

Global History Terminology List

Below you will find hundreds of vocabulary, terminologies, and other global history content. These terms were specially chosen by students as areas which presented difficulty for them on the Global History Regents Exam. Use this list to create study cards or as a reference guide when studying for the Global History Regents Exam.

19th Century: England Urbanization: In the 1800s, the results of industrialization in England led to urbanization. Many people weren't farming because factory jobs were better paying. With the greater wages, they were able to afford better clothing and coal to heat up their homes. Urbanization in England was the building of cities around the factories which were now the central part of life. The cities in England began to have a greater population and the number of cities that had more than 100,000 went from 22 to 47. Cities became overpopulated and it soon led to the production of a new middle class.

19th century Africa: Africa was in chaos. The technological gap between the Africans and Europeans living in Africa was widening, allowing Europeans to control the Africans. Slave trade was growing in East Africa and many white people had African slaves.

19th century European colonial control: Europe expanded around the globe. Most Latin American decedents were able to gain their independence while the European population in Africa was increasing.

20th century communist revolutions: During the 20th century, communism was spreading in Europe. The United States and a few other countries supported revolts by people against communism.

95 Theses: the theses written by Martin Luther that went against the sale of indulgences and other abuses of power by the Roman Catholic Church. He posted the theses on the door of a church on October 31, 1517. The theses contributed greatly to the start of the Protestant Reformation.

Absolutism: Absolutism is when a king and queen are the absolute rulers of their country; they have endless power and control all aspects of their country. In England, absolutism led to a civil war. The result of the civil war was the abandonment of absolutism and the Parliament in power. There was still a king; however, the king was limited in power by the law (constitutional monarchy). Absolutism was also practiced in France (King Louis XIV).

Absolute Monarchs: A type of government which is entirely ruled by one person, like a king or an emperor. These were kings and queens that believed that all power within their nation should be in their hands, and they ran it as such. They also believed it was their divine right to be in that position as an absolute monarch. They believed their role was given to them by a God, or they were a type of God, or they were God's representative or that God created the monarchy.

Achievements during the Golden Ages: The Golden Age was a time of stability, peace, harmony and prosperity. It was in both the West African Kingdoms and Islam. The ideas of the Golden Age used trade networks in the Mediterranean Sea area to spread and reach Europe.

Achievements of Medieval Europe: One achievement in Medieval Europe was the Magna Carta being signed. The Magna Carta was a bunch of written promises between the king and his subjects stating that the king would govern England and deal with its people according to the customs of feudal law. Another achievement was Gothic Cathedrals. They were built around Europe as beautiful architecture.

Achievements of the Tang and Song dynasties: The tang and song dynasties had great achievements such as literature, art, and architecture. They also helped china make many well known inventions during this time period.

Act of Supremacy: A piece of legislation that gave King Henry VIII of England Royal Supremacy, which basically meant that he was in charge of the Church of England. This act represents that the laws of England itself, legally, has more power over the laws of the church.

Adam Smith and his beliefs: The Industrial Revolution that began around 1750 brought about many social and economic changes. One person who wrote about new economic ideas that were emerging at that time was Adam Smith. Smith supported the economic policy of laissez faire and promoted these beliefs in the book The Wealth of Nations. The policy of laissez faire promoted that businesses should be allowed to operate without government interference. This policy is the basis to capitalism, which at that time was a new economic system.

Adolf Hitler - He was the leader of the Nazi Party. He is remembered for his leadership in World War II, fascism and most famously the Holocaust. He killed millions of Jews, while stealing the hearts of the German people.

Advancements in Technology: New and improved technology helped many European nations conquer much of the oceans and seas. Cartographers or map makers created more accurate maps. Sailors also learned how to use something called the astrolabe which helped them tell their latitude at sea. Europeans also designed larger and better ships they created a caravel which was basically the sails of the ship and helped the ship go through strong winds. Last but not least they added more weapons on their ships.

Africa and its land features: As the second largest continent in the world, Africa is full of many different land features. Though made up of rain forests and deserts, much of Africa is made up of savannas which are grassy plains. The savanna areas have fertile land which is good enough to support farming. As a result to many people living on these lands and over-working the farmlands, the savannas often suffered desertification. This was when the land became barren and desert like, no longer as fertile.

Africa (European imperialism)- Most of Africa was taken over by Europeans during European imperialism. In the 1400s Portuguese established trading links on the coasts of Africa and in 1600s the

Dutch also established the Cape Town. European nations established many trading links in Africa. By the 19th century most of Africa was under European control.

Africa Geography: In Africa the longest river is the Nile. The Savanna lands were also a vast set of land, which provided important resources for settlement.

African Nationalists, 20th century: People like Nelson Mandela changed and influenced Africa, not all in positive ways though. Others were Desmond Tutu, Kwame Nkrumah, Leopold Sengor, Jomo Kenyatta, and Julius Nyerere.

Africans economy after apartheid: Many of the black African people earned more than whites in some sectors of their economy. Although there was progress whites still did better in the majority of the economy even though blacks had a greater population.

Age of Absolutism- After reformation that had taken place in Europe during the 16th and 17th centuries, ideas of individual liberty had brought instability among the different countries. European leaders came to realize that the only thing to turn to for control was absolutism. Absolutism was a type of national monarchy in which the monarch possesses great power. Soon, this form of government turned into Enlightened Absolutism which shared the basic ideas of absolutism, but citizens had more rights. England, Prussia, Austria, and Russia were dominant countries in the Age of Absolutism.

Age of Discovery: A period in global history from the 15th century when many European nations learned about the globe. European nations wanted another way to Asia which was more direct so they decided to sail west in order to find a short cut to India but ended up landing on North America.

Age of Enlightenment: Began around the 18th century. Galileo made his own telescope. Many theories were brought up. Age of Exploration: Also known as the Age of Discovery was a period in history starting in the 15th century and continuing into the early 17th century, during which Europeans and their descendants thoroughly explored and mapped the world.

Age of Reason - This was a time period where man started to view himself differently. This was the beginning of where individual happiness began to be a priority. People started to do things that benefited themselves.

Agriculture: This is the practice of using the land to produce crops and raise livestock, other wise known to us as farming. The first agricultural revolution was the Neolithic Revolution in approximately 8,000-5,000 B.C.E.

Akbar the Great- In 1556, he became the ruler of the Padshah Empire at the age of thirteen. Akbar developed bureaucracy and a system of autonomy for the imperial provinces. He created a well-organized government for his empire.

Amritsar Massacre: In Punjab, India in spring of 1919 a group of Muslims and Hindus went to attack the British. They went to protest against the Rowlatt Act that was passed by the British. This act allowed the government to jail protestors without a trial as long as for two years. This group of 10,000 Hindus and

Muslims alarmed the British because the British government had banned public meetings. A British commander named General Reginald Dyer thought that these people were openly defying this law so he ordered his troops to fire at the crowd of 10,000 people. 400 Indians were killed at 1200 were wounded; overnight millions of Indians turned from loyal British subjects to angry revolutionaries.

Ancient Aryan Migration-The Aryans migrated from Iran to India, Greece, and Europe. They migrated to get away from the invading Indo-Europeans

Ancient Babylonia: Babylon was one of the early civilizations that formed in the Fertile Crescent. This ancient civilization is most associated with its most powerful ruler Hammurabi. He is best known for creating the world's oldest collection of laws. His laws established rules for property, trade, slavery, and fair treatment of women. His laws also provided standards of justice for all classes and established harsh punishments like "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

Ancient China achievements in science & technology: Four great inventions of ancient China are compass, gunpowder, papermaking and printing. From gunpowder Chinese developed cannons, rockets, fireworks and light-weight bombs.

Ancient Egypt: Country Northeast Africa on a Sinai Peninsula 96% of land is desert. Well known for hieroglyphic writing and its architecture. Believed in many different types of gods and goddesses.

Ancient Rome: The Roman Republic was founded in 509 B.C with a new form of government known as the republic where officials were chosen by the people. Rome was a city that was located near the center of the country Italy, which is a peninsula. Not only did its location give it access to the Mediterranean Sea, but it also made it easy for the Romans to move throughout various lands. As the Roman Empire grew through their conquering of Italy and other parts of the Asia Minor, so did their advances in law, math and science. Contributing much to the world one of their greatest achievements was a system of law called the Laws of the Twelve Tables. These laws established equality of all, including the right to be considered innocent until proven guilty. Some of the basic concepts of these laws are still used in the system of justice today.

Anglicanism: the traditions of the Anglican Church or the Church of England and is associated with Christianity. Many Anglicans were executed during the reign of Queen "Bloody" Mary I because they were considered heretics against the Roman Catholic Church.

Animism: This religion is the oldest belief system in the world. It is commonly practiced in Africa and America. Their tradition is to tell stories orally, instead of writing them. They believe in nature worship and believe everything has a spirit.

Annexation of Czechoslovakia- In September 1938 the German chancellor Adolf Hitler had already united Austria to Germany and wanted to bring the Sudeten Germans under his rule. The mountains surrounding Bohemia were populated by ethnic Germans but the boundary was drawn in favor of the Czechs for defensive purposes. The British and French premiers met Hitler in Munich and agreed to the change of boundary, and the Sudetenland was annexed to Germany.

Annex of Korea: The Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty was signed on August 22, 1910 by representatives of the Korean and Japanese Imperial Governments, and was announced to the public and became effective on August 29 beginning the period of Japanese rule in Korea. The treaty had eight parts.

Anthropologist: A person who studies humanity and its origin; an anthropologist examines, analyzes, and compares the physical, social, and cultural development and behavior of humans.

Anti-colonial (liberation) movements in post-WWII India and China: Sepoy rebellion in India and Boxer rebellion in China were attempts of nationalist movements to remove foreign influence (British in India and Eight-Nation-Alliance in China)

Apartheid: A racist government policy that divides its nation into two groups according to skin color, where the whites getting more of the goods land, and wealth and were like superior than the blacks and other races in South Africa. This was the practice of segregation (separating people into different groups based on their characteristics).

Appeasement: A policy where a nation gave into the demands of the aggressive nation to maintain peace and avoid violence.

Arab-Israeli conflict: Wars fought between Israel where Jews were and Palestine where Arabs were. After WWI Palestine was divided and Israel was created, Arabs were unhappy about this and wanted to drive the Jews out. Jews and Arabs were fighting for control of Palestine. Although there have been many attempts to fix this situation and create peace, this conflict still goes on today.

