan Arabic dynasty that replaced the Umayyads
Abolition	the action or an act of abolishing a system, practice, or institution; often viewed as the anti-slavery movement
Absolute Monarch (Absolutism)	monarchical form of government in which the monarch has absolute power among his or her people. An absolute monarch wields unrestricted political power over the sovereign state and its people.; Political philosophy that stressed the divine right theory of kings
Abu Bakr	first Muslim caliph following Muhammad; was the first individual outside of Muhammad's family to convert to Islam; instrumental in conquest and conversion of people to Islamic faith; first of the "Rightly-Guided Caliphs"
Achaemenid Empire	(558-330 BCE) First great Persian empire which began under Cyrus and reached its peak under Darius
Adam Smith	Modern capitalism owes its roots to Adam Smith and his Wealth of Nations, which many consider the single most important economic work in history.
Adolf Hitler	Leader of Nazi Germany and main proponent of the ideas of German Fascism leading the movement for the creation of a greater German state under the policy of Anschluss and main architect of the ideas of anti-Semitism and the Holocaust
Aeschylus	Greek tragedian
Afrikaners/Boers	an Afrikaans-speaking person in South Africa, esp. one descended from the Dutch and Huguenot settlers of the 17th century.
Age Grades	Bantu institution in which individuals of roughly the same age carried out communal tasks appropriate for that age
Ahimsa	Jain term for the principle of nonviolence to other living things or their souls
Akbar the Great	Mughal Emperor from 1556 until his death. He was the third and greatest ruler of the Mughal Dynasty in India; expand and consolidate Mughal domains in India
Al-Andalus	Islamic Spain
Alexander of Macedon	Leader of Macedonia and conquered Greece; conquered territory throughout Egypt, Middle East to India in 11 year time period; encouraged blending of culture and Greek populations moving to new cities; Cities of Alexandria created throughout empire
Algerian Independence	a war between France and the Algerian independence movements from 1954 to 1962, which led to Algeria gaining its independence from France

Allah	God of the monotheistic religion of Islam; God in Arabic--same term used for Arabic speakers to refer to the Christian or Jewish God
Alliance System	a union or association formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organizations
Alphabet (Phoenicians)	An alphabet is a standard set of letters (basic written symbols or graphemes) that is used to write one or more languages based on the general principle that the letters represent phonemes (basic significant sounds) of the spoken language.
Al-Qaeda	a radical Islamic group organized by Osama bin Laden in the 1990s to engage in terrorist activities
American Revolution	Desire for Political Power: Colonies want rights as political identities; Financial Difficulties: Want to stop high taxes imposed by the British; "No Taxation without Representation"—no rights to impose anything Riots: Bread Riots, Boston Tea Party; Constitutional Convention—creation of Constitution and independent state; Federal government created by popular sovereignty; Freedom of speech, religion, press; does not give political and legal equality to all people
Ancestor Veneration	the custom of venerating deceased ancestors who are considered still a part of the family and whose spirits are believed to have the power to intervene in the affairs of the living
Angkor	(889-1432) Southeast Asian Khmer kingdom that was centered on the templed cities of Angkor Thom and Angkor Wat
Animism	the attribution of a soul to plants, inanimate objects, and natural phenomena; the belief in a supernatural power that organizes and animates the material universe
Anti-Semitism	Term coined in the late nineteenth century that was associated with a prejudice against Jews and the political, social, and economic actions taken against them
Apartheid	(in South Africa) a policy or system of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race. 1940s: Afrikaans, literally 'separateness,' from Dutch apart 'separate' + -heid (equivalent of -hood).
Appeasement	a diplomatic policy of making political or material concessions to an enemy power in order to avoid conflict; British and French policy in the 1930s that tried to maintain peace in Europe in the face of German aggression by making concessions
Aqueducts	series of structures to bring water from outlying areas to the major cities--especially Rome
Arab Nationalism	is a nationalist ideology celebrating the glories of Arab civilization, the language and literature of the Arabs, calling for rejuvenation and political union in the Arab world
Archduke Franz-Ferdinand	an Archduke of Austria-Este, Austro-Hungarian and Royal Prince of Hungary and of Bohemia, and from 1889 until his death, heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne
Aristocracy	the highest class in certain societies, especially those holding hereditary titles or offices
Aryans	Indo-European migrants who settled in India after 1500 BCE, their union with indigenous Dravidians formed the basis of Hinduism
Asceticism	lifestyle characterized by the abstinence of various aspects of life and worldly pleasures
Assembly Line	a series of workers and machines in a factory by which a succession of identical items is progressively assembled.
Association of Southeast Asian Nations	ASEAN-- Regional organization established in 1967 by Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and Philippines, designed to promote economic progress and political stability

Assyrians	Southwest Asian people who built an empire that reached its height during the eighth and seventh centuries b.c.e.; it was known for a powerful army and a well-structured state.
Astrolabe	Navigational instrument for determining latitude.
Atomic Bomb	a bomb that derives its destructive power from the rapid release of nuclear energy by fission of heavy atomic nuclei, causing damage through heat, blast, and radioactivity.
Augustus (Octavian)	The title of the first Roman Emperor Octavian and all subsequent emperors of the Roman Empire meaning “divine” or “exalted one”
Austronesians	People who as early as 2000 b.c.e. began to explore and settle islands of the Pacific Ocean basin.
Axum	African kingdom centered in Ethiopia that became an early and lasting center of Coptic Christianity
Aztec Empire	Central American empire constructed by the Mexica and expanded greatly during the fifteenth century during the reigns of Itzcoatl and Motecuzoma I.
Balfour Declaration	British declaration from 1917 that supported the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
Bantu	African peoples who originally lived in the area of present-day Nigeria; around 2000 b.c.e. they began a centuries-long migration that took them to most of sub-Saharan Africa; the Bantu were very influential, especially linguistically.
Balkans	Region of Southeast Europe frequently conquered that unifies at times to get independence
Bantu Languages	a grouping of more than 500 languages of central and southern Africa, as Kikuyu, Swahili, Tswana, and Zulu, all related within a sub-branch of the Benue-Congo branch of the Niger-Kordofanian family spread through a series of migrations throughout Africa
Bedouins	Nomadic Arabic tribespeople
Berlin Conference	also known as the Congo Conference" or West Africa Conference, regulated European colonization and trade in Africa during the New Imperialism period, and coincided with Germany's sudden emergence as an imperial power.
Bhagavad Gita	“Song of the Lord,” an Indian short poetic work drawn from the lengthy <i>Mahabharata</i> that was finished around 400 c.e. and that expressed basic Hindu concepts such as karma and dharma.
Black Hand	Pre–World War I secret Serbian society; one of its members, Gavrilo Princip, assassinated Austrian archduke Francis Ferdinand and provided the spark for the outbreak of the Great War.
Blitzkrieg	German style of rapid attack through the use of armor and air power that was used in Poland, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France in 1939–1940.
Bolsheviks	a member of the majority faction of the Russian Social Democratic Party, which was renamed the Communist Party after seizing power in the October Revolution of 1917.
Bourgeoisie	Middle class in modern industrial society.
Boxer Rebellion	Anti-Foreign/Christian Rebellion Nationalist movement against foreign Imperialism. Split support of Chinese gov't ; Declared war against “The Great Powers”—Europe, Japan, and US; Western troops invade ~20,000 and defeat imperial army; Mass destruction and atrocities upon defeat; Once again leads to increase in foreign involvement
British India	Territory controlled by the British in South Asia following mutiny c. 1850; Ruled directly by viceroy

Bronze Age	from 4,000 BCE, when bronze tools came into existence, to 1,500 BCE, when iron tools replaced them
Bubonic Plague	reaches Italy in 1347 spreading quickly to cities despite attempts to quarantine; typically killed 60 to 70 percent of its human victims
Buddha	The “enlightened one,” the term applied to Siddhartha Gautama after his discoveries that would form the foundation of Buddhism.
Buddhism	Religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama “Buddha” in Northern India that spreads to East Asia and follows the belief that life is suffering and have to follow the correct path to reach enlightenment; Religion, based on Four Noble Truths, associated with Siddhartha Gautama (563–483 b.c.e.), or the Buddha; its adherents desired to eliminate all distracting passion and reach nirvana.
Bureaucracies	use of government officials to run the government by moving power away from a single leader, though still under the centralized authority of the state
Byzantine Empire	Long-lasting empire centered at Constantinople; it grew out of the end of the Roman empire, carried the legacy of Roman greatness, and was the only classical society to survive into the early modern age; it reached its early peak during the reign of Justinian (483–565).
Byzantium, Constantinople, Istanbul	City on the Bosphorus connecting Europe to Asia-- frequently used as controlling point for governments and renamed throughout history; Byzantium (Roman), Constantinople (Roman & Byzantine), Istanbul (Ottoman & current)
Caesaropapism	Concept relating to the mixing of political and religious authority, as with the Roman emperors, that was central to the church-versus-state controversy in medieval Europe.
Cahokia	Large structure in modern Illinois that was constructed by the mound-building peoples; it was the third largest structure in the Americas before the arrival of the Europeans.
Caliph/Caliphate	head of state of the Islamic empires; means “successor” or “deputy” in Arabic; Caliphate becomes term for Islamic Empire with a religious leader
Canals (Significance)	man-made channels that either share river basins without rapids because of lock systems, or across areas without river access
Cannons	very difficult to move, extremely inaccurate, and took a long time to reload and fire. As a result they were fairly ineffective for land warfare, aside from sieges. They did prove, however, to be more effective at sea
Capitalism	An economic system with origins in early modern Europe in which private parties make their goods and services available on a free market
Caravel	a small, fast Spanish or Portuguese sailing ship of the 15th–17th centuries.
Carthage	Northern African kingdom, main rival to early Roman expansion, that was defeated by Rome in the Punic Wars.
Cash Crops	a crop produced for its commercial value rather than for use by the grower; examples are tobacco, cotton, sugar and other crops often found in the new plantation economies of the Americas
Caste System	custom of the Hindu faith that creates groups of society based on karma and reincarnation from the past life
Çatal Hüyük	Important Neolithic settlement in Anatolia (7250–6150b.c.e.).
Catherine the Great	empress of Russia who greatly increased the territory of the empire (1729-1796)
Catholic Reformation	period of Catholic revival beginning with the Council of Trent and ending at the close of the Thirty Years' War, which is sometimes considered a response to the Protestant Reformation. Sixteenth-century Catholic attempt to

	cure internal ills and confront Protestantism; it was inspired by the reforms of the Council of Trent and the actions of the Jesuits.
Caudillos	Latin American term for nineteenth-century local military leaders.
Central Powers	World War I term for the alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman empire.
Charlemagne	King and Emperor of the Franks (Carolingian Rulers) crowned by the pope on 25 December 800
Chinampas	Agricultural gardens used by Mexica (Aztecs) in which fertile muck from lake bottoms was dredged and built up into small plots.
Chinese Civil War	fought between forces loyal to the government of the Republic of China led by the Kuomintang (KMT) and forces of the Communist Party of China (CPC).
Chinggis (Genghis) Khan	born with the name Temujin; gains power in tribe after his father's death; becomes powerful in the Mongol society and gains title of Genghis Khan (Great Khan) in 1206; moves to conquer Northern China, the Turkish people of central Asia, Persia and by 1227 controlled a vast empire
Chivalry	Medieval knightly system with its religious, moral and social code; code of conduct associated with the knights actions for in battle, courtly love, honor and courtesy
Chola	Southern Indian Hindu kingdom (850–1267), a tightly centralized state that dominated sea trade.
Christianity in Asia	Missionaries move to Asia converting populations early in history of Christianity; however, with the interest of the Portuguese in Japan the conversion increases forcing governments to limit foreigners
Christopher Columbus	Italian navigator who discovered the New World in the service of Spain while looking for a route to China (1451-1506)
Circumnavigation	to sail around the world--completed by Magellan's crew following his death
City-State	Urban areas that controlled surrounding agricultural regions and that were often loosely connected in a broader political structure with other city-states.
Civil Service Examination	Set of exams found in Ancient China in order to join the bureaucracy and help run the government
Civil Service	the permanent professional branches of a government's administration (bureaucracy that runs the government and is not subject to leader approval or election), excluding military and judicial branches and elected politicians.
Climate Change	a significant and lasting change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years.
Cold War	a significant and lasting change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years.
Collectivization	policy adopted by the Soviet government, pursued most intensively between 1929 and 1933, to transform traditional agriculture in the Soviet Union and to reduce the economic power of the kulaks (prosperous peasants)
Colonialism	the policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically.—common in early exploration and creation of empires, but less common with New Imperialism as often done with indirect rule—ex. French in Algeria
Colonization	the act of colonizing; the establishment of colonies; "the British colonization of America"--movement of your people to a new area that is under your governance and control

Columbian Exchange	a widespread exchange of animals, plants, culture, human populations, communicable disease, technology and ideas between the American and Afro-Eurasian hemispheres following the voyage to the Americas by Christopher Columbus in 1492
Commercial	a widespread exchange of animals, plants, culture, human populations, communicable disease, technology and ideas between the American and Afro-Eurasian hemispheres following the voyage to the Americas by Christopher Columbus in 1492
Commonwealth	an international association consisting of the UK together with states that were previously part of the British Empire, and dependencies. The British monarch is the symbolic head of the Commonwealth.
Communism	an international association consisting of the UK together with states that were previously part of the British Empire, and dependencies. The British monarch is the symbolic head of the Commonwealth.
Communist Manifesto	a socialist manifesto written by Marx and Engels (1842) describing the history of the working-class movement according to their views
Confucianism	Philosophy, based on the teachings of the Chinese philosopher Kong Fuzi (551–479 b.c.e.), or Confucius, that emphasizes order, the role of the gentleman, obligation to society, and reciprocity.
Congress of Vienna	Gathering of European diplomats in Vienna, Austria, from October 1814 to June 1815. The representatives of the “great powers” that defeated Napoleon—Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia—dominated the proceedings, which aimed to restore the prerevolutionary political and social order.
Conquistadors	Spanish adventurers such as Cortés and Pizarro who conquered Central and South America in the sixteenth century.
Constantine	Emperor of Ancient Roman Empire who moved the capital of the empire to Byzantium and converted to Christianity
Constantinople	Former city of Byzantium; created as capital of Eastern Roman empire under Constantine as a new Rome
Constitutionalism	Movement in England in the seventeenth century that placed power in Parliament's hands as part of a constitutional monarchy and that increasingly limited the power of the monarch; the movement was highlighted by the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution
Consumerism	the protection or promotion of the interests of consumers.
Containment	Concept associated with the United States and specifically with the Truman Doctrine during the cold war that revolved around the notion that the United States would contain the spread of communism.
Corporation	A concept that reached mature form in 1860s in England and France; it involved private business owned by thousands of individual and institutional investors who financed the business through the purchase of stocks.
Cotton (Significance)	a soft white fibrous substance that surrounds the seeds of a tropical and subtropical plant and is used as textile fiber and thread for sewing.
Counter Reformation	was the period of Catholic revival beginning with the Council of Trent and ending at the close of the Thirty Years' War, which is sometimes considered a response to the Protestant Reformation.
Covenant	an agreement that brings about a relationship of commitment between God and his people. The Jewish faith is based on the biblical covenants made with Abraham, Moses, and David
Creole (Criollos)	a descendant of Spanish or other European settlers in the Caribbean or Central or South America.
Crusades (1095-1291)	Series of wars and pilgrimages with the goals of retaking the Holy Land for Christians; originally called in 1095 by Pope Urban II after a request from the Emperor of Byzantine and the Patriarch of the Eastern Orthodox church

Cuban Missile Crisis	confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in 1962 over the presence of missile sites in Cuba; one of the “hottest” periods of the cold war
Cult of Saints	Missionaries sought to explain Christianity in terms understandable to natives; Natives relate Saints of Christianity to their gods with similar beliefs; in L. America—Virgin Mary gains importance
Cultural Revolution	A movement in China, beginning in the mid-1960s and led by Mao Zedong, to restore the vitality of communism in China
Cuneiform	denoting or relating to the wedge-shaped characters used in the ancient writing systems of Mesopotamia, Persia, and Ugarit, surviving mainly impressed on clay tablets
Daimyo	Powerful territorial lords in early modern Japan.
Dao	Key element in Chinese philosophy that means the “way of nature” or the “way of the cosmos.”
Daoism/Taoism	Chinese philosophy with origins in the Zhou dynasty; it is associated with legendary philosopher Laozi, and it called for a policy of noncompetition.
Dar al-Islam	term used by Muslim scholars to describe the areas of the world where Muslims were a majority and who were freely able to practice their religion and the government promises their protection; The “house of Islam,” a term for the Islamic world.
Decentralization	the process of redistributing or dispersing functions, powers, people or things away from a central location or authority.
Declaration of Independence	the document recording the proclamation of the second Continental Congress (4 July 1776) asserting the independence of the Colonies from Great Britain; major beliefs emphasize the enlightenment especially beliefs of John Locke “Life, Liberty, Property”; Drafted by Thomas Jefferson in 1776; the document expressed the ideas of John Locke and the Enlightenment, represented the idealism of the American rebels, and influenced other revolutions.
Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen	Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen written proclaiming the equality of all men, sovereignty of the people, and individual rights to liberty, property, and security (France); Document from the French Revolution (1789) that was influenced by the American Declaration of Independence and in turn influenced other revolutionary movements.
Decolonization	Process by which former colonies achieved their independence, as with the newly emerging African nations in the 1950s and 1960s.
Democracy	system of government in which individuals take part in decisions by the state
Demographic Transitions	refers to the transition from high birth and death rates to lower birth and death rates as a country or region develops from a pre-industrial to an industrialized economic system
Détente	A reduction in cold war tension between the United States and the Soviet Union from 1969 to 1975.
Devshirme	Ottoman requirement that the Christians in the Balkans provide young boys to be slaves of the sultan.
Dharma	Hindu concept of obedience to religious and moral laws and order; also, the basic doctrine of Buddhism.
Dhows	generic name for traditional sailing vessels with lateen sails in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean; most believe that originate in China in the early Classical period but could also be of Arab or Indian origins; used to carry heavy trade goods
Diaspora	People who have settled far from their original homeland but who still share some measure of ethnic identity