Archaeological Findings: In order for people to understand the beings of the early civilizations and what happened in history, people like Mary and Louis Leakey had to have existed. Mary and Louis Leakey are two archaeologists who are well known for finding evidence of the life of early humans. From their finding, these archaeologists came to the conclusion that the earliest humans developed in the Great Rift Valley.

Areas controlled by the Dutch in Latin America: During the 1630s, the Dutch had colonized a large portion of Brazil. However, the Dutch had lost a war with the Portuguese, causing them to return all Northern East Brazilian land to the Portuguese.

Areas controlled by the Portuguese in Latin America: the Portuguese had controlled almost all of Brazil but during the 1630s the Dutch had controlled the Northeast part of Brazil. The Portuguese had won a significant victory in the Second Battle of Guararapes in 1649, which cause the Dutch to return the Northern East part of Brazil to the Portuguese.

Art of the Hellenistic Golden Age: Sculptures were popular during this time; at first ideal figures and then later realistic ones. They were used to honor gods, memorialize heroes, and portray regular people.

Aryans: A tribe of indo-European speaking EARLY Persians and Indians in who settled in Eurasia. They invaded the ancient civilizations of Indus Valley and destroyed the culture present there.

Assignats: To pay for the financing of the French debt, the assembly took the very risky step of confiscating and selling the property of the Church. The assembly decided to issue assignats, government bonds that were backed by the sale of Church lands.

Aswan Dam: It was a dam built in Aswan, Egypt to harness the power of the flow of the Nile River. The construction of the first Aswan Dam began in 1899 and finished in 1902. However, the "Low Aswan Dam" proved to have too little space to store water, causing floods in certain areas. Thus, began the building of the second Aswan Dam in 1959, today known as the "High Dam" or the Aswan Dam.

Ataturk: Ataturk was founder of the modern Turkish Republic. He was an Ottoman and Turkish army officer, revolutionary statesman, a writer and the first president of Turkey. He led the Turkish national movement in the Turkish War of Independence. His military campaigns gained Turkey independence. Ataturk then made political, economic, and cultural reforms seeking to transform the old Ottoman Empire into a modern westernized and secular nation-state.

Augusto Pinochet – Augusto Pinochet ruled Chile using military dictatorship. All the other parties was banned and suppressed when Augusto took over Chile.

Aztec Empire: One of the most powerful Mesoamerican empire of the time if the 1500's. Tenochtitlan was the capital of this city. This empire collapsed due to landing of a Spanish explorer, Cortes. Cortes had use the power of disease (smallpox) to defeat the Aztec population.

Babylonian Empire: The Babylonia Empire's capital was at Babylon, which was located near the Euphrates River. During Hammurabi's rule of the Babylonian Empire, he created the Code of Hammurabi. The Code of Hammurabi was a list of 282 laws that everyone in the society had to follow. The laws commonly followed the principle, an eye for an eye.

Balfour Declaration: The Balfour Declaration is contained in a letter written by the British foreign secretary that was addressed to the head of the English Branch of a banking family and a Zionist leader. The declaration stated that Palestine would be a national home for Jews and that nothing would be done that may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communists. Britain found the terms of the Balfour Declaration to be unworkable because the two sides can't live together. Britain called for a partition of the country.

Bangladesh:: When the British set up the partition to the India, it separated the Muslim and the Hindus. The Muslim then will live in the Pakistan; there are west and East Pakistan and it separated by about 1000 miles of the Indian Territory. The West and the East were having different kind of culture, language, only their beliefs gather them up together. Then later the East Pakistan felt disregard by the west so then the civil war broke up. At last the East Pakistan won their independence and changed the name to Bangladesh.

Bantu Migration: A series of migrations over a millennium that was made by the speakers of the original proto-Bantu language in Africa. The first evidence of the migrations is that the languages that are spoke

in Africa below the equator are greatly similar. The exact routes of the migrations are still unclear but, the expansion is still one of the largest in human history.

Baron de Montesquieu: Montesquieu was a French thinker who believed that the powers of government should be separated into three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. The creation of checks and balances would prevent conflicts between the branches because each branch would keep the other two from gaining too much power.

Berlin Airlift: Berlin was split up and given to England, Soviet Union, The U.S., and France. The Soviets block off all roads to Berlin of Germany so no supplies was able but this lead to the idea of air plane to deliver supplies which made the soviets fail to keep the westerners out of soviet territory and plan to spread communism to Berlin.

Berlin Conference of 1884: During the age of imperialism, the countries that had more power and were more dominant, sought out to take over weaker countries socially, economically, and politically. Africa was one of the weaker countries that many European countries wanted mainly because its land is full of natural resources. Since so many countries were after Africa, the Berlin conference was held to decide how Africa would be divided amongst 14 European countries. In the end, it was agreed that any European country could take hold of a part of Africa as long as that country notified the other countries and kept that area under control. An important note about the Berlin Conference is that no African ruler was invited to this conference, and they had no control over what happened to their country.

Bicameral System: A legislative system in which the power of making the law is vested in two chambers, or houses, that must approve a bill before it becomes a law. It consists of the lower house and the upper house.

Black Death: A plague that spread throughout Europe and Asia in the 14th century. This disease killed a lot of people and started in central Asia.

Boer War: These were South African wars in the late 1800's and early 1900's, in which British fought against descendant on Dutch settlers (Boers) in Africa. British had created conflict with the Boers when the British immigration population hit new heights. Resentment was felt by the Dutch because the British was taking the gold from the Transversal and occupying the land. At the first of the Boer war The Dutch faired well, in till the British captured the capital of the Orange Free State in the Second Boer War. This eventually led to treaty signed by the defeated Boers after much harsh treatment form the British.

Bolshevik Propaganda: To be tricked into doing their bidding. One way would be to make the listener/receiver fight and destroy the enemies of the Bolsheviks, inside and out.

Bourgeoisie: A social class which was made of the middle or capitalist class people. This class owns most of the society's wealth and means of production. This word is a French word that Karl Marx came up with as part of his theory of Marxism.

Boxer Rebellion: The Boxer rebellion in China occurred between 1898 and 1901. The uprising of the rebellion took place when a group of peasants in northern china began to group together into a secret

society called the “boxers”, in order to destroy the Ch’ing dynasty and get rid of all foreign influences in china. The Boxer rebellion was also a response to constant trade of opium, political invasion, and economic manipulation. .

Boycott: Refusing to buy a product, engage a service or deal with a company or organization as a form of protest; an organized collective pressure on somebody aimed to change his behavior or activity. Boycott around Cuba during Cuban Missile Crisis.

Breakup of Austro-Hungary: There was continuing dissatisfaction toward the end of WWI between nationalities and they eventually split up to form places like Czechoslovakia and Galicia.

British East India Company: The British East India Company of Great Britain was given rights to trade in India because they were very interested in the spices, cotton, and silk that India had. They traded so many times that the British East India Company was indirectly economically controlling India. Without the trades that India was doing with the British East India Company, India’s economy would collapse because the British East India Company was helping their economy prosper. When the Muslim empire collapsed, the East India Company took over the country with their army of Indian soldiers (Sepoys) in 1834.

British imperialism in India: Britain needed more colonies to set its goals of industrialization. Thus it decided to take India. It set up the East India Company. India was rich with raw materials, helping Britain advance and make goods. They would produce tea, indigo, coffee and cotton. India, however, was not happy being under British rule. Under English rule, they were below them. They could not hold certain jobs and would sometimes go hungry, do to them being forced to grow cash crops. Yet, there were also some benefits, as Britain built roads, better farming methods, and ended certain religious acts that could be dangerous.

British’s rule in Ireland: British had dominated Ireland in 1603 after 60 years of warfare in the 1500s. The British established a system of Protestant English Rule to benefit Protestants. The Irish only broke away from British’s rule in the 20th century.

Bubonic Plague: This disease was also known as the Black Death. The bubonic plague struck Asia in the 1300s and then spread to Europe. The effects of this disease took away one-third of the population in Europe and two-thirds of the population in China. It didn’t matter how much wealth you had (rich or poor), death, which was depicted as the Grim Reaper, took anyone.

Buddhism: The founder of this religion was Buddha and it was developed in India. It’s practiced individually. The worshippers believe in the Four Noble Truths which relate to suffering and desire. One of their most important symbols is the wheel of life because it shows the endless cycle of reincarnation. Buddhists follow the teachings of the Eightfold Path.

Byzantine Empire: The Byzantine Empire (Eastern part of the Roman Empire) existed during the 500s when it was ruled under Emperor Justinian. A system of laws (Justinian Code) was created by him based on the Roman laws. Christians that were part of the Byzantine Empire called their church the Eastern

Orthodox so that it would be distinguished from the Catholic Church in Rome. The fall of the Byzantine Empire was because of the invasions from outsiders.

Byzantine Empire missionaries: Cyril and Methodius were two missionaries from the Byzantine Empire. They traveled into Eastern and Central Europe spreading Christianity. The bible could be taught to the Slavic people though because they had no written languages. So Cyril and Methodius created the Cyrillic alphabet.

Calvinism: Although this happened after the Reformation and Martin Luther it is similar to Martin Luther's ideas and was the next big reform after the Reformation. A man named John Calvin just like Martin Luther had the idea that salvation was gained only through faith alone. They also both shared the idea that the Bible was the only source of religious truth.

Capitalism: An economic system that runs on private ownership and the investment of money in businesses in order to make a profit. An early form of capitalism which originated in the Middle Ages is known as mercantilism. Mercantilism was the selling of goods for profit and then having the buyer sell the goods for a higher price.

Caste System in India: A system a ranked people, where the priest is the highest ranked, then followed by warriors and rulers, merchants and minor officials, workers, and lastly is the untouchables. This system was incorporated with the belief of reincarnation; you are born into your social class.

Causes of Global Warming: There are many factors that can lead to global warming. One of the leading factors is the burning of fossil fuels. Other factors can include methane from herbivorous animals like cows, sheep, and goats, deforestation (burning of forest(s)), and nitrogen fertilizers that are used to speed up plants' growth.

Causes of mass migrations of people: Wars, diseases, famine, and natural disasters are some of the factors.

Cavaliers: Also known as Royalists, is the name for the supporters of King Charles I and Charles II during the English Civil War. Parliamentarians and Royalists fought in a series of battles during the war.

Challenges faced by the Blacks after the Apartheid: The black makes up most of the population of South Africa. Blacks have nearly 50 percent rate of unemployment. Some blacks weren't able to live in proper housing and the disposing incomes were unequal where the whites are making a lot more then the blacks.

Characteristics of Civilizations: A form of culture characterized by cities, specialized workers, complex institutions, record keeping, and advanced technology

Characteristics of Monarchy in 16th and 17th centuries: In an absolute monarchy, the monarch has all the power and authority which leads him to be almost like a king. He appoints the ministers and judges and officials, makes laws, and handles the taxes.

Charlemagne: Charlemagne was Charles Martel's grandson, who became the most important ruler in medieval Europe. Charlemagne conquered and united lands in the central and Western Europe. For these achievements Charlemagne was crowned the first Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Leo III in 800. His empire also became known as the Holy Roman Empire.

China (after 1949): Mao Zedong was the leader during this time, China was communist. People's Republic of China (PRC) was set up and literacy increased, social classes were eliminated/equality, there was health care and women gained rights.

China under Mao Zedong: When Mao Zedong took over, he set out to improve China in all aspects. He set five year plans and the great leap forward to improve China's economy, inspired by Stalin's five year plans. Under the plans, more iron and coal were produced. People had to give up their land though in order to make this happen. There was much propaganda and censorship, as well. Mao Zedong had a little red book, in which he explained how people should act. It encouraged them to be good citizens and to treat each other as equals. There was a red guard to look for the people who were against communism.

China's Middle Kingdom: China was known as the middle kingdom because of the fact it could control how contact occurred with other cultures. In order to contact any other nation you would have to contact through china.

China's Song Dynasty: This Dynasty came after the end of the Tang Dynasty. In 960, a general reunited China and named himself Song Taizu, the 1st Song (Sung) emperor.

China's Tang Dynasty: This Dynasty arrived after the Sui Dynasty. It ruled for about 300 years (618-907). The 1st emperor of this dynasty was Tang Taizong and he ruled from 627 to 649.

Chinese Government: All power within the government of the Peoples Republic of China is divided among three different parties: the Communist Party of China, the Central Peoples Government (State Council), and the Peoples Liberation Army (PLA). Some positions of important power in the state structure and in the army are taken by members of the Communist Party of China which are groups of 4 to 9 people.

Chinese history in 1989 ("Lady with the Light", Tiananmen Square protests): In 1989 thousands of students occupied Tiananmen Square in Beijing for almost 2 months, erected a full size model of the Statue of Liberty and requested immediate democratic reforms U.S. style from their communist government. The demonstration was crudely suppressed with thousand killed by tanks and imprisoned.

Chinese legalism: In ancient china, after Confucius the new belief comes out, it was called the Legalism. The legalism is a belief that the government should use strong laws to create ad peaceful society, the legalists' belief that the ruler should award the people who do their jobs and on the opposite side the ruler should punish the disobedient hard.

Chinese Nationalist Revolution: The 1911 revolution started with the violent dethroning in the province of Szechwan. It was motivated by the Imperial Government and its plan to nationalize the railway.

Chinese philosophy: There are two main philosophies in China. One is Confucianism, in which people were each thought to have their own place. Education was an important part, thought to be the road to success. In order to have peace and harmony, people must be in their proper place, in the right relationship and be good. Taoism or Daoism was another philosophy system. The founder of Daoism, Laozi, stated that one must go with nature. There had to be a balance, a ying and yang in life.

Christianity: A belief system that developed from Judaism. It was founded by a Jew named Jesus in Palestine during A.D. 30. Jesus was killed by crucifixion and his followers spread his teachings after he died. Christianity became the official religion of the Roman Empire in A.D. 392. Christians believe in one god, Jesus is the son of god and messiah/ savior, the holy bible and ten commandments. Today Christianity is the most popular religion in the world and is dominant in North America, South America, Europe and Russia.

Christianity in Western Europe: For most of its history the church in Europe has been divided between the Latin-speaking west, whose center was Rome, and the Greek-speaking east, whose centre was Constantinople. Cultural differences and political rivalry created tensions between the two churches, leading to disagreement over doctrine and ecclesiology and ultimately to schism.

City-state: A city that with its surrounding territory forms an independent state.

Civic Humanism: It was an education designed to promote humanist leadership of political and cultural life. Civic Humanism was a body of ideas about politics which stresses the merits of a sturdy and independent way of life.

Civil disobedience: Civil disobedience is refusing to follow certain laws and demands of the government. It is acting back but in a non-violent way. Mohandas Gandhi used Civil Disobedience during India's independence movement.

Climate: The prevailing altitudes, standards, or environmental conditions of a person, place, or time. It could be a climate of economic insomnia.

Cold War: A verbal war between the U.S. and the Soviet Union because of the rapid spread of communism resulting in many actions from Roosevelt to stop the spread of communism and much propaganda on both sides. Under the radar, instead of fighting themselves, they influenced or paid lesser countries to do the fighting for them.

Collectives: This is a system in which a farming community shares ownership of land and farm machinery. This was one of many policies that Stalin created in his rule over the USSR.

Collective security: An agreement of two nations not to attack each other and defend each other when one of the countries is being attacked. This was a great for nations to keep peace amongst each other, and reduce conflict as well as any competition.

Collectivization: The agricultural part of The Five Years Plan, which in order for rapid industrial growth, more resources needed to be produce quickly. Though the plan only had half the desire effect, the production of many materials went up but, the population suffered a great period with little to no food.

Colonization of Africa in 19th century: Occurred during Second European colonization wave (19th century–20th century) known otherwise as New Imperialism, when main European countries colonized most of Africa and East Asia. In Africa especially colonization went through disregarding natural boundaries among tribes and nations.

Columbian Exchange: This is known as the exchange ideas and customs from the European ships to the American colonies. The European countries sailed to the Americas and not only did they introduce the American civilizations to new foods and animals, but they also graced them with diseases that they were not immune to. After traveling over sea for a long period of time in small ships and many people and animals, it was easy to contract sicknesses. The Europeans introduced the Americans to pigs, cattle, sheep, horses, yams, rice, barley and many other foods. The Americans introduced the Europeans to corn and potatoes which played a large role in increasing the European population.

Command Economy: An economic system where the government is in control of the economy. The central government decides how resources will be used, how much products will be produced and how the products will be distributed. Command economies exist in very few countries today such as Cuba, Libya, North Korea, Saudi Arabia and Myanmar.

Commercial Revolution: The new wealth from the Americas was coupled with a dramatic growth in overseas trade; these together stimulated a wave of new business and trade practices in Europe. These practices dramatically changed the economic atmosphere of Europe. Together they became known as the Commercial Revolution.

Communism: An economic system derived from Karl Marx where owners couldn't keep their profit of their means of production and had to give it to the government. There is no class system and everyone is equal in society.

Communist China: China under communist leaders such as Mao Zedong and Xiao Ping.

Communist Manifesto: This book was written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels during the time of the Industrial Revolution and expressed their idea of a radical form of socialism. Basically, the book explained how human societies are naturally divided into warring classes where the rich are against the poor. Those who were rich took advantage of the poor but soon enough the poor people would overthrow them and take control of all the means of production. This book broke down the process that would lead to the development of a communist society. In this society, the wealth and power would be equally shared.

Communist Russia: Russia when under communist leaders such as Stalin, Lenin, and Malenkov.

Complex Civilizations of the Neolithic Revolution: The civilizations of the Neolithic Revolution were mostly skilled farmers. These people domesticated many crops and animals to create food and materials.

Conditions that lead to the breakup of the Soviet Union: The Soviet Union broke up in 1991 due to dire economic situations. Ronald Reagan had tricked the Soviets during the Cold War to spend billions of dollars on military weapons.

Conflict between Israelis and Palestinians: The conflict between the 2 groups, Jewish and the Muslim, these 2 groups were fighting over the lands. Both group claim that the land were belong to them, because Jew driven out to Arab since A.D 135 and the Jews said the Jewish king ruled Jerusalem back into 3000 years ago. There are many attempts to satisfactory both side, but failed.

Confucianism: An (Chinese) ethical system founded by China's most influential scholar, Confucius. Confucius was born in 551 B.C. He believed that social order, harmony, and good government could be restored in China if society was organized around family relationships. Another aspect of Confucianism was that 'respect for parents and elders are important to a well-ordered society.' He also believed that 'education is important both to the welfare of the individual and to society'.

Congress of Vienna: A conference after the Napoleonic War, that sought to turn the clock back before Napoleon took control.

Conquest of Manchuria by the Japanese- was a military incursion in 1931. Manchuria was invaded by the Kwantung Army of the Empire of Japan; beginning on September 19, 1931, immediately followed the Mukden Incident.

Constantine I: Constantine I, also known as Constantine the Great, was the first Byzantine Emperor from 306 to 337. He is known for being the first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity.

Constitutional Monarchy: A form of government when a monarch (king or queen) acts as head of a state within the parameters of a constitution (creation); a form of national government where power is controlled by a higher source.

Council of 500: The lower house of the legislature of France during the Directory or the second half of the French Revolution. Napoleon Bonaparte led a group of grenadiers who drove out the council and finally made himself the official leader of France.

Council of Trent: The 16th century conference of the bishops of the Roman Catholic Church that met in Trent. The council accused many people of being Protestant heretics and specified rules on salvation, and the Bible.

Countries with high demand resources: As different countries around the world have different land features, they also have access to different natural resources. Through trade, a country that lacks one natural resource but has possession of another can get what it needs to provide for its population. Some of the high demand natural resources are oil, iron, steel, cotton, wool, linen, and coal. One of the most

important natural resources is oil. Some countries that get much of their revenue from oil sales include Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and Venezuela. Because of their abundance in oil, they have the opportunity to sell oil to other countries that don't have this natural resource.

Counter Reformation: Also known as the Catholic Reformation. It was introduced in order to promote the Catholic religion but also counter the Protestant Reformation which promoted their religion.

Crisis's that led to Absolutism: Because of continues religious and territorial battles, the 17th century for Europe was a hard century. This caused government to create larger armies and tax the people even more. This angered the people of nations and sometimes peasants revolted. Because of all the chaos monarchs tried to increase their power. They made bigger courts controlled religion and social gathering. The biggest absolute monarch of all was Luis XIV of France.