Diffusion	Spread of an idea or aspect of culture to an area previously not exposed
Diocletian	Roman Emperor; very anti-Christian; divided empire into East and West with 2 emperors in each section
Diplomacy	the profession, activity, or skill of managing international relations, typically by a country's representatives abroad.
Direct Rule	Direct Control—foreign officials brought in to rule, no self rule, goal is assimilation of culture, government institutions are based on European styles, colonies and settler colonies common as well as missionary work—ex. French
Divine Right	The doctrine that kings and queens have a God-given right to rule and that rebellion against them is a sin. This belief was common through the seventeenth century and was urged by such kings as Louis xiv of France.
Domesticated Animal	Any of various animals that have been tamed and made fit for a human environment (horses, pigs, cattle, dogs)
Dutch East India Trading Company	The United East Indian Company (Dutch: Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie; VOC), referred to by the British as the Dutch East India Company, was originally established as a chartered company in 1602, when the Dutch government granted it a 21-year monopoly on Dutch spice trade.
Eastern Orthodox Christianity	Religion in Eastern Europe—centered at Constantinople then to Moscow; services in vernacular language, Emperor has authority over Patriarch, Patriarch and Bishops work as group to rule, priests can marry (Bishops and higher ups cannot), divorce allowed in some situations, icons are banned
Eastern Orthodoxy	Variation of Christianity founded in Eastern Europe under the Byzantine empire that moves power from Rome to Constantinople and results in various different practices
Egyptian Mythology	the collection of myths from ancient Egypt, which describe the actions of the Egyptian gods as a means of understanding the world. The beliefs that these myths express are an important part of ancient Egyptian religion.
Elizabeth I of England	queen of England (1558–1603); daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. She established the Church of England (1559) and put an end to Catholic plots, notably by executing Mary Queen of Scots (1587) and defeating the Spanish Armada (1588).
Empire	Major political unit in which the metropolis or single sovereign authority, exercises control over territory of great extent or a number of territories or peoples through formal annexation or various forms of informal domination
Empress Wu Zhao	Empress of China during the Tang Dynasty; daughter of scholar official becomes concubine and gains influence; becomes wife of emperor and claims the imperial title for herself
Enclosure Movement	The enclosure movement was this: wealthy farmers bought land from small farmers, then benefited from economies of scale in farming huge tracts of land. The enclosure movement led to improved crop production, such as the rotation of crops.
Encomienda System	a grant by the Spanish Crown to a colonist in America conferring the right to demand tribute and forced labor from the Indian inhabitants of an area. System that gave the Spanish settlers ( <i>encomenderos</i> ) the right to compel the indigenous peoples of the Americas to work in the mines or fields.
English Bill of Rights	
Enlightenment	a European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing reason and individualism rather than tradition. It was heavily influenced by 17th-century philosophers such as Descartes, Locke, and Newton, and its prominent exponents include Kant, Goethe, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Adam Smith. Eighteenth-century philosophical movement that began in France; its emphasis was on the preeminence of reason rather than faith or tradition; it spread concepts from the Scientific Revolution.



Equal Field System	System of division of land in China under the assumption that the government owned all land and could divide the land amongst its people with the idea that everyone deserves land;
Etruscans	Northern Italian society that initially dominated the Romans; the Etruscans helped convey Greek concepts to the expanding Romans.
Eurasian Silk Roads	Series of trade routes from the Eastern Mediterranean to the Chinese Dynasties that carry goods and products from one end to the other
European Community (EC)	Organization of European states established in 1957; it was originally called the European Economic Community and was renamed the EC in 1967; it promoted economic growth and integration as the basis for a politically united Europe.
European Union (EU)	Established by the Maastricht Treaty in 1993, a supranational organization for even greater European economic and political integration.
Factory System	Rising demands led to creation of buildings that house all aspects of production where workers perform specialized tasks under one roof
Fascism	An authoritarian and nationalistic right-wing system of government and social organization; Grew after WWI—disillusionment with uninspired political leadership and ineffective government, extensive economic turmoil and social discontent, fear of socialism, lack of territorial growth; Focuses on nationalism, repression of socialists, strong leadership under the control of a one-party state
Features of Civilization	Social Structure, Stable Food Supply, Religion, Government, Writing, Culture, Economy
Ferdinand Magellan	Portuguese navigator in the service of Spain; he commanded an expedition that was the first to circumnavigate the world (1480-1521)
Fertile Crescent	(also known as the cradle of civilization) is a crescent-shaped region containing the comparatively moist and fertile land of otherwise arid and semi-arid Western Asia, the Nile Valley and Nile Delta.
Feudalism (Japan v. Europe)	System of political structure in Europe based around decentralization following the fall of the Roman Empire; Mutual obligations between lords and vassals with giving of fiefs (parcels of land) and receiving of loyalty and military assistance
Fiefs	Land granted by the lord in return for loyalty
Filial Piety	Reverence from the son to mother and father and often used to show loyalty to the emperor as the ruler or “father” of the nation
Five Pillars of Islam	Make up Muslim life, prayer, concern for the needy, self purification and the pilgrimage. They are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shahadah: declaring there is no god except God, and Muhammad is God's Messenger</li> <li>2. Salat: ritual prayer five times a day</li> <li>3. Sawm: fasting and self-control during the blessed month of Ramadan</li> <li>4. Zakat: giving 2.5% of one's savings to the poor and needy</li> <li>5. Hajj: pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a lifetime if he/she is able to do</li> </ol>
Five Year Plans	The First Five-Year Plan, or 1st Five-Year Plan, of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was a list of economic goals, created by General Secretary Joseph Stalin and based off his policy of Socialism in One Country. It was implemented between 1928 and 1932. Called for increased collectivization destroying the kulak class of local nobility, and led to the loss of crops and livestock as peasants would rather kill/destroy their property than hand it over to the state
Foot Binding	custom of applying tightly bound bandages to the feet of young girls in China in order to stop growth; practiced initially in the upper classes of society to reinforce the patriarchal system, allowing further control by men as

	women were limited in movement
Foragers / Hunter-Gatherers	human means of obtaining subsistence before sedentary agriculture; band social organization
Fossil Fuels	a natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.
Four Noble Truths	The foundation of Buddhist thought: (1) life is pain, (2) pain is caused by desire, (3) elimination of desire will bring an end to pain, (4) living a life based on the Noble Eightfold Path will eliminate desire.
Fourteen Points	a statement given on the 8th of January, 1918 by United States President Woodrow Wilson declaring that World War I was being fought for a moral cause and calling for postwar peace in Europe. Europeans generally welcomed Wilson's intervention, but his main Allied colleagues (Georges Clemenceau of France, David Lloyd George of Great Britain, and Vittorio Emanuele Orlando of Italy) were skeptical of the applicability of Wilsonian idealism.
Francisco Franco	Fascist leader of Spain during the Spanish Civil War creating an alliance with Germany and Italy against Communist forces but not getting involved in WWII
Francisco Pizarro	Spanish conquistador who conquered the Incas in what is now Peru and founded the city of Lima (1475-1541)
Franks	Germanic Peoples conquer and settle in Roman Gaul; Convert to Christianity; Carolingian Dynasty under Charlemagne—conquer land and organize society
French Revolution	Overthrow of the Ancien Regime and King/Queen by the French population; leads into movement for complete overhaul of society and rejection of tradition—as seen best in the Reign of Terror; Napoleon's rise to power reverts many of the decisions of the revolution, though still moves forward with some of the original ideas under an empire, Conflicts leads to defeat by foreign powers putting Monarchy back in place and once again limiting the power of France in the continent
Fur Trade	mainly in French North America and Russia; create commercial economy based on capturing of animals and selling furs; luxury goods in Europe and Asia; builds economy not based on farming; leads to some conflict with natives but also participation in trade by natives in some regions
Gender Division of Labor	A customary gender division of labor is one in which women and men are directed towards certain tasks and/or explicitly prohibited from performing others.
Genocide	the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular ethnic group or nation.
Germanic Invasions	Movements of Germanic tribes of peoples--Huns, Vandals, Goths--into Roman Empire along the northern frontier
Ghazis	(often as an honorific title) a Muslim fighter against non-Muslims; often used to describe the military forces of the Ottoman Turk Janissary armies
Gilgamesh	Legendary king of the Mesopotamian city-state of Uruk (ca. 3000 b.c.e.), subject of the <i>Epic of Gilgamesh</i> , world's oldest complete epic literary masterpiece.
Glasnost	Russian term meaning "openness" introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev in 1985 to describe the process of opening Soviet society to dissidents and public criticism.
Globalization	Russian term meaning "openness" introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev in 1985 to describe the process of opening Soviet society to dissidents and public criticism.
Glorious Revolution	English Revolution: the revolution against James II; there was little armed resistance to William and Mary in England although battles were fought in Scotland and Ireland (1688-1689)

Golden Horde	Mongol “Khanate” in Russia; Overrun Russia in 1237 and mounted expeditions to the rest of Europe, they maintained a large army; relied on local princes to rule over territory with paying tribute to the Mongols
Good Neighbor Policy	the foreign policy of the administration of United States President Franklin Roosevelt toward the countries of Latin America. The policy's main principle was that of non-intervention and non-interference in the domestic affairs of Latin America.
Gothic	noting or pertaining to a style of architecture characterized by the use of the pointed arch and the ribbed vault, by the use of fine woodwork and stonework, by a progressive lightening of structure, and by the use of such features as flying buttresses, ornamental gables, crockets, and foils.
Grand Canal	Canal built in China under the Sui Dynasty to connect trade north and south; leads to great expansion of trade and products from the north and south especially grain and cultural exchanges from North to South
Great Leap Forward	An economic and social campaign by the Communist Party of China (CPC) from 1958 to 1961. The campaign was led by Mao Zedong and aimed to rapidly transform the country from an agrarian economy into a communist society through rapid industrialization and collectivization. The campaign caused the Great Chinese Famine.
Great Wall of China	Military structure created over centuries in the North of China to protect against nomadic military tribes of peoples
Greco-Persian Wars	Series of battles and conflicts between the Greek City-States and the Persian Empire
Greco-Roman Mythology	belief in gods and goddess with focus on natural spirits and the behaviors of individuals
Greek Philosophy	New beliefs created during the time of Athenian Golden Age--understanding of the world around and political nature of individuals
Guilds	groups that regulated production and sale of goods within their regions or crafts--control of urban economy, create standards of quality, set prices, balance supply and demand, limit and regulate membership, provide social support
Gunpowder	created by Daoist alchemists in Tang Dynasty; volatile and used initially as flamethrowers and primitive bombs; moves along Silk Road with conquest by the Mongols to the Middle East and eventually to Europe
Guomindang	Chinese nationalist party founded by Sun Yatsen (1866–1925) and later led by Jiang Jieshi; it has been centered in Taiwan since the end of the Chinese civil war.
Gupta	Indian dynasty (320–550 c.e.) that briefly reunited India after the collapse of the earlier Mauryan dynasty.
Gutenberg’s Printing Press	a machine for printing text or pictures from type or plates; technology formerly found in England
Hacienda	(in Spanish-speaking regions) a large estate or plantation with a dwelling house; Large Latin American estates.
Haitian Revolution	First slave revolt in history successful in overthrowing government, and first independent nation in Latin America, Sought independence and equality of all men overthrowing the traditional upper classes
Hajj	Arabic term for the pilgrimage to Mecca that is supposed to be done by Muslims once in their lifetime
Hammurabi’s Code	a Babylonian legal code of the 18th century b.c. or earlier, instituted by Hammurabi and dealing with criminal and civil matters
Hanseatic League	also known as the “Hansa”; well developed trade network in northern Europe along the Baltic and North Seas; Association of trading cities from Novgorod to London; connected with trading cities in Central Europe which were further connected to the markets of the Mediterranean; dominated trade in furs, grains, timber, fish and