Crusades: Crusades led to war between Christians and Muslims, which lasted for 200 years. The Christians were fighting so that they would obtain the Holy Land from the Muslims. The church also hoped to unite the Roman Catholic Church (Western part of the Roman Empire) and Eastern Orthodox (Eastern part of the Roman Empire, Byzantine); however, they failed to do so. Even though the Crusades had failed, the result had political, economic, and cultural impacts.

The Crusades: Causes and Effects: The Crusades were a series of religious wars that were fought for over 200 years between Christians and Muslims. When the Seljuk Turks invaded the Byzantine Empire in the 1050s, the Christian Church wanted to drive them out so in result the created a movement to do so. Calling on the help of other Christian figures at that time, the Byzantine emperor was able to get much support including from Urban II who was the pope at that time. The pope had much influence over the Christian people, so his involvement in this movement was very helpful in gathering Christians who would fight. The fighting went on for many years and it was torn between both Muslim and Christian victories. In the end, the Christians never captured Palestine as they wanted in the beginning. As a result to these series of wars, there was always a feeling of hatred between the Muslims and the Christians. Regardless to this, some positive effects of the Crusades was the increase in the power of the pope. Trade increased as a result to cultural diffusion, and this all led to the sudden interest in traveling and exploring different cultures.

"Cultural Bridge" of Korea: A 'three-way' communication between Korea, China, and Japan, which was also known as the Korean Peninsula. Buddhism and Confucianism spread to Japan from China because of the Korean Peninsula. Korean art developed under the influence of both Chinese art and the teachings of Buddhism and Confucianism. It was then passed on to Japan.

Cultural Diffusion: The same idea that has been spreads from one culture to another. This happens through trade, intermarriage, and sometimes even warfare. When two different cultures interacted with each other for a long time, their cultures would most likely be shared.

Cultural Revolution: Also know as "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" but Cultural Revolution for short. It was a movement that followed Mao Zedong to removed capitalist idea in China and build up socialist ideas throughout China.

Culture of Pre-Columbian South America: The civilization and cultures of the Americas before the European arrived. The pre-Columbian made qualities in the urban settlements, agriculture and hierarchies.

Czar Nicholas 2: He was the last Emperor of Russia, Grand Prince of Finland, and titular King of Poland. His official title was Nicholas II, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russia and he is known as Saint Nicholas the Passion-Bearer by the Russian Orthodox Church

D-Day of 1944: On D-day, the allies attacked the Germans to release prisoners from concentration camps. They attacked from the ocean and air crafts. They forced Germany to fight on multiple fronts.

Defeat of the Spanish Armada: The Spanish Armada was a fleet of ships that was dispatched by King Phillip II of Spanish attempting to invade England. 130 ships and more than 30,000 men were set out. The Spanish Armada was defeated by England and their queen Elizabeth I in 1588. Only 67 of the original 130 ships, most which are in poor conditions.

Democracy: A system of governing in where the people have free rights and will unlike communism where the government runs everything in the country.

Deng Xiao Ping and Tiananmen Square: Made changes to Mao Zedong giving people rights to own private businesses farmer were allowed to make profits. People went around the world and learned about democracy and students then other people except for the government began to protest against China's government at Tiananmen Square about the lack of freedom and political rights and want their demands to be met.

Desertification: This is the process where land that is fertile turns in to a more desert like land which is very dry. This is mostly a result of human overuse of land through overgrazing and the cutting down of forests. Overgrazing is the use of animals like cow and sheep to remove grass. As this happens, the soil that is full of nutrients begins to lose them and then wind erosion occurs leaving the weak and unhealthy soil behind. Desertification is a major problem in Africa in the Sahel region which is just below the Sahara desert. Desertification is one cause of famine and should be controlled through better farming methods.

Destruction of the temple in Jerusalem: The temple was destroyed by Romans, more specifically by Caesar's men who went against his directions because they liked battles and hated Jews. The men set the temple on fire and allowed it to burn down.

Details of the Trans-Saharan Trade: It was a series of trade throughout hundreds of years 7th - 14th century. It was led by caravans, for the trade of gold. It followed throughout the Sahara dessert.

Détente: An easing in tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Development of the Neolithic Revolution: For thousands of years, people hunted and gathered to survive. People lived in small groups and the men hunted while the women gathered fruits and berries.

But by accident, someone must have dropped seeds and discovered that it grew plants. Since then, people have been planting and been living in more stable communities with larger groups of people.

Division between Sunnis and Shiites: After Muhammad's death in A.D. 632, his followers were left unsure on who should be their next leader. Eventually an argument over who should be their next leader arose. While Sunnis believed that their leader should be chosen, Shiites believed that the leader should come from the family or a descendant of Muhammad, this led to a separation of the two religious groups.

Divisions of Christianity in Western Europe: The division of Christianity in Western Europe occurred because of the rise of Protestantism. Since both religions were a bit different they were separated in western and eastern Christianity.

Domestication of Plants and Animals in The Neolithic Revolution: The first plants to be domesticated, or tamed, were wheat and barley. The first animals to be tamed were pigs, dogs, sheep, and goats. These domesticated animals were used to obtain extra protein, materials for clothing, and fertilizing the land.

Eastern Bloc: The Eastern Bloc refers to the former communist states of Eastern Europe in the 1900s, which mainly includes the Soviet Union and surrounding states in the Warsaw Pact. Until 1948, this bloc also included Yugoslavia until it broke with the Soviet Policy after the Tito-Stalin split.

East Timor, 21st century: Xanana Gusmao (The Independence Hero) runs and wins presidency. East Timor is declared Independent after Kofi Annan over his authority to the new president. This all happened between April 13-May 19 of 2002

Economist: A social scientist who studies the society and resources. He studies the land, natural material, and machinery to produce goods and services. They also collect data for the produced goods and services.

Edict of Worms: A decree made by the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V that banned all writings of Martin Luther. The edict labeled Martin Luther as heretic and enemy of the state. The edict was issued in the city of Worms in Germany on May 25, 1521.

Elizabeth I: Daughter of Henry VII and was queen of England and Ireland from 1558-1603 after her sister Mary I. She remade Protestantism as the state religion and led the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Embargo: Official (ordered by government) partial or complete prohibition of commerce and trade with a particular country, in order to isolate it.

Emigration: A migration from one place to another. For example, someone is moving from their home country, to another place.

Emigration of British: The British emigrated to the new world in the 1600's with the slogan "God, Glory, Gold". They emigrated because they wanted to spread their religion (Christianity), increase national pride, gain wealth, and trade more.

Emigration of Hutus and Tutsis: Hutus and Tutsis people emigrated slowly and basically became one culture. When Europeans ventured to Africa and intervened, they split up again.

Emigration of Romans: Anglo-Saxons and Vikings emigrated to Great Britain with the fall of the Roman Empire. They are the first people on record to emigrate to Great Britain.

Emperor Ataturk: Also known as Mustafa Kemal, he was a general who led a nationalist movement in Turkey. Turkey was the last country that the Ottoman Empire had control of after World War I, but soon they were overthrown by the Greeks. Wanting the country to be free from foreigners, Kemal led the movement that conquered the Greeks and the Ottoman sultan. After his victory, Mustafa became leader of Turkey and was given the name Ataturk (which means "father of the Turks") by the Turkey people. As ruler, Ataturk wanted to modernize and also westernize Turkey in order to strengthen the country. After modernization and westernization, Turkey became an industrialized country.

Emperor Justinian: Justinian was the emperor of the Byzantine Empire. Justinian sought to revive the empire's greatness and re-conquer the lost western half of the classical Roman Empire. He rewrote the Roman law, the Justinian Code, which became the basis of civil law in many modern states.

Emperor Meiji: As imperialism spread throughout Europe like a wild fire, it seemed that many of the Asian countries needed to modernize. Just as Britain took interest in Japan, America came to Japan in order to try to get the country to open its ports for trade. Till that time, Japan remained isolated and to itself just as China was so when the shogun accepted; it caused outrage in the country. As a result, the shogun stepped down and a young emperor named Mutsuhito (Emperor Meiji) came to power. During his reign, Emperor Meiji supported and promoted modernization, and reform. He believed that in order to get the Westerners out of Japan was to modernize. Meiji sent scholars to western nations to study abroad and the ideas and customs that they returned with helped Japan to modernize not only in knowledge but in technology also. From this, Japan became competitive with the west, and the doors of imperialism opened.

Empire: A large amount of land and property under the rule of a single person; one person governing a massive territory.

Encomienda System: a labor system that was made during the Spanish colonization of the Americas. The system made it legal for colonists to force Indian labor and take responsibility for the natives they owned.

Encounter: European competition for colonies in the Americas, Africa, East Asia, and Southeast Asia. (Imperialism at the beginning)

Encounter and Columbia exchange: This exchange occurred between America, Europe, and Africa. These three nations traded goods and supplies between each other but they also inherited each nation's diseases. This resulted in a population decrease for Africa because they traded slaves for these goods.

England's development of Government: The English Bill of rights, along with the Magna Carta and the petition of the right made England's political system. This meant the rulers were responsible to the people and had to fulfill their needs.

The Enlightenment: This social movement had spread through most of Europe during the 1700s. During this time, the amount of knowledge in people increased by a ridiculously high amount. People were having philosophical discussions and intellectual thoughts. Civilization was becoming intelligent in the Western world and new approaches were being taken to finding things out such as reasoning and problem-solving.

Enlightenment philosophers: This was a time when man began to discover the world. People discover the natural laws which governed the universe led to scientific, political and social advances. One of these people was Galileo he discovered things about science and the globe.

Environmental challenges in Mongolia: Would be there location in region which had many volcanoes and earthquakes. It also had very limited minerals and there population was in coastal plains.

Epic of Gilgamesh: Was a long poem that contained some of the richest accounts of Mesopotamian myths and legends. It is one of the earliest works of literature in the world. Gilgamesh, a legendary king the author offers a glimpse into the beliefs and concerns of the ancient Sumerians. The epic tells of Gilgamesh's unsuccessful quest for immortality, a theme that recurs in ancient literature.

Estates General: The Estates General was a legislative assembly in France during the Ancient Regime, pre-French Revolution. It was made up of three estates, the clergy were the first estate, the nobles were the second estate, and the bourgeoisie were the third estate. The third estate essentially became the National Assembly, in hopes of gaining a voice in government which they were never given in the Estates General.

Ethnic Cleansing: Ethnic cleansing is a term used to describe an act of persecuting members of an ethnic group by killing them or by removing them from an area. Prominent cases of ethnic cleansing include the Spanish Inquisition with the removal of all Jews and Muslims, the Holocaust the death of millions of Jews and other ethnicities, and the Balkan problem and the mass murder of Muslims.

Ethnic tensions in the Balkan Peninsula: The tensions are between the Serbs, the Croats, and the Muslims. Yugoslavia was always a created state held together over fifty years by the Soviet Union and the Communist leaders of Yugoslavia.

Ethnocentrism: When people look at the world from the perspective of their own culture and to believe that one's culture is the most important, and that all other cultures are measured in relation to yours.

Euphrates River: A river in southwest Asia that flows from Turkey through Syria, and Iraq, and flows into the Persian Gulf. The Euphrates River is 1700 miles long.

Europe's manufactured goods: Europe had the most manufactured goods that were produced. It was sort of the main site to go and find goods.

European Colonial Control in 19th Century: The time in Europe in which many countries competed for different colonies (territories under the political control of a state). Each “mother country” sought a source for raw material, market, and manufactured goods.

European Colonizers: The first European colonization took place from the beginning of the 15th century until the early 19th century. The first known Europeans to reach the Americas are believed to have been the Vikings during the eleventh century, who established some colonies in Greenland.

European Feudal Societies: A social, economic, and political system of the middle ages. Your social status was determined by birth. The lower classes were called peasants, then knights, then nobles, and then King.

European Renaissance: A rebirth of art and learning that began in the 14th century in Italy. Artists became fascinated by the human body. To celebrate its beauty, they turned away from the formal drawing style of the Middle Ages and adopted a more realistic, natural style. The Renaissance is perhaps best known for its artistic developments and famous artists, Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo.

Exploration by Europeans to new lands: With new inventions to better allow travel, people went to many other parts of the worlds, seeing new cultures. They looked at the different ideas, religions, systems and people. New knowledge would be known from places, once almost a mystery, such as China, the Americas, and African civilizations.

Exploration of the Americas: In the early 1400s, Europeans began exploring the west coast of Africa in search of an all water route to Asia. They were led by the Portuguese. In 1492, Christopher Columbus crossed the Atlantic Ocean and found the Americas for Spain. These discoveries had a big change on Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas.

Extraterritoriality: An international law that leaves foreign diplomats and international organizations immune to jurisdiction exercised by the nation

Failure of the League of Nations: The league started to fail. Reasons of this is that not all countries joined it lacked of power and military and acted out slowly when emergency meeting were called and were made it was about to late to stop the aggression.

Fall of Constantinople: In 1453, the capital Constantinople was taken over. The Turks had used different war tactics to gain control of the capital. While fighting the Christians on land, the Turks were also trying to gain control of the sea. In the end, the Christians were weaker than the Turks so they were able to take over the city. New rules and regulations were made and the city was used for Islam after.

Fall of the Roman Empire: The fall of Rome happened on 476 AD when Visigoths took over Rome. This was when Rome had entered the Dark Ages. There were several reasons for the fall of Rome. For example, the empire was too large to govern. Even though Emperor Diocletian split it into two, there were still many problems. The people of the Roman Empire were heavily taxed. When Germanic tribes (Visigoths) attacked Rome, the Eastern part of the Roman Empire (Byzantine) was able to fight back; however, the Western part (Roman Empire) had fallen apart.

Fascism: A political attitude between the first and second war. Giving full interest in economic, social, and military power in a nation. Also, ruled by a single leader.

Feudal Society: Society during Medieval Europe was organized into a feudal system, which was based on the distribution of land in return for services to the king. It can also be known as a system for society to follow orders from the non-distribution of land in exchange for service or labor.

Feudalism: This system began in France in the 9th century and then spread throughout Europe. Everyone was obligated to follow agreements in exchange for protection/loyalty. A landowner would provide shelter and protection to a serf if and only if the serf would provide the landowner with food that they made in the manors. The landowner has promised loyalty to a king, and in return, the king would provide the land for the landowner to use.

Fidel Castro: He led the Cuban revolution and he was a political leader, who was also a former communist. On 26 July 1953, Fidel Castro led about 150 men in an attack on Moncada barracks, the strongest garrison of Fulgencio Batista. This eventually led the bistro government being overthrown and a new reform on Cuba.

Filial piety/Confucianism: Confucianism is an philosophy taught by Confucius that talks about peace, justice, status and devotion to the family, and love for humanity. Filial piety is one of the virtues in Confucianism, love and respect for one's parents and ancestors.

Five-year plans: The five year plans were introduced by Joseph Stalin in 1928. This plan focused on the development of iron, steel, machine tools, electric power, and transport. Stalin demanded significant increases in coal and iron production as well as electric power. He threatened that the Soviet Union wouldn't be able to defend itself against invasion from capitalist countries in the west if his standards weren't met.

Forced labor: When someone is forced to work even though they don't want to they are basically a slave. They work for somebody against there will.

Fourteen Points (Woodrow Wilson): The speech given by Woodrow Wilson on January 8,1918. The first five points were based on general principles. For example Point 2 dealt with freedom of seas and Point 4 deals with advocated arms reduction. Points six through thirteen were based on specific territorial problems including claims made by Russia, Italy and France.

French Revolution: The French revolution paved the way for the secular system of governance that we now see governing most of the countries of the world. From the perspective of freeing the people from unjust monarchist regimes that committed all sorts of crimes under the banner of religion it can be seen as a successful and valiant effort on the part of the people. But the fact that the whole movement was tainted with a hatred for religion and a will to supersede the will of God has- as some would argue- made the revolution a stepping stone towards the moral degeneration of the people. What the revolutionaries failed to notice was that by abandoning the idea of God altogether they would in effect only be moving in circles only to end up as a system in which man rules over man.

French Revolution Cause(s): Political and social inequalities. The clergy and nobles had special privileges and due to the privileges they had they did not pay taxes. Instead the commoners of France were taxed heavily and had to pay the taxes of the nobles and clergy. The king at the time Louis XIV was spending too much money on luxury items for himself. He did not acknowledge the problems the people of France were facing. The commoners became fed up with how things were going in their lives and soon rebelled.

Genghis Khan: The Mongol people were around for a long time in loose clans and they had a leader by the name of Temujin. Temujin wanted to unit the clans together under his leadership. He always would defeat his rivals one by one showing no mercy. In 1206 he accepted the title Genghis Khan or “universal ruler” of the Mongol clans. Over a period of 21 years he led his troops to conquer much of Asia.

Geographic features of Japan: Japan is an island country with heavily forested mountains and volcanoes. There are also many rivers, and little agricultural land. Japan has limited natural resources.

Geographic features of Pre-Columbian South America: South America has many mountain ranges, separating the people. This has caused different cultures to develop, as sometimes they are isolated. The cultures, religions and ideas are diverse.

Geographic similarities between Italy & India: Italy and India’s areas are both made up of a large peninsula with a high mountain range in the North. India is separate from the Eurasian Plate; however Italy is part of the Eurasian Plate.

Geographical features of Mongolia: Situated in the middle of Asia bordering former republics of USSR on the North and China. Its landscape composed of Mongolian plateau (a region of rolling grasslands called steppes), Altai Mountains and Gobi desert. Population is very scarce.

Geographical features of Saudi Arabia: Situated in Southwest Asia, the largest country of Arabia, bordering the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, north of Yemen. Its extensive coastlines on the Persian Gulf and Red Sea provide great leverage on shipping (especially crude oil) through the Persian Gulf and Suez Canal. The kingdom occupies 80% of the Arabian Peninsula. The richest country among Arabian countries. Oil – main natural resource and main subject of trade.

Geography of Africa: Africa has 5 Mountain ranges, 6 Main/Chief Rivers, 6 Main/Chief Lakes, and the 3 largest deserts. Africa has 53 independent countries.

Geography of Egypt: Egypt does not have much land that it can use for farming. Nothing could be grown in the deserts. The Nile River is very important, being a source of “life”. It provides transportation and water. The Aswan Dam though, limits the flow of water, coming from the river. Though there are floods, caused by the river, which add silt or sand to the land. There is little rainfall, with dry weather.

Geography of India & Italy: Italy is shaped like a boot and it is a peninsula as well as India.

Geography of Japan: An archipelago in the Pacific separated from Asia by the Sea of Japan. Japan is made up of a series of islands.

Geography of South Asia: South Asia's southern border, borders the Indian Ocean. It has the famous Himalayan Mountains. The weather varies from tropical, to cool, the very cold high in the Himalayas. It includes the countries India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Maldives, and Bhutan.

Geography of the Italian peninsula during Roman Empire: Bordered on the West by the Tyrrhenian Sea, on the East by the Adriatic Sea, and to the South by the Mediterranean Sea. There are some regions that are filled with mountains.

German blitzkrieg in Poland: The German invasion of Poland. Blitzkrieg was the name given to describe the military strategies used by Germans.

German Unification: Otto von Bismarck pushed German unification through "blood and iron" and skillful understanding of Realpolitik. Otto Von Bismarck used this phrase to describe the method by which a unified German state would be created. He was also the architect of a policy that came to be known as Realpolitik, which means "practical politics." He was determined to strengthen Prussia by any means necessary. In 1862, Bismarck reorganized the Prussian army and improved training in preparation for war. When Prussia crushed the collapsing Austrian army, the peace settlement transferred Holstein to Prussia and forced Austria to officially remove itself from all German affairs. The creation of a unified Germany in central Europe marked one of the greatest revolutions in the history of international relations.

Ghana: Before 1957 Ghana was called the Gold Coast. The Portuguese who came to Ghana in the 15th Century found so much gold between the rivers Ankobra and the Volta that they named the place Mina. The Gold Coast was later adopted by the English colonists. The French as well, equally impressed by the trinkets worn by the coastal people, named The Ivory Coast, Cote d'Ivoire. Eventually the rest of Europe joined them in reaping Ghana of its many resources.

Ghana Empire: A West African Empire that grew stronger from gold-salt trade. Ghana was influenced by Islam which was spread through trade. Eventually, Ghana's rulers and many people converted to Islam. It was one of the greatest empires in the world until the Muslim Almoravids from North Africa conquered Ghana.