	pitch;
Harappan	Early brilliant Indian society centered in Harappa and Mohenjo-daro.
Hawai'i	Gained influence in Hawaii as part of the trade networks of the Pacific ocean, eventually create harbor and trading post for coal in the pacific, military base added when annexed into the US after fight for independence
Hebrews	Semitic-speaking nomadic tribe influential for monotheistic belief in Yahweh.
Hebrew Monotheism	Origins of the early Jewish religion with the state of Israel and the Israelites
Hegemony	leadership or dominance of one group over others--seen in imperialism and exploration with colonization
Heian Japan	Japanese period (794–1185), a brilliant cultural era notable for the world's first novel, Murasaki Shikibu's <i>The Tale of Genji</i> .
Heliocentric Theory	the theory that the sun is the center of the solar system, with the planets (including the earth) orbiting around it (Copernican Theory)
Hellenistic Culture	New culture created under Alexander the Great that combines the backgrounds of Greece, Egypt, Persia, and Indian culture
Henry VIII	
Heresy	
Hernán Cortés	Spanish conquistador who defeated the Aztecs and conquered Mexico (1485-1547)
Hierarchical Society	In a hierarchical society, certain social positions and statuses have more prestige and importance than others.
Hierarchies	Creation of social classes in society based on a system of wealth or status--often little movement between the groups
Hieroglyphics	Egyptian form of formal writing used that combined logographic and alphabetic elements.
Hijra (Hijrah)	Muhammad's migration from Mecca to Medina in 622, which is the beginning point of the Islamic calendar and is considered to mark the beginning of the Islamic faith.
Hinduism	Main religion of India, a combination of Dravidian and Aryan concepts; Hinduism's goal is to reach spiritual purity and union with the great world spirit; its important concepts include dharma, karma, and samsara.
Hiroshima	In 1945 it became the first city ever to be struck by an atomic bomb, dropped by the U.S. in the last days of World War II.
HIV/AIDs	AIDS is a chronic, potentially life-threatening condition caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). By damaging your immune system, HIV interferes with your body's ability to fight the organisms that cause disease.
Holocaust	German attempt in World War II to exterminate the Jews of Europe.
Home Front	Term made popular in World War I and World War II for the civilian "front" that was symbolic of the greater demands of total war.
Home Rule	the government of a colony, dependent country, or region by its own citizens.
Homer	Fabled author of the Greek epics the Iliad and The Odyssey
Huguenots	a French Protestant of the 16th–17th centuries. Largely Calvinist, the Huguenots suffered severe persecution at the hands of the Catholic majority, and many thousands emigrated from France.

Human Sacrifices	the act of killing one or more human beings, usually as an offering to a deity, as part of a ritual.
Humanism	a Renaissance cultural movement that turned away from medieval scholasticism and revived interest in ancient Greek and Roman thought.
Hundred Years War (1337-1453)	Conflict between England and France over the rule of France due to the fact that the English kings were able to claim to be the heirs to the thrones; results in the loss by the English
Ibn Battuta	best known of the Muslim travelers; visited India, east coast of Africa, Mali and elsewhere throughout the world; was trying to gain knowledge and had great understanding of many diplomatic issues
Iconoclasm	Belief in the Eastern Orthodox church of the removal of “icons”; supporters of the movement begun in Byzantine Empire under Emperor Leo III to destroy religious icons because their veneration was considered sinful;
Ignatius of Loyola	A sixteenth-century Spanish priest of the Roman Catholic Church; the founder of the Jesuits.
Illegitimate	born of parents who are not married to each other; born out of wedlock—important to customs and laws of inheritance in post-classical cultures; not legitimate; not sanctioned by law or custom—wrong beliefs about topics
Ilkhanate	Mongol state that ruled Persia after abolition of the Abbasid empire in the thirteenth century.
Imperialism	a policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force; Term associated with the expansion of European powers and their conquest and colonization of African and Asian societies, mainly from the sixteenth through the nineteenth century.
Indentured Servitude	a form of debt bondage, established in the early years of the American colonies and elsewhere. It was most used as a way for poor teenagers in Britain and the German states to get free passage to the American colonies; Labor source for plantations; wealthy planters would pay the laboring poor to sell a portion of their working lives, usually seven years, in exchange for passage.
Inca Empire	Powerful South American empire that would reach its peak in the fifteenth century during the reigns of Pachacuti Inca and Topa Inca.
Indian Independence	The term Indian Independence Movement encompasses a wide range of areas like political organizations, philosophies, revolutionaries and movements which had the common aim of ending the company rule (East India Company), and then British imperial authority, in parts of South Asia. The independence movement saw various national and regional campaigns, agitations and efforts, some nonviolent and others not so. Characterized by the main motivations and actions of Gandhi and the non-violence movement
Indian National Congress	From its foundation on 28 December 1885 until the time of independence of India on 15 August 1947, the Indian National Congress was the largest and most prominent Indian public organization, and central and defining influence of the Indian Independence Movement.
Indian Ocean Sea Lanes	Trade routes through the Indian Ocean; often done by Indian or Middle Eastern Merchants and conducted in multiple parts as individuals do not have the sailing capacity to go the entire length
Indian Ocean Trade	The world's largest sea-based system of communication and trade before 1500ce
Indirect Rule	Local officials ruled, limited self-rule, Goal: to develop future leaders, Government institutions are based on European styles but may have local rules.—ex. British
Indo Europeans	Tribal groups from southern Russia who, over a period of millennia, embarked on a series of migrations from India through western Europe; their greatest legacy was the broad distribution of Indo-European languages throughout Eurasia.

Indulgences	"a way to reduce the amount of punishment one has to undergo for sins". It may reduce either the penance required after a sin has been forgiven or the temporal punishment after death, in the state or process of purification called Purgatory.
Industrialization	refers to a process that transformed agrarian and handicraft-centered economies into economies distinguished by industry and machine manufacturing.
Inquisition	an ecclesiastical tribunal established by Pope Gregory IX circa 1232 for the suppression of heresy. It was active chiefly in northern Italy and southern France, becoming notorious for the use of torture. In 1542 the papal Inquisition was re-established to combat Protestantism, eventually becoming an organ of papal government.
Investiture	One aspect of the medieval European church-versus-state controversy, the granting of church officials by a lay leader; Lay-Investiture as a practice includes the appointment of bishops by the kings; Goes into the issues of the whether the Emperor or the Pope has higher power; in an attempt to get rid of the policy Pope Gregory VII ordered an end to lay-investiture; when the emperor of Germany Henry IV challenges the pope, Henry is excommunicated
Intifada	Palestinian mass movement against Israeli rule in the Gaza Strip and other occupied territories.
Iron Age (Hittites)	Time period following the Bronze age marked by increased Iron production known to take place with the Hittites in Anatolia as early as approximately 1200 BCE
Iron Technology	following the Stone Age and the Bronze Age, marked by the use of implements and weapons made of iron spreading technology of war, farming, and construction
Iroquois	Eastern American Indian confederation made up of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca tribes.
Irrigation Systems	Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the land or soil. It is used to assist in the growing of agricultural crops, maintenance of landscapes, and revegetation of disturbed soils in dry areas and during periods of inadequate rainfall
Islam	Monotheistic religion announced by the prophet Muhammad (570–632); influenced by Judaism and Christianity, Muhammad was considered the final prophet because the earlier religions had not seen the entire picture; the Quran is the holy book of Islam.
Israeli-Palestinian Conflict	ongoing struggle between Israelis and Palestinians that began in the mid 20th century; The Israeli–Palestinian conflict has formed the core part of the wider Arab–Israeli conflict. Despite the long going peace process and the general reconciliation of Israel with Egypt and Jordan, Israelis and Palestinians have failed to reach a final peace agreement
Jainism	Indian religion associated with the teacher Vardhamana Mahavira (ca. 540–468 b.c.e.) in which every physical object possessed a soul; Jains believe in complete nonviolence to all living beings.
Janissary	a member of the Turkish infantry forming the Sultan's guard between the 14th and 19th centuries.
Jesuit Order	Jesuit, member of the Society of Jesus (S.J.), a Roman Catholic order of religious men founded by St. Ignatius of Loyola, noted for its educational, missionary, and charitable works, once regarded by many as the principal agent of the Counter-Reformation, and later a leading force in modernizing the church
Jesus of Nazareth	prophet and “son of God” of the Christian Church; killed under Roman law and pressure of the local Jewish leaders
Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)	a Chinese Nationalist political and military leader who served as the leader of the Republic of China between 1928 and 1975. Main leader of the nationalist movement during the Chinese Revolution
John Calvin	Swiss theologian (born in France) whose tenets (predestination and the irresistibility of grace and justification