Globalization: Globalization started in the 1960s and is still going on today. Globalization was when nations began to interact with each other through trade and other economics and through new ideas. This was the time when technology and science began to progress and is still progressing now. It was when different cultures were experiencing other new cultures and their ideas and people were learning many new things. And it's also when the economy was expanding. Major trade was going on many things from all over different nations were being shipped to other different nations. For example, cars came from Germany, Japan, and USA to all different parts of the world.

Glorious Revolution: When William and Mary accepted Parliament's offer and arrived in England with an army. They were then announced king and queen, as James II fled to France. As a result of this bloodless revolution it was known as the Glorious Revolution, Parliament gained power and prestige. To protect

its new found supremacy over the monarchy, Parliament passed a bill of rights that strictly limited the power of the monarch with levying taxes, maintaining an army, and interfering in the affairs of the Parliament.

Golden age: A golden age is a period in a field of prosperity when great tasks were accomplished. The term originated from early Greek and Roman poets who used to refer to a time when mankind lived in a better time and everything was pure.

Golden Age (Inca Golden Age): Any period of great peace, prosperity and happiness. In the 1400s, Incan empire's wealth and stability enabled many intellectual and cultural achievements (elaborate road system, Temple of the Sun, surgical treatment of the sick, herbal remedies, original math system for record keeping & statistics).

Goods: Products of the crop or manufacture intended to be traded, sold, bought and consumed (food, cloths, machinery etc.).

Grand Canal System of China- This canal is the longest canal in the world. It links from the capital of China, Beijing, to many other provinces of China. This canal allowed all parts of China to come together to trade merchandises and other goods.

Great Britain's industrial revolution transportation: During the industrial revolution, trains were introduced. To help power these trains were coal and iron ore. This helped the train run and get to where it needed to be.

Great Depression: The economic crisis that affected the countries world wide. It started with the economic downfall at Wall Street. The high taxes and tariffs worsened things.

Great Leap Forward and the Four Modernizations: The Great Leap Forward was a decision made by the Communist Party of China. This decision was that the population of China was going to be put to use and the country was going to become a country with a lot of agriculture. The Four Modernizations was an organization that made sure factories were developing and improving. The Great Leap Forward and The Four Modernizations were similar because they were both an attempt to increase farm and factory development.

Greek city states: The city states in Greece were villages bonded together in order to survive.

Green Revolution: This event occurred throughout the 1900's and was the bettering of agricultural methods to increase the food supply in developing countries. During this time, scientists applied technology and developed new food products. They developed better irrigation systems which allowed more water to get to the soil. Also, their development of pesticides helped to eliminate insect pests that would harm the crops while fertilizer enriched the soil, which would help crops grow. As many farmers began applying these new techniques the food production increased, doubling the food output in some countries like India and Indonesia.

Guerilla warfare: A type of warfare in which the enemy forces are civilian population and try to take down a larger enemy with a hit and run strategy.

Gupta Empire: The Gupta Empire (founded in the 4th century) was known as the Golden Age of Hinduism. There were many advances in cultural areas such as mathematics, science, medicine, and art. In mathematics, numbers (Arabic numerals) and zero were developed. The value of pi was found. In art, the language (Sanskrit) was developed and used in literature (plays and poems). In medicine, doctors were able to perform plastic surgery.

Hammurabi Code: The king of the Mesopotamian, Hammurabi has made the code. The king has gathered up the laws from before and the new laws, the laws have included the punishment for the crime, business and property issue. The law was engraved in the stone and copied and placed all over the country.

Hanseatic League: The Hanseatic League was an association of north European towns that dominated trade from London in the west to Flanders, Scandinavia, Germanic Baltic towns, and Novgorod in the east. The league worked to make navigation safer by controlling piracy, building lighthouses, and training sailors.

Heian Court: It was named after Kyoto which was under the influence of Buddhism, Taoism, and other Chinese beliefs. However, Feudalism took over in the year 1185 and ended Buddhism, Taoism and other Chinese beliefs.

Hellenistic Golden Age: Started when Alexander the Great started his conquest. It was a time of fortune and prosperity for its people because there was mass production in decorative, visual art, exploration, literature, sculpture, theater, architecture, music, mathematics and science.

Henry VII: King of England who changed his country into a Protestant nation during the reformation. He was excommunicated from the Catholic Church after his divorce of Catherine of Aragon and later became head of the Church of England.

Heresy: The belief or opinion that went against the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. Prior to the Protestant Reformation, being accused of being a heretic could result in death.

Hindus belief system: The Hindus believed that understanding nature was a necessity in order to live a calm and peaceful life. The Ganges River is sacred to people who practice Hinduism.

Hindu Caste System: A system in Hinduism that says if a person is born as an upper-class male, he would be considered 'rich'. A person, however, who is born a female or a laborer would be considered 'poor' and would get bad manners.

Hinduism: A religion that resulted from cultural diffusion and it has changed over 3,500 years, there is no single founder. Hindus believe in Brahman and worship other gods that are less complex than Brahman. They believe in reincarnation, karma, dharma and the caste system. They believe that if they are good and obey caste rules they will be promoted to a higher caste and if they are bad and breaks caste rules they will be demoted to lower caste.

Holocaust: The systematic, bureaucratic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of approximately six million Jews by the Nazi regime and its collaborators. "Holocaust" is a word of Greek origin meaning "sacrifice by fire." The Nazis, who came to power in Germany in January 1933, believed that Germans were "racially superior" and that the Jews, deemed "inferior," were an alien threat to the so-called German racial community.

Homelands: A territory that is identified with certain people or ethnic group.

Hong Kong returned to China and becomes an independent nation: Hong Kong was returned to China on July 1, 1997. However, even though Hong Kong was returned to China, it had become an independent nation.

House of wisdom in Baghdad: A library and translation institute in Abbasid-era Baghdad, Iraq It was a key institution in the Translation Movement and considered to have been a major intellectual center of the Islamic Golden Age

Humanism: This was the study of human potential and achievements that started because of the study of classical texts. Instead of trying to make these texts agree with Christianity Renaissance scholars tried to learn about Greek values. Humanists would inspire architects and artists to carry on classical traditions. Humanists usually specialized in subjects like history, literature, and philosophy.

Human Rights Violations: Human rights are "rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled". Whatever our nationality, where we live, sex, color, religion, language, or any other status, we are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. Human rights are often spoken by law, in the forms of treaties.

Hutu-led Regime: This genocide took place in East Africa in a nation Rwanda. This genocide resulted in many deaths which totaled up to 800,000 people killed. The goal was to eliminate the Tutsi's who tried to overthrow the Rwanda government.

Ibn Battuta: He is Islamic scholars who traveled and covered most of the Islamic world and from there to parts of Africa, Europe, Middle East, and Asia. He is one of the greatest travelers, he traveled about 75,000 miles and he showed great inters in other cultures.

Ibn Battatu's travels: Battuta was from North Africa. He traveled for 27 years once he left his home and made his way to most of the Islamic countries.

Imperialism: Imperialism was an unequal economic and cultural form of empire. Imperialism extended the rules and policies of the state onto the territories.

Imperialism in Africa: Africa was one of the last places to become industrialized and had many resources other countries needed. Many industrialized countries such as France, Spain, and the united states began imperializing African nations to gain resources.

Imperialism in Gupta Empire & Arab Dynasties: The creation and maintenance of an equal economic, cultural, & territorial relationship between states & usually in forms of an empire.

Imperialism in India: During the 17 and 18 hundreds the east Indian company came to India and influenced everything that was done. The British did not actually have their government take control until the Indian people fought back.

Inca Civilization: The Incas began in the Cuzco area of Peru. They formed an empire and they rewarded their soldiers after conquering land. However, Spaniards looked upon this as just giving allegiance to their ruler as a tribe.

Inca Empire Achievements: The Inca conquered an empire that stretched along the Pacific coast of South America. The Inca carved more than 12,000 miles of road out of South American rainforest; these roads linked the empire together. Due to the lack of flat land, Incan engineers developed improved methods of terrace farming. Incan physicians performed surgery to treat injuries. They used herbal remedies against different illnesses and Incan scholars developed a record keeping system that used colored, knotted string called Quipas.

Incas: Small group of Quechua living in the Cuzco Valley in Peru. They established peace over their neighbors in order to create an empire that lasted from about 1100 until the Spanish conquest in the early 1530s

Incas agriculture system architecture: The Incas grew their crops on hills and mountains called terrace farming because of where the location of the Machu Picchu at the mountain ridge and was one of the great architecture. The farming set up on the mountains was like stairs, they grew potatoes, corn, quinoa, and more.

Incan Civilization: Developments and Advances: The Incan civilization was one of the more complex civilizations that developed in America. This civilization emerged from the Andes Mountains and stretched out to the Pacific coast. This civilization had an absolute emperor who was considered divine and who held power over everything in the empire. This civilization is known for its many different advances and technologies. One of these included how the whole empire was linked by roads. In order for one emperor to rule over such a vast empire, he had roads built which made it easy for him to keep a watch over what happened in all the empire. In addition to their engineering advancements, the Incans were advanced in agriculture also. The Incans took the Aztecs ideas of terraces and greatly improved it so that rain couldn't wash away the soil. This advancement made it possible for the Incans to farm the sides of mountains.

Inca Golden Age: In the 1400's, the Inca conquered an empire that expanded from along the Pacific coast of South America. They had a strong government, and controlled their empire with the use of an elaborate road system.

Incas Road system: The Incas built roads that were over 2000 long, far much better than the Romans did. They built it by using logs and rocks it went up the hill so they have a path way up the hill it was the

best of that time and with no wheels they would walk if they had no horses they had houses set up every few kilometer to rest and cook.

Incas technology: Qupiu was a technology to record numerical data of the Incas. It was a form of knotted stings to record information.

Independence Movements: An independence movement can change a lot in history. Toussaint L'Ouverture, Simon Bolivar and Jose de San Martin are all similar because they all freed a people from a huge struggle. Toussaint L'Ouverture brought independence to Haiti freeing slaves. Simon Bolivar brought independence to Latin America freeing them from the Spanish. Jose de San Martin brought independence South America and free from Spain.

Indian Independence: Group of organization, philosophies and movements to end the British Control in south Asia.

Indus & Huang He (Yellow) Rivers: Both rivers have cradles of early civilization. They both adapted to monotheistic religions. They both experienced repeated invasions and their both originated in river valleys.

Indus River: A river in south Asia flowing from Tibet to Kashmir and Pakistan and ends in the Arabian Sea. The Indus River is 1900 miles long.

Industrial Revolution: A period in which many changes occurred in agriculture, textile manufacture, transportation, economic policies and the social structure in England. The changes that occurred during this period (1760-1850), were advances in agricultural techniques and practices that resulted in an increased supply of food and raw materials. Changes in industrial organization and new technology resulted in increased production, efficiency and profits, and the increase in economy. These Advances led to the success of the Industrial Revolution.

Industrial Revolution in Europe: During the 1700s and early 1800s, the production of goods gradually involved more and more machinery, powered-driven and mechanical, which made the production easier and in much greater quantities. This resulted in growth of the capital in the hands of manufacturers, growth of middle class called capitalists.

Industrialization: The process of machines producing goods instead of by hand. It first started in England, in the mid 1700s, due to its broad amount of natural resources to fuel the machinery.

Industrialization in developing nations: Often resulted in continuation of traditional ideas in the work place. The people very much favored these time periods.

Inflation: Inflation was when an economy increased the prices of goods for a certain period of time. This helped the volume of money increase because of all the money that was lost.

Interdependence: The relationships between all living things and the things that exist. These relationships are for the success of each other for there to be things and goods that means there needs to be people to make them.

Invasion of Russia: When France tried to invade Russia they failed because of the cold and harsh climate there is in Russia. The same thing occurred when Germany tried to invade Russia in WWII.

The Invisible Hand: In economies, the invisible hand is a term used to describe the self regulation of the economy, businesses and of the marketplace. This term was used by Adam Smith, a famous economist, but regularly applies to the economic philosophy of laissez-faire.

Iranian Revolution of 1979: As time passed, some countries were modern in technology and customs, while others still lagged behind in their old ways. Iran was one of these countries but with the help of Britain and the United States, a new ruler Muhammad Reza Pahlavi came into power and began to change Iran for the better. As Muhammad continued to modernize Iran, there were many Iranians who were living in poverty and some who opposed the western influences. Soon after, a revolution that was led by Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini began. The Iranians organized a riot in a major city in 1778; the shah left power in 1789 because of the great opposition to his ruling.

Iraq: When the Iran overthrows their secular rule, they also encouraged the other Muslim country, Iraq, to become strict believer, which means that the laws and the government system will all depend on the religion. But the Iraq was a secular country so the war broke out; the war was for 8 years and ends at 1988.

Irish Famine: Took place under the control of the British. Landlords were ruthless, kicking out families and leaving them homeless and penniless. Disease struck America and arrived into Ireland. Crops could not grow and the Irish people relied on potatoes to survive. Without potatoes many families remained starving and began to die. The potatoes were the only thing that was affordable to the families of the Irish.

Irish Migration: Movement of Irish to the Americas was caused by a famine in Ireland during the 1840's. Irish people starved and set off for the Americas. Over a million people migrated.

Iron Curtain: An imaginary line showing the division of the Soviets and the United States. The east of the iron curtain was communists while the west was democratic.

Islam: This is a monotheistic religion and it is the youngest one developed of the world religions. In Arabic, the word "Islam" means to "submit to the will of Allah". The holy book that is followed by the worshippers known as Muslims is called the Qur'an. Muslims worship their god in mosques. The Five Pillars of Islam were established for Muslims to follow on a daily routine. Some of these include praying five times a day, donating part of their income to the poor, and fasting during Ramadan. Currently, it is the second most practiced religion in the world.

Islamic Golden Age: Philosophers, scientists, & engineers of the Islamic world contributed to technology by saving traditions and adding their own inventions and innovations. Scientific achievements grew during the Golden Age.

Israel: Palestine conflict: This conflict is between the Jews of Israel and the Muslims of Palestine. Palestine and Israel are the same area and the two groups of people are in constant quarrel about who has the rights to the land.

Isolation: A national policy where the involved country will not interact with other countries of the world. Usually for reasons such as not wanting to enter a war, or the country feels they have too many foreigners.

Isolationism: This law is used by a country that refuses to have any contact with other nations. They refuse to trade or have any agreements or alliances with foreign countries. Foreigners are not allowed into a country that has adapted to isolationism.

Italian Renaissance(Humanism): A period of great cultural change & achievement in Europe that lasted from the end of the 13th century to about 1600. "The Rich Period" of development that occurred in Europe. Humanism is an advance in study, philosophy, or practice that focuses on human values and concerns. Humanism can also mean a cultural movement on the study of classical works.

Italy's location contributing to Roman control:The Italian peninsula is one of the biggest peninsulas in Southern Europe. This peninsula is surrounded by Ionian Sea, the Adriatic Sea, and the Tyrrhenian Sea. It is shaped like a spiked high heeled boot. Italy's geography shows that it is open mostly all around it leaving it very easy to attack.

Jainism: An Indian religion that focuses on non-violence. Jainism is atheistic. They believe that there is no supreme god.

Japan (Tokugawa, Meiji etc.): Tokugawa shogunate was a feudal regime of Japan established by Tokugawa and ruled by the shoguns of the Tokugawa family (1603-1868). During Meiji Restoration (1868-1912) Japan adopted Western ways in order to become a modern and industrialized nation.

Japan's Geographic features: Japan is very mountainous and prone to earthquakes. There are many volcanoes as wells. It has few natural resources, causing people to have to look for alternatives, such as for farming. There is a low supply of coal, oil and iron. Typhoons and waves can also cause problems.

Japan's Policy of expansion: Confined their operations in China's northern domains to the extension of their influence over Southern Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. In these two regions, far-reaching claims had been forced upon China in 1915, when Japan presented the twenty-one demands for Chinese consumption. These demands included (1) the extension of the term of the lease not only of Port Arthur and Dalny but also of the South Manchurian and Antung-Mukden Railway; (2) the granting of special privileges to Japanese as regards the ownership of land, and with respect to trade, manufacture and farming in South Manchuria; (3) the right of Japanese subjects to have civil and criminal cases in which they are defendants tried by the Japanese Consul; (4) the grant of certain special mining privileges; (5)

the grant to Japanese capital of a preference in case China requires loans for building railways in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia; (6) the grant to Japan of a preference, in political, financial, military or police matters in case China requires foreign instructors or advisers in South Manchuria.

Japanese Feudal Societies: A social, economic, and political system for the Japanese. Your social status was determined by birth. The lower classes were called merchants, then peasants, then Daimyo, and then Shogun.

Japanese history: Japanese history is quite a remarkable subject. Before they were an industrialized country they mainly focused on preserving their own way of life and their honor. They had a civil war amongst themselves during industrialization between the new age soldiers with guns and cannons, against the samurai with sword and old word tactics. After their industrialization they went into a period of isolation. Soon after, they were introduced to communism and entered WWII and got America involved by bombing Pearl Harbor. They still have a high focus on honor.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau: A French philosopher and a writer who believed in individual freedom. He thought that people's natural goodness was corrupted by society. Rousseau's ideas influenced many of the leaders of the French Revolution.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau and John Locke beliefs: Jean-Jacques Rousseau was a philosopher who believed in equality and agreed with the French revolution. John Locke was an English philosopher who believed and influenced the Enlightenment.

Johannes Gutenberg: During the times of Renaissance, Johannes has learned the printing skill from the Chinese. Later he started to invent his own printing machines, and then he created the printing press, which is a machine that presses paper against a tray full of inked movable type.

John Locke: Locke was an English thinker who believed that all people possess natural rights. These include the right to life, liberty, and prosperity. People have the right to overthrow their government if it doesn't protect their rights.

Jose de San Martin: He was born in Spain and moved to Argentina at a young age. He led the successful fight for independence in the southern part of South America.

Joseph Stalin: He was the second leader of the Soviet Union. He is credited for the industrialization of the Soviet Union. Issuing two five year plans to try and make Russia a better place. Was a leader who used communism.

Joseph Stalin economic policies: The five year plan was to make the Soviet Union fully industrialized. He forced families to combine farms to mass produce food for the country.

Judaism: It's one of the oldest monotheistic religions practiced today and it is practiced worldwide by Jews. One of their significant writings is the torah and it contains all the Jewish laws and teachings. Jews worship in temples called synagogues and the Ten Commandments were laws established for all Hebrews to follow.

Justinian: he was an emperor of New Rome. He ruled the whole Empire, both eastern and western parts of it. He did many good deeds for his empire and other places in the world. In 533 he freed North Africa from the Vandals. Two years later he freed Rome from the Ostrogoths and after numerous attempts he won almost all of Italy back and parts of Spain. A new body of laws was created for Justinian's New Rome and it was called the Justinian Code. His code covered many aspects of law such as women's rights, marriage, slavery, etc and served the Byzantine Empire for about 900 years.

Justinian Code: The Justinian Code or its Latin name, *Corpus Iuris Civilis*, is the works of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian. Emperor Justinian had wanted to go over all the Roman Laws which have been collected and added on to for centuries, and create a simple and clear system of laws for the new Byzantine Empire. The Code was completed in 529.

Karl Marx: A German journalist who introduced the world to a radical type of socialism called Marxism. He published a pamphlet named *The Communist Manifesto*, in that pamphlet Marx argued that human societies have always been divided into warring classes. Marx end product for the world would be pure communism, and he described it as complete socialism where factories, railroads, and businesses would be owned by the people, and private property would cease to exist, and all goods and services would be shared equally.

Kingdoms of South East Asia and Korea: South East Asia was considered a cross roads due to the number of trade routes it had. This was great for importing and exporting through out Asia and even Europe. This boosted South East Asia's economy and benefited the dynasties.

King Louis 16: Ruled as King of France and Navarre from 1774 until 1791, and then as King of the French from 1791 to 1792

Korea: Korea is located on a peninsula that just out of the Asian mainland and toward the Japan. The climate there is that when it summer, it very hot and in the winter is very cold and surrounded the country is all mountainous land and the sea, so that makes the Korea developed in isolation.

Korean cultural ties: Relations between Japan and Korea go back at least two millennia. Chinese culture, including writing and religion, migrated from Korea to Japan in these early years. There are indications of cross-border political influence in both directions.

Kublai Khan: A Mongolian leader in China that had an impact in China through conquest. He was also the emperor of the Yuan dynasty.

Kyoto Protocol- Agreement adopted by the UNFCCC in Kyoto, Japan in 1997 to reduce the release of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane.