	by faith) defined Presbyterianism (1509-1564)
John Locke	Discover the natural laws of politics; attacked divine right theories that were a foundation for absolute monarchy; advocated constitutional government with the idea that power goes to the people
Joint-Stock Companies	Early forerunner of the modern corporation; individuals who invested in a trading or exploring venture could make huge profits while limiting their risk.
Joseph Stalin	Russian leader who succeeded Lenin as head of the Communist Party and created a totalitarian state by purging all opposition
Julius Caesar	Consul and general of Rome; gains popular following in Rome and in the military; becomes one of Senate and eventually one of three consuls in the Roman military
Junk Ships	ancient Chinese sailing vessel still used today; used for extensive ocean voyages; sailed throughout Indian Ocean
Justinian	Emperor of Byzantine Empire in the 5th century--sometimes described as last "Roman" emperor; wife was Theodora; created the Justinian Code of Roman civil law--codify the laws and used as example for future societies
Justinian's Code	Civil law code of the Byzantine Empire; process to codify the laws and used as example for future societies showing actions of daily life and greater control over trade and civil law
Ka'aba	Most sacred site of Islam and place faced while praying in Islam; once in lifetime supposed to visit the Ka'aba on pilgrimage of the hajj; originally was holy spot holding idols of the clans; Main shrine in Mecca, goal of Muslims embarking on the hajj.
Kamikaze	A Japanese term meaning "divine wind" that is related to the storms that destroyed Mongol invasion fleets; the term is symbolic of Japanese isolation and was later taken by suicide pilots in World War II.
Karl Marx/Marxism	founder of modern communism; wrote the Communist Manifesto with Engels in 1848; wrote Das Kapital in 1867 (1818-1883)
Karma	Hindu concept that the sum of good and bad in a person's life will determine his or her status in the next life.
King Leopold II/Belgian Congo	King of the Belgians, and is chiefly remembered for the founding and exploitation of the Congo Free State
King Louis XVI	King of France prior to the revolution; Executed by the Legislative Assembly; Not well liked by populace—King: not strong leader
Kinship Groups	a family, clan, or other group based on kinship
Lao Tzu	Founder of Taoism who wrote the Tao Te Ching
Lateen Sails	triangular sail set on a long yard mounted on the mast; commonly used on the Dhow; spreads from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean
Latin American Revolutions	Peninsulares rule throughout Latin America; Creoles seek independence from Spain to remove Peninsulares from power but to retain power with the Creole elite; Simon Bolivar seeks to create a "United States of South America" but is unable to unite forces in different countries
League of Nations	Forerunner of the United Nations, the dream of American president Woodrow Wilson, although its potential was severely limited by the refusal of the United States to join.
Lebensraum	German term meaning "living space"; the term is associated with Hitler and his goal of carving out territory in

	the east for an expanding Germany.
Legalism	Philosophy created in Ancient China that focuses on the strict obedience of individuals especially to the legal system and government officials
Liberalism	Political belief that views Change as normal and welcome as agent of progress, and conservatives as avoiding to deal with injustices
Literacy	Ability to read and write; significant in this time as many people are limited and therefore language, knowledge and learning are limited; especially seen in the Middle Ages “Dark Ages” of Europe where learning is not emphasized amongst many groups
Little Ice Age	about 1000-1300 CE, process of global climate change causing temperatures to decline significantly and abruptly throughout the world; agriculture reduced with lower temperatures, shorter growing seasons, leading to famine and starvation in the cities; agriculture reduction in the north leads to movement of Vikings from Scandinavia where they begin to raid cities
Louis XIV	Louis XIV (5 September 1638 – 1 September 1715), known as Louis the Great (Louis le Grand) or the Sun King (le Roi-Soleil), was a monarch of the House of Bourbon who ruled as King of France from 1643 until his death in 1715. Mainly known for expanding the power of the crown and the rebuilding of Versailles
Magna Carta	On June 15, 1215, King John agreed to sign a Magna Carta (Great Charter). The 63 clause document guaranteed certain political rights such as no taxation without representation and trial by jury. The nobles wanted to protect their feudal rights and also limit the powers of the king.
Malaria	a mosquito-borne infectious disease of humans and other animals caused by parasitic protozoans. Commonly, the disease is transmitted by a bite from an infected mosquito, which introduces the organisms from its saliva into a person's circulatory system. In the blood, the parasites travel to the liver to mature and reproduce
Mali	West African kingdom founded in the thirteenth century by Sundiata; it reached its peak during the reign of Mansa Musa.
Manchus	Manchurians who conquered China, putting an end to the Ming dynasty and founding the Qing dynasty (1644–1911).
Mandate of Heaven	An ancient Chinese belief and philosophical idea that gods' (天; Tian) granted emperors the right to rule based on their ability to govern well and fairly
Mandates	System that developed in the wake of World War I when the former colonies ended up mandates under European control, a thinly veiled attempt at continuing imperialism.
Manifest Destiny	the 19th-century doctrine or belief that the expansion of the US throughout the American continents was both justified and inevitable.; Justifies the movement of the US as “imperialist” taking over the rest of the continental nation and of the pushing of the native American population further west or onto reservations
Manor	Large estates of the nobles during the European middle ages, home for the majority of the peasants.
Mansa Musa	King of Mali; observed Islamic tradition by completing hajj to Mecca traveling with thousands and spreading gold
Mao Zedong	also transcribed as Mao Tse-tung, and commonly referred to as Chairman Mao, was a Chinese Communist revolutionary and the founding father of the People's Republic of China, which he governed
Marco Polo	best of the long-distance traveler of Mongol times; amongst the first European merchants to visit China; travelled to his courts
Marshall Plan	U.S. plan, officially called the European Recovery Program, that offered financial and other economic aid to all



	European states that had suffered from World War II, including Soviet bloc states.
Martin Luther	German theologian who led the Reformation; believed that salvation is granted on the basis of faith rather than deeds (1483-1546)
Matrilineal	Referring to a social system in which descent and inheritance are traced through the mother
Matteo Ricci	Matteo Ricci, S.J. was an Italian Jesuit priest, and one of the founding figures of the Jesuit China Mission, as it existed in the 17th–18th centuries. His current title is Servant of God.
Mauryan Empire	Indian dynasty (321–185 b.c.e.) founded by Chandragupta Maurya and reaching its peak under Ashoka.
Maximilien Robespierre	Leader of the Jacobins in the Legisl. Assembly and the Reign of Terror; killed by guillotine marking end of the Reign of Terror
May Fourth Movement	Chinese movement that began 4 May 1919 with a desire to eliminate imperialist influences and promote national unity.
Maya	Brilliant Central American society (300–1100) known for math, astronomy, and a sophisticated written language.
Mayan Calendar	a system of calendars used in pre-Columbian Mesoamerica, and in many modern communities in the Guatemalan highlands, Veracruz, Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mexico that was very accurate in representing the information
Mechanization	the condition of having a highly technical implementation; refers to the use of machines to conduct aspects of industrial labor in factories as opposed to human power
Mehmed the Conqueror	Mehmed II or Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror was Sultan of the Ottoman Empire twice, first for a short time from 1444 to September 1446, and later from February 1451 to 1481; known for conquering Constantinople and changing name to Istanbul
Meiji Japan	also known as the Meiji era, is a Japanese era which extended from September 1868 through July 1912. This period represents the first half of the Empire of Japan during which Japanese society moved from being an isolated feudal society to its modern form.
Meiji Restoration	Restoration of imperial rule under Emperor Meiji in 1868 by a coalition led by Fukuzawa Yukichi and Ito Hirobumi; the restoration enacted western reforms to strengthen Japan.
Mercantilism	Economic theory based on national growth of wealth through trade/colonies with maximizing production and gaining resources
Meritocracy	government or the holding of power by people selected on the basis of their ability.
Mesopotamia	Term meaning “between the rivers,” in this case the Tigris and Euphrates; Sumer and Akkad are two of the earliest societies.
Mestizo	Latin American term for children of Spanish and native parentage.
Metallurgy	the branch of science and technology concerned with the properties of metals and their production and purification.
Middle Ages/Medieval	the period of European history from the fall of the Roman Empire in the West (5th century) to the fall of Constantinople (1453), or, more narrowly, from circa 1100 to 1453.
Middle Class	the social group between the upper and working classes, including professional and business workers and their

	families.
Middle Passage	the sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the West Indies.
Migration	movement from one part of something to another
Mikhail Gorbachev	Soviet statesman whose foreign policy brought an end to the Cold War and whose domestic policy introduced major reforms (born in 1931)
Ming Dynasty	A major dynasty that ruled China from the mid-fourteenth to the mid-seventeenth century. It was marked by a great expansion of Chinese commerce into East Africa, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia. Chinese dynasty (1368–1644) founded by Hongwu and known for its cultural brilliance.
Miscegenation	the interbreeding of people considered to be of different racial types.
Missionaries	a person sent on a religious mission, especially one sent to promote Christianity in a foreign country
Mohandas Gandhi	a Hindu leader and social reformer leading to the removal of the British for India , also known as Mahatma
Monarchy	a form of government with a monarch at the head with the monarch and royal family of a country.
Monastic Life	Asceticism as a form of religious life; usually conducted in a community under a common rule and characterized by celibacy and poverty and obedience
Monasticism	See monastic life
Monopoly	the exclusive possession or control of the supply or trade in a commodity or service.
Monotheism	the doctrine or belief that there is only one God.
Monroe Doctrine	American doctrine issued in 1823 during the presidency of James Monroe that warned Europeans to keep their hands off Latin America and that expressed growing American imperialistic views regarding Latin America.
Monsoon	Seasonal winds found in Indian Ocean that result in wet and dry seasons and also lead to movement over the oceans in varying directions at different times of the year
Monsoon Marketplace	Another name for the INdian Ocean trade routes
Montesquieu	French political philosopher who advocated the separation of executive and legislative and judicial powers (1689-1755)
Mosque	a Muslim place of worship.
Mughals	Islamic dynasty that ruled India from the sixteenth through the eighteenth century; the construction of the Taj Mahal is representative of their splendor; with the exception of the enlightened reign of Akbar, the increasing conflict between Hindus and Muslims was another of their legacies.
Muhammad	Prophet of Islam (570–632). Founder of Islam; merchant, political, religious and military leader; had visions of angel Gabriel and shared message of belief of Monotheism to population
Muhammad Ali Jinnah	a lawyer, politician, and the founder of Pakistan.
NAFTA	Regional accord established in 1993 between the United States, Canada, and Mexico; it formed world's second largest free-trade zone.
Napoleon Bonaparte	a gold twenty-franc French coin minted during the reign of Napoleon I.
Nationalism	an extreme form of this, especially marked by a feeling of superiority over other countries.

Nation-State	a sovereign state whose citizens or subjects are relatively homogeneous in factors such as language or common descent.
NATO	The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which was established by the United States in 1949 as a regional military alliance against Soviet expansionism.
Natural Resources	materials or substances such as minerals, forests, water, and fertile land that occur in nature and can be used for economic gain.
Nelson Mandela	a leading member of the African National Congress (ANC), which opposed South Africa's white minority government and its policy of racial separation, known as apartheid. The government outlawed the ANC in 1960.
Neo-Confucianism	Philosophy that attempted to merge certain basic elements of Confucian and Buddhist thought; most important of the early Neo-Confucianists was the Chinese thinker Zhu Xi (1130–1200).
Neolithic Age/Revolution	New Stone Age (10,000–4000 b.c.e.), which was marked by the discovery and mastery of agriculture.
New Deal	A group of government programs and policies established under President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s; the New Deal was designed to improve conditions for persons suffering in the Great Depression
Nirvana	Buddhist concept of a state of spiritual perfection and enlightenment in which distracting passions are eliminated.
Noble Eightfold Path	Final truth of the Buddhist Four Noble Truths that called for leading a life of balance and constant contemplation.
Nomad	a member of a people having no permanent abode, and who travel from place to place to find fresh pasture for their livestock.
Nomadic Society	A very migratory, mobile society that that migrated according to seasons to get a sufficient food supply (foragers)
Non-Governmental Organizations	a not-for-profit organization that is independent from states and international governmental organizations
Nuclear Arms Race	a competition for supremacy in nuclear warfare between the United States, the Soviet Union, and their respective allies during the Cold War.
Nuclear Power	electric or motive power generated by a nuclear reactor.
Oceania	<b>Term referring to the Pacific Ocean basin and its lands.</b>
Olmeecs	<b>Early Mesoamerican society (1200–100 b.c.e.) that centered on sites at San Lorenzo, La Venta, and Tres Zapotes and that influenced later Maya.</b>
Olympe de Gouges	a French playwright and political activist whose feminist and abolitionist writings reached a large audience. She began her career as a playwright in the early 1780s.
Opium Wars	a war between Great Britain and China that began in 1839 as a conflict over the opium trade and ended in 1842 with the Chinese cession of Hong Kong to the British, the opening of five Chinese ports to foreign merchants, and the grant of other commercial and diplomatic privileges in the Treaty of Nanking.
Ottoman Empire	Powerful Turkish empire that lasted from the conquest of Constantinople (Istanbul) in 1453 until 1918 and reached its peak during the reign of Süleyman the Magnificent (r. 1520–1566).
Pacific Front	the theatre of World War II that was fought in the Pacific and East Asia. It was fought over a vast area that

	included the Pacific Ocean and islands, the South West Pacific, South-East Asia, and in China (including the 1945 Soviet–Japanese conflict).
Paleolithic Era	Ending in 12,000 BCE; use of crude stone tools and hunting and gathering for subsistence
Pan-Africanism	the principle or advocacy of the political union of all the indigenous inhabitants of Africa.
Panama Canal	an artificial 48-mile (77 km) waterway in Panama that connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean. The canal cuts across the Isthmus of Panama and is a key conduit for international maritime trade.
Papacy	the office or authority of the pope in Roman Christianity
Paper Money	money in the form of banknotes.
Parliament	(in the UK) the highest legislature, consisting of the sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.
Parthians	Persian dynasty (247 b.c.e.–224 c.e.) that reached its peak under Mithradates I.
Partition of India	The Indian state of East Punjab was created in 1947, when the Partition of India split the former British province of Punjab between India and Pakistan. The mostly Muslim western part of the province became Pakistan's Punjab province; the mostly Sikh and Hindu eastern part became India's East Punjab state.
Pastoralism	The practice of herding animals over land possibly from place to place nomadically or staying on pasture land nearby a village or settlement
Pater familias	Roman term for the “father of the family,” a theoretical implication that gave the male head of the family almost unlimited authority.
Patriarch (as a Title)	Leader of the Greek Orthodox church, which in 1054 officially split with the Pope and the Roman Catholic church.
Patriarchal	Pertaining to a social system in which the father is the head of the family
Patricians	Upper class of Roman citizens that were allowed to take part in the Roman senate and act as government officials
Pax Romana	“Roman Peace,” a term that relates to the period of political stability, cultural brilliance, and economic prosperity beginning with unification under Augustus and lasting through the first two centuries c.e.
Peace of Westphalia	a series of treaties that ended the Thirty Years' War over succession within the Holy Roman Empire as well as the Eighty Years' War between Holland and Spain for Dutch independence.
Peninsulares	In the colonial caste system of Spanish America and Spanish Philippines, a peninsular (Spanish pronunciation: [peninsuˈlar], pl. peninsulares) was a Spanish-born Spaniard residing in the New World or the Spanish East Indies.
People of the Book	In Islam the belief that Christians and Jews are connected through Abraham and the written texts-- special privileges are given to these groups that are not allowed for other non-Muslims
Perestroika	“Restructuring,” a Russian term associated with Gorbachev's effort to reorganize the Soviet state.
Persepolis	City in the Persian Empire that gains great amount of wealth and centralized control of wealth and power in the hands in the state
Persian Satraps	Regional government officials of the Persian empire--create a system of provincial rulers and bureaucracy within a centralized government

Peter the Great	A Russian czar of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries who tried to transform Russia from a backward nation into a progressive one by introducing customs and ideas from western European countries.
Pharaohs	Egyptian kings considered to be gods on earth.
Philosophe	The philosophes (French for "philosophers") were the intellectuals of the 18th-century Enlightenment. Few were primarily philosophers; rather, philosophes were public intellectuals who applied reason to the study of many areas of learning, including philosophy, history, science, politics, economics, and social issues.
Pilgrimage	Religious journey in any number of religions to holy sites
Piracy	the practice of attacking and robbing ships at sea.
Plantation Economy	an economy based on agricultural mass production, usually of a few commodity crops grown on large farms called plantations. Plantation economies rely on the export of cash crops as a source of income.
Plebeians	Lower class of Roman citizens that were allowed to take part in Roman government as Tribunes
Polis	Greek word for city-state representing the main type of government and social structure based around the local state and creates few unifying features between different regions of Greece
Pollution	the presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance or thing that has harmful or poisonous effects.
Polytheism	the belief in or worship of more than one god.
Porcelain	a white vitrified translucent ceramic; china.
Potosi Silver Mine	The city gave rise to a Spanish expression, still in use: vale un Potosí, ("to be worth a Potosí") meaning "to be of great value". The rich mountain, Cerro Rico, produced an estimated 60% of all silver mined in the world during the second half of the 16th century.
Pre-History	the period of time before written records
Primogeniture	the right of succession belonging to the firstborn child, especially the feudal rule by which the whole real estate of an intestate passed to the eldest son.
Prince Henry of Portugal	Prince Henry (Henrique) the Navigator (1394-1460) was a Portuguese royal prince, soldier, and patron of explorers. Henry sent many sailing expeditions down Africa's west coast, but did not go on them himself.
Protestant Reformation	the 16th-century religious, political, intellectual and cultural upheaval that splintered Catholic Europe, setting in place the structures and beliefs that would define the continent in the modern era.
Provincial Governments	Government system created with the gaining of conquered territories relying on the use of provincial governors and bureaucracies
Proxy War	a war instigated by a major power that does not itself become involved.
Pull Factors	what draws them to a new location.
Punic Wars	series of conflicts between Roman Republic and Carthage in North Africa as an attempt to gain control over the western Mediterranean Sea
Push Factors	a force which acts to drive people away from a place
Putting Out System	Method of getting around guild control by delivering unfinished materials to rural households for completion.

Qanat System	Underground canal developed by the centralized government of the Persian Empire to bring water to the fields
Qin Dynasty	Chinese dynasty (221–207 b.c.e.) that was founded by Qin Shihuangdi and was marked by the first unification of China and the early construction of defensive walls.
Qin Shi Hungdai	Founder of Qin Dynasty of China
Qing Dynasty	the last imperial dynasty of China (from 1644 to 1912) which was overthrown by revolutionaries; during the Qing dynasty China was ruled by the Manchu.
Queen Marie Antoinette	(Joséphine Jeanne Marie Antoinette) 1755–93, queen of France 1774–93: wife of Louis XVI; executed in the French Revolution (daughter of Maria Theresa; sister of Joseph II, Leopold II).
Quipu	Incan mnemonic aid comprised of different-colored strings and knots that served to record events in the absence of a written text.
Qur'an	Islamic holy book that is believed to contain the divine revelations of Allah as presented to Muhammad.
Reconquista	in medieval Spain and Portugal, a series of campaigns by Christian states to recapture territory from the Muslims (Moors), who had occupied most of the Iberian Peninsula in the early 8th century. Crusade, ending in 1492, to drive the Islamic forces out of Spain.
Record Keeping	the process of recording transactions and events in an accounting system
Reincarnation	belief that individual souls move to a new body in the next life
Realpolitik	the Prussian Otto von Bismarck's "politics of reality," the belief that only the willingness to use force would actually bring about change.
Renaissance	The humanistic revival of classical art, architecture, literature, and learning that originated in Italy in the 14th century and later spread throughout Europe.
Reparations	the making of amends for a wrong one has done, by paying money to or otherwise helping those who have been wronged.
Republic	a state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated ruler rather than a monarch.
Roman Catholic Christianity	The religious organization of Christianity mainly in Western Europe and spread elsewhere that divides from the Eastern Orthodox Church in the 11th century. Led by the Pope and a organization of religious leaders to create doctrine
Roman Empire	Roman empire based throughout the Mediterranean world that actively sought to conquer territory; creation of Caesar Augustus as initial leader using name as future title; Senate still present though power limited under the role of the emperor
Roman Republic	Early Roman society; based on the Senate as a republican government with the leadership of consuls or later the triumvirate; falls during civil war following the death of Julius Caesar and rise of Augustus as an emperor
Royal Road	Road series in Ancient Persia
Rudyard Kipling/The White Man's Burden	British novelist, short-story writer, and poet, born in India; full name Joseph Rudyard Kipling. He is known for his poems, such as "'If'" and "'Gunga Din,'" and for his children's tales, notably "The Jungle Book" (1894) and the "Just So Stories" (1902). Nobel Prize for Literature (1907)
Russian Revolution	A revolution in Russia in 1917–1918, also called the October Revolution, that overthrew the czar and brought the Bolsheviks, a Communist party led by Lenin, to power.

Safavid	Later Persian empire (1501–1722) that was founded by Shah Ismail and that became a center for Shiism; the empire reached its peak under Shah Abbas the Great and was centered on the capital of Isfahan.
Saljuqs	Turkish tribe that gained control over the Abbasid empire and fought with the Byzantine empire.
Salt-Gold Trade	Camel caravans from North Africa carried bars of salt as well as cloth, tobacco, and metal tools across the Sahara to trading centers like Djenne and Timbuktu on the Niger River. Some items for which the salt was traded include gold, ivory, slaves, skins, kola nuts, pepper, and sugar.
Samurai	a member of a powerful military caste in feudal Japan, especially a member of the class of military retainers of the daimyos.
Samurai Revolts	The Satsuma Rebellion (西南戦争 Seinan Sensō (Southwestern War) ?) was a revolt of disaffected samurai against the new imperial government, nine years into the Meiji Era.
Sanskrit	Uniting language of ancient India
Satrap	Persian administrators, usually members of the royal family, who governed a satrapy.
Satyagraha	"Truth and firmness," a term associated with Gandhi's policy of passive resistance.
Scholasticism	Medieval attempt of thinkers such as St. Thomas Aquinas to merge the beliefs of Christianity with the logical rigor of Greek philosophy.
Schism (Christianity in 1054, Islam in 650s)	a split or division between strongly opposed sections or parties, caused by differences in opinion or belief.
Scientific Method	a method of procedure that has characterized natural science since the 17th century, consisting in systematic observation, measurement, and experiment, and the formulation, testing, and modification of hypotheses.
Second Agricultural Revolution	The second agricultural revolution is generally said to have occurred along with the Industrial Revolution. It came about in part because of the Industrial Revolution and it helped allow the Industrial Revolution to happen. The second agricultural revolution was based on a greater use of technology.
Second Industrial Revolution	also known as the Technological Revolution, was a phase of rapid industrialization in the final third of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th; Though a number of its characteristic events can be traced to earlier innovations in manufacturing, such as the establishment of a machine tool industry, the development of methods for manufacturing interchangeable parts and the invention of the Bessemer Process, the Second Industrial Revolution is generally dated between 1870 and 1914 up to the start of World War I
Sedentary Society	inhabiting the same locality throughout life; not migratory or nomadic
Self-Determination	Belief popular in World War I and after that every people should have the right to determine their own political destiny; the belief was often cited but ignored by the Great Powers.
Self-Strengthening Movement	Chinese attempt (1860–1895) to blend Chinese cultural traditions with European industrial technology.
Semitic	A term that relates to the Semites, ancient nomadic herders who spoke Semitic languages; examples of Semites were the Akkadians, Hebrews, Aramaics, and Phoenicians, who often interacted with the more settled societies of Mesopotamia and Egypt.
Senate	A type of representative government in which individuals (usually from upper classes) are elected to represent the interests of the majority; originates in Ancient Roman Republic
Serfs v. Freeman	an agricultural laborer bound under the feudal system to work on his lord's estate who was tied to the land and unable to leave as opposed to freemen who were able to leave to find other work

Settler Colonies	form of colonial formation whereby foreign people move into a region. An imperial power oversees the immigration of these settlers who consent, often only temporarily, to government by that authority.
Shah Jahan	Mogul emperor of India during whose reign the finest monuments of Mogul architecture were built (including the Taj Mahal at Agra) (1592-1666)
Shamanism	Belief in shamans or religious specialists who possessed supernatural powers and who communicated with the gods and the spirits of nature.
Sharia	The Islamic holy law, drawn up by theologians from the Quran and accounts of Muhammad's life.
Shi'ah (Shi'ite, Shi'a)	one of the two main branches of Islam, followed especially in Iran, that rejects the first three Sunni caliphs and regards Ali, the fourth caliph, as Muhammad's first true successor. Islamic minority in opposition to the Sunni majority; their belief is that leadership should reside in the line descended from Ali.
Shinto	Indigenous Japanese religion that emphasizes purity, clan loyalty, and the divinity of the emperor.
Shogun	Japanese military leader who ruled in place of the emperor.
Siam	the former name (until 1939 and 1945–49) of Thailand that remained independent despite imperialism
Siddhartha Gautama "Buddha"	Indian <i>kshatriya</i> who achieved enlightenment and became known as the Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, who created the concept of the 8fold path and the Middle Way to find Enlightenment or Nirvana; rejects the caste system after living a life of pleasure and suffering to find own beliefs
Sikhs	Adherents of an Indian syncretic faith that contains elements of Hinduism and Islam.
Silk Road	an ancient network of trade routes that for centuries were central to cultural interaction through regions of the Asian continent connecting the East and West from China to the Mediterranean Sea.
Silver Mining	the resource extraction of silver by mining. ... As silver is a precious metal often used for coins, its mining has historically often been lucrative. As with other precious metals such as gold or platinum, newly discovered deposits of silver ore have sparked silver rushes of miners seeking their fortunes.
Simon Bolivar	Venezuelan statesman who led the revolt of South American colonies against Spanish rule; founded Bolivia in 1825 (1783-1830) El Libertador, Bolivar.
Slash and Burn Cultivation	An agricultural method in which farmers clear fields by cutting and burning trees, then use the ashes as fertilizers
Slavery	The state of being owned by another person; bondage
Smallpox	an acute contagious viral disease, with fever and pustules usually leaving permanent scars. It was effectively eradicated through vaccination by 1979.
Social Contract	an implicit agreement among the members of a society to cooperate for social benefits, for example by sacrificing some individual freedom for state protection. Theories of a social contract became popular in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries among theorists such as Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, as a means of explaining the origin of government and the obligations of subjects.
Social Darwinism	Nineteenth-century philosophy, championed by thinkers such as Herbert Spencer, that attempted to apply Darwinian "survival of the fittest" to the social and political realm; adherents saw the elimination of weaker nations as part of a natural process and used the philosophy to justify war.
Social Stratification	a system by which a society ranks categories of people in a hierarchy
Socialism	Political and economic theory of social organization based on the collective ownership of the means of



	production; its origins were in the early nineteenth century, and it differs from communism by a desire for slow or moderate change compared with the communist call for revolution.
Socrates, Plato, & Aristotle	Three philosophers of ancient Greece; Seek to discover the nature of people and politics to better understand the world around them
Son of Heaven	an imperial title originating from the ancient Han Chinese emperors and subsequently adopted by other East Asian monarchs that was founded on the theoretical principle of the cosmic Mandate of Heaven.
Song Dynasty	Chinese dynasty (960–1279) that was marked by an increasingly urbanized and cosmopolitan society.
Songhai	a member of a people living mainly in Niger and Mali; takes over territory in West Africa following the fall of Mali; heavily involved in Trans-Saharan Trade
Soviets	Russian elected councils that originated as strike committees during the 1905 St. Petersburg disorders; they represented a form of local self-government that went on to become the primary unit of government in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The term was also used during the cold war to designate the Soviet Union.
Spanish Inquisition	Institution organized in 1478 by Fernando and Isabel of Spain to detect heresy and the secret practice of Judaism or Islam.
Sparta v. Athens	Differences in city-states in Greece with Sparta as a militaristic and authoritarian society and Athens with an education and democratic state
Specialization of Labor	The division of labor is the specialization of cooperating individuals who perform specific tasks and roles
Srivijaya	Southeast Asian kingdom (670–1025), based on the island of Sumatra, that used a powerful navy to dominate trade.
Stateless Society	Term relating to societies such as those of sub-Saharan Africa after the Bantu migrations that featured decentralized rule through family and kinship groups instead of strongly centralized hierarchies.
Steam Engines	an engine that uses the expansion or rapid condensation of steam to generate power.
Stock Markets	the market in which shares of publicly held companies are issued and traded either through exchanges or over-the-counter markets. Also known as the equity market, the stock market is one of the most vital components of a free-market economy, as it provides companies with access to capital in exchange for giving investors a slice of ownership in the company.
Suffrage	the right to vote in political elections.
Sufi	Islamic mystics who placed more emphasis on emotion and devotion than on strict adherence to rules.
Süleyman the Magnificent	Ottoman Turkish ruler Süleyman the Magnificent (r. 1520–1566), who was the most powerful and wealthy ruler of the sixteenth century.
Sultanate of Delhi	refers to the various Muslim dynasties that ruled in India (1210–1526). It was founded after Muhammad of Ghor defeated Prithvi Raj and captured Delhi in 1192. ... Constantly faced with revolts by conquered territories and rival families, the Slave dynasty came to an end in 1290.
Sundiata	Founder of the Mali empire (r. 1230–1255), also the inspiration for the <i>Sundiata</i> , an African literary and mythological work.
Sunni	one of the two main branches of Islam, commonly described as orthodox, and differing from Shia in its understanding of the Sunna and in its acceptance of the first three caliphs. “Traditionalists,” the most popular branch of Islam; Sunnis believe in the legitimacy of the early caliphs, compared with the Shiite belief that only a descendant of Ali can lead.

Surplus Labor	An amount of something leftover when requirements have been met; an excess of production or supply over demand—often seen in labor when some are not required to work in order for society to function
Sui Dynasty	Chinese dynasty (589–618) that constructed the Grand Canal, reunified China, and allowed for the splendor of the Tang dynasty that followed.
Swahili	East African city-state society that dominated the coast from Mogadishu to Kilwa and was active in trade.
Syncretism	the amalgamation or attempted amalgamation of different religions, cultures, or schools of thought; most often seen with the spread of religious beliefs and the adaptations to different cultures and areas (ex. Islam in West Africa, Hinduism or Buddhism in SE Asia, Christianity in Ireland, Caribbean, or Latin America)
Táino	A Caribbean tribe who were the first indigenous peoples from the Americas to come into contact with Christopher Columbus.
Taiping Rebellions	Rebellion (1850–1864) in Qing China led by Hong Xiuquan, during which twenty to thirty million were killed; the rebellion was symbolic of the decline of China during the nineteenth century.
Taj Mahal	a white marble mausoleum built at Agra, India, by the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan (fl. 1628–58) for his favorite wife.
Telegraphs	a system for transmitting messages from a distance along a wire, especially one creating signals by making and breaking an electrical connection.
Tenochtitlan	Central American society (200b.c.e.–750 c.e.); its Pyramid of the Sun was the largest structure in Mesoamerica.
Terrace Farming	a type of farming that consists of different "steps" or terraces that were developed in various places around the world.
Tokugawa	Last shogunate in Japanese history (1600–1867); it was founded by Tokugawa Ieyasu who was notable for unifying Japan.
Toltec	Central American society (950–1150) that was centered on the city of Tula.
Terrorism	the use of violence and intimidation in the pursuit of political aims.
Textiles	a type of cloth or woven fabric.
The Great Purge	a campaign of political repression in the Soviet Union which occurred from 1936 to 1938.
The Self-Strengthening Movement	a period of institutional reforms initiated in China during the late Qing dynasty following a series of military defeats and concessions to foreign powers.
The White Australia Policy	describes Australia's previous approach to immigration which favoured applicants from certain countries. The first Act of Parliament passed after Federation was the Immigration Restriction Act (1901), better known as the "White Australia Policy".
Theocracy	A system of government in which priests rule in the name of God or a god
Theodora	Justinian's wife who helped him lead and create rules to conquer territory (Byzantine Empire)
Thirty Years' War	A war waged in the early seventeenth century that involved France, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, and numerous states of Germany. The causes of the war were rooted in national rivalries and in conflict between Roman Catholics and Protestants.
Three Estates	three divisions of European society in the Middle Ages: the nobles (first estate), the clergy (second estate), and

	the commoners (third estate).
Tiananmen Square Massacre	commonly known in Chinese as the June Fourth Incident, were student-led demonstrations in Beijing in 1989. More broadly, it refers to the popular national movement inspired by the Beijing protests during that period, sometimes referred to as the '89 Democracy Movement
Timbuktu	A town in northern Mali that gains influence under Mansa Musa with the Gold-Salt Trans-Saharan Trade
Tokugawa Ieyasu	the founder and first shogun of the Tokugawa shogunate, or military government, which maintained effective rule over Japan from 1600 until 1867.
Tokugawa Shogunate	the last feudal Japanese military government, which existed between 1603 and 1867.
Total War	a war that is unrestricted in terms of the weapons used, the territory or combatants involved, or the objectives pursued, especially one in which the laws of war are disregarded.
Totalitarianism	of or relating to a system of government that is centralized and dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state.
Totemism	belief in kinship with or a mystical relationship between a group or an individual and a totem
Toussaint L'Ouverture	Former slave and the best-known leader of the Haitian Revolution.
Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade	the biggest deportation in history and a determining factor in the world economy of the 18th century. Millions of Africans were torn from their homes, deported to the American continent and sold as slaves. Triangular Trade.
Trans-Saharan Trade	Trade routes across the Sahara Desert between Mediterranean Roman cities and the Sub-Saharan and West Saharan civilizations; often transporting gold and salt as major commodities
Treaty of Versailles	the peace treaties at the end of World War I. It ended the state of war between Germany and the Allied Powers.
Trench Warfare	a type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches facing each other.
Triangular Trade	Trade between Europe, Africa, and the Americas that featured finished products from Europe, slaves from Africa, and American products bound for Europe.
Tributary System	the network of trade and foreign relations between China and its tributaries (neighboring nations and conquered peoples) that helped to shape much of East Asian affairs
Triple Alliance	Pre-World War I alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.
Triple Entente	Pre-World War I alliance of England, France, and Russia.
Triumvirate	Series of leaders in the Roman Republic as military powers--still have senate but rule of 3 consuls rather than 2; 1st Triumvirate is unofficial division of power between generals as "proconsuls"; 2nd Triumvirate replace consuls as official government leaders
Truman Doctrine	U.S. policy instituted in 1947 by President Harry Truman in which the United States would follow an interventionist foreign policy to contain communism.
Tsar (Czar)	Old Russian term for king that is derived from the term <i>caesar</i> .
Tsarist Russia	refers to a form of autocracy (later absolute monarchy) specific to the Grand Duchy of Moscow, which later became Tsardom of Russia and the Russian Empire.
Umayyad	Arabic dynasty (661–750), with its capital at Damascus, that was marked by a tremendous period of expansion

	to Spain in the west and India in the east.
United Nations	Successor to the League of Nations, an association of sovereign nations that attempts to find solutions to global problems.
Urbanization	the social process whereby cities grow and societies become more urban.
Vasco da Gama	(c.1469–1524), Portuguese explorer. He led the first European expedition around the Cape of Good Hope in 1497, sighting and naming Natal on Christmas Day before crossing the Indian Ocean and arriving in Calicut (Kozhikode, in India) in 1498.
Vassals	a holder of land by feudal tenure on conditions of homage and allegiance.
Vedas	“Wisdom,” early collections of prayers and hymns that provide information about the Indo-European Aryans who migrated into India around 1500 b.c.e.; <i>Rig Veda</i> is the most important collection.
Vedic Religion	the ancient religion of the Aryan peoples who entered northwestern India from Persia circa 2000–1200 BC. It was the precursor of Hinduism, and its beliefs and practices are contained in the Vedas.
Vernacular	The language of the people; Martin Luther translated the Bible from the Latin of the Catholic church into the vernacular German.
Versailles	A large royal residence built in the seventeenth century by King Louis XIV of France in Versailles, near Paris. The palace, with its lavish gardens and fountains, is a spectacular example of French classical architecture. The Hall of Mirrors is particularly well known.
Vietnam War	a Cold War conflict pitting the U.S. and the remnants of the French colonial government in South Vietnam against the indigenous but communist Vietnamese independence movement, the Viet Minh, following the latter's expulsion of the French in 1954.
Vijayanagar	Southern Indian kingdom (1336–1565) that later fell to the Mughals.
Vikings	A group that raided the British Isles from their home at Vik in southern Norway.
Vladimir Lenin	The architect of Russia's 1917 Bolshevik revolution and the first leader of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. A prominent Marxist, Lenin was born in 1870 in Russia with the last name Ulianov.
Voltaire	French writer, playwright, and poet; pseudonym of François-Marie Arouet. He was a leading figure of the Enlightenment, and frequently came into conflict with the Establishment as a result of his radical views and satirical writings.
Vodou	Syncretic religion practiced by African slaves in Haiti.
Warsaw Pact	Warsaw Treaty Organization, a military alliance formed by Soviet bloc nations in 1955 in response to rearmament of West Germany and its inclusion in NATO.
Western Front	The zone of fighting in western Europe in the First World War, in which the German army engaged the armies to its west, i.e. France, the UK (and its dominions), and, from 1917, the US.
White Man's Burden	the task that white colonizers believed they had to impose their civilization on the black inhabitants of their colonies.
William Shakespeare	An English playwright and poet of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, generally considered the greatest writer in English.
William the Conqueror	Vassal to the king of France who goes to war conquering England and taking the throne for himself; leads to conflict later as the kings of England now have claim to the right to the French throne as well; includes French

	customs/language/etc. Into English nobility
Women's Rights	rights that promote a position of legal and social equality of women with men.
Woodrow Wilson	the 28th President of the United States, serving two terms from 1913-1919. As president of Princeton University and later as governor of New Jersey, Wilson was a leading Progressive, arguing for a stronger central government and fighting for anti-trust legislation and labor rights.
Xia Dynasty	Early Chinese dynasty (2200–1766 b.c.e.).
Xiongnu	Nomadic people of the north of China; invasion by the Xiongnu creates major issues for the Han Dynasty leading to conflict and the fall
Yahweh	God of the monotheistic religion of Judaism that influenced later Christianity and Islam.
Ying-Yang	two principles, one negative, dark, and feminine (yin) and one positive, bright, and masculine (yang) whose interaction influences the destinies of creatures and things.
Young Turk Movement	Nineteenth-century Turkish reformers who pushed for changes within the Ottoman empire, such as universal suffrage and freedom of religion.
Yuan	Chinese dynasty (1279–1368) that was founded by the Mongol ruler Khubilai Khan.
Zen Buddhism	Japanese version of Chinese Chan Buddhism, with an emphasis on intuition and sudden flashes of insight instead of textual study.
Zheng He	Admiral Zheng He, a Muslim from southern China who rose through the ranks to become an advisor to the Ming Emperor
Zhou Dynasty	Chinese dynasty (1122–256 b.c.e.) that was the foundation of Chinese thought formed during this period: Confucianism, Daoism, Zhou Classics.
Ziggurat	massive towers associated with Mesopotamian temple complexes
Zionism	a movement for (originally) the re-establishment and (now) the development and protection of a Jewish nation in what is now Israel. It was established as a political organization in 1897 under Theodor Herzl, and was later led by Chaim Weizmann.
Zoroastrianism	Persian religion based on the teaching of the sixth-century-b.c.e. 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.