Lady with the light (1989): An image of a woman holding a light up with both hand created as a cartoon in 1989. The drawing symbolizes the long march.

Laissez-faire: Laissez-faire is an economic concept created during the 1800s. It was believed that rather than the government price-fixing, which was considered unnecessary and counterproductive,

governments instead, should follow a laissez-faire policy and let individual businesses set their own prices and production levels.

Laissez Faire Economics: A free state of wealth with no interference by government. Without restrictions from tariffs.

Latin America-Gran Colombia: Gran Colombia was established by Simon Bolivar. Gran Colombia is present day Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Panama. Gran Colombia was part of Latin America.

League of Nations: It was established after the end of World War One. The League of Nation's task was to ensure that war never broke out again. League could introduce economic sanctions on aggressor, could invite disputed counties to peaceful talks. However, the League did not have a military force at its disposal and no member of the League had to provide one under the terms of joining - unlike the current United Nations.

Legislature: A legislature is someone who creates laws.

Lenin's Economic Plan: In March 1921, Lenin launched his New Economic Plan (NEP). It followed some small capitalist views. Peasants could sell their crops to the government for a small profit instead of just giving it away. People could buy and sell goods for a profit. Also the government owned banks, major industries, and means of communication.

Lenin's rule in Russia: He ruled as a Proletariat Dictator and rejected the czarist ideals which had been used for years. He had absolute control and completely changed the government to suit his needs.

Life expectancy: Life expectancy is the expected (in the statistical sense) number of years of life remaining at a given age.

Literature: Any piece of writing or painting. Many people say that literature is a language in its own right.

The long march: A massive military retreat in china. The "red army" was retreating from the "people's liberation army". This was not a single continues march, but a collection of many marches. The red army was trying to retreat to Shaanxi.

Louis XIV: King Louis XIV of France, who was also known as the Sun King, was an absolute monarch. Louis XIV believed that God had chosen him to rule and follows the statement "I am the state". King Louis XIV's absolute rule was carried by Louis XVI.

Magna Carta (Great Charter): A document signed on June 15, 1215 by King John in England, which guaranteed certain basic political rights. It was drawn up by English nobles who revolted after the king raised taxes to finance the wars he lost in. The nobles wanted to keep their own rights and also limit the king's powers.

Magna Carta & Glorious Revolution in England: Magna Carta (13th century) was the first document forced onto an English King by a group of his feudal barons in an attempt to limit his powers by law and

protect their privileges. Glorious Revolution was the overthrow of King James in 1688, which led to final establishment of Protestantism in England as well as parliamentary monarchy.

The Mahabharata: One of the great epics of India, which reflects the struggles that took place in India as the Aryans moved relentlessly south. The poem is the story of a great war between the two sets of cousins, the Pandavas, and the Kuaravas. The Mahabharata contains 106,000 verses making it the longest single poem in the world, and for several hundred years, it has survived as an oral tradition.

Mali Empire: A West African Empire which grew stronger from gold trade. It existed from 1235 to the 1400s. Mansa Musa was the greatest leader of Mali Empire who expanded the empire and built the city of Timbuktu.

Manchu dynasty: Under Manchu rule, China reached the highest point in its history and collapsed from internal pressure along with pressures exerted by the West. The Manchu people started to absorb the Chinese culture. The Manchu dynasty eventually controlled Manchuria, Mongolia, Xinjiang, and Tibet. Even Nepal, Burma, Korea, and Vietnam recognized China as a major nation with power.

Mandate of Heaven: A Chinese philosophical belief that heaven would bless a ruler and give him the authority over the nation. If a natural disaster were to occur the leader would be overthrown.

Manors: Large estates that many people would live on at once. Most of the people there were poor farmers.

Manorialism: This economic system was developed during the Middle Ages in Europe. This was a manor that was basically isolated from everything and it was completely self-sufficient. Places such as churches, mills, fields, etc, were all found in this village so nobody had to leave. During this system, the lords gave land to the serfs in exchange for food.

Mansa Musa: The king of Mali, after Sundiata die in 1255. Mansa Musa was influenced by the Arab trader and he then becomes a Muslim and he built mosques in the empire and also he built the Timbuktu, it a trading center and then it becomes the important centre of the Africa, many doctor , scholar and religious leader come here to it mosques and universities.

Mao Zedong "The Great Helmsman" (December 26, 1893 – September 9, 1976): A protestor and revolutionary leader who set out to change China. Mao believed in communism and peasant equality. He believed that hard work would improve China's economy. Mao created the "First Five-Year Plan" which helped industry grow and the "Great Leap Forward" which created industrial declines. Mao Zedong was famous for the 'Long March', which was when he and his fellow communists fled 6,000 miles over many rivers and mountains. Because of the 'Long March', Mao gained new followers.

Mao Zedong Policies: Believed in Marxism. He wanted to make China a communist country and he joined a communist organization in china. He grew his popularity on the country side to build an army to fight for control of china.

Mao Zedong's social changes after 1989: Students came up with lots of protest against the corruption; they were fed up with lack of jobs and the low paying jobs. Almost a million people had joined the students on June 4 that's when troops killed hundreds of civilians at the center of Beijing.

Maps: Maps are used to illustrate information about the world. Different information can be displayed depending on the type of map. For example, a topographical map shows physical features such as mountain ranges and rivers. Political maps show how humans have worked with the land such as boundaries of nations and cities. An economic map shows how humans have used the resources of Earth.

Marco Polo: He was born in 1254 A.D. And is known as the most famous Western person who had traveled by the Silk Road. During his 25 year journey through Asia, Polo met up with Kublai Khan in Mongolia. Marco Polo finished his journey through China and returned to his home country to pass on his story

Marco Polo's travels: He traveled through Asia and was one of the first Europeans to travel to Mongolia and China. He traveled there for 17 years and later told people about his travels. This led to an interest in trading with China and the Far East and Columbus' explorations as well as others who wanted to find faster ways to get to those places.

Marco Polo's traveling results: Marco Polo loved to explore. He explored the land of Asia. He traveled on the silk road and after exploring Asia, people start to hear about the culture and the land everyone was very interested.

Marshall Plan: The U.S secretary in 1947, George Marshall made a plan to help the countries who were badly damaged in World War 2. Also to prevent communism from spreading and to strengthen Europe. His plan wasn't very successful.

Martin Luther: This man was the son of a miner and became a monk in 1507. He started teaching scripture in 1512 until he died and he wanted to be a good Christian and not start any religious revolts. In 1517 he decided he wanted to go against Friar Johann Tetzel's actions. Tetzel would basically sell forgiveness so a prisoner wouldn't have to pay the penalty he was give so he could raise money to rebuild a church. Tetzel gave people the impression that they could buy their way into heaven. Martin Luther was troubled by Tetzel's ideas.

Martin Luther Christian church practice: A man that was very into his religion he dedicated his life into trying to bring the church back up to power. His practices suggested increasing the sale of indulgences.

Marxism: Marxism is an economic and social system based on the political and economic theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Marxism is based on philosophical materialism. Philosophical materialism is the view that all things in the universe are natural and follow the laws of nature, that there is no such thing as the supernatural. Marxism is an important understanding during the time in which Marxist ideology developed, which was during the culmination of The Enlightenment, the middle

Marxist Principles: Theory of communism, which is the economic system that government controls everything in terms of land, food, business, etc. Everything is owned by the people, and private ownership or property does not exist.

Mass starvation: The Great Famine was a period of mass starvation, disease and immigration in Ireland between 1845 and 1852 during the famine the population decreased by 20 percent. The cause of the famine was because of the potato blight.

Mauryan Empire: The Mauryan Empire was founded in India by Chandragupta Maurya in 322 B.C.E. It wasn't until Ashoka (Chandragupta's grandson) rule when the Mauryan Empire was most glorious. He made the Mauryan Empire into a beautiful place, building many roads and temples. Ashoka was a believer of Buddhism. Even though he had failed to spread Buddhism, he brought a period of peace into the lives' of the people in the society. The collapse of the Mauryan Empire was due to invasions years after the death of Ashoka.

Mayan Empire (Art Work): The Mayans used their artwork to express themselves. Their artwork expresses their lifestyles and culture.

Mayan Social Classes: The bottom of the Mayan social class were farmers and slaves. Most people were farmers, and slaves were usually prisoners of war. They provided the community with basic needs like food. The middle classes were professionals or people with trades. They provided most services for the community. Then the smallest class was the class of wealth. It was led by the king who was flanked by priest, and nobles.

Mecca: The holy city of Islam and birthplace of Mohammed. Mecca is located in Saudi Arabia in the Middle East.

The Medici Family: The Medici family ruled Florence and made a fortune through trade and banking. Cosimo de' Medici was supposedly the richest man in Europe at that time and was dictator of Florence's government for a period of time. He died in 1464 but his grandson Lorenzo de' Medici continued to rule Florence and became Lorenzo the Magnificent. He ruled as a dictator just as his grandfather. The Medici family supported the Renaissance through the arts.

Medieval Europe: Lasted from the 5th century to the 15th century. The Medieval Era is the longest major era in European history.

Medieval manors: An estate consisting of a lord who would put peasants to work on land and then collect goods from them. A typical manor would include a manor house, Villeins, a church and farming land.

Medieval Western Europe: Medieval cities were supported by trade, exchange, production, consumption, and moneymaking. The Catholic Church was at the center of life in Europe during the middle Ages.

Mediterranean Region: Located on the north of African continent. Has a history of interaction of different cultures and people of the land surrounding by the Mediterranean Sea. Some of the ancient civilizations were found in this region such as the Aegean civilization.

Meiji Restoration: Before the Meiji Restoration, the shogunate had the power and was in charge of the country. When the shogunate had failed to protect Japan from foreign interactions, the shogunate was overthrown. The person that had power now was restored to the emperor, who was fifteen, Emperor Matshuhito.

Mercantilism: As many European countries sought after colonizing in the Americas, many countries began to adapt the policy where a countries wealth determined its power. Countries began trying to increase their wealth; they did this by exporting more goods than they imported. Not only did they acquire wealth through trade, but they also depended on their colonies to benefit them by providing raw materials for trade, and buying the goods from them.

Mercantilist policies: Mercantilism was a theory in which political economy prevailed in Europe following the end of feudalism. There was also a Mercantilist system which accumulated gold, established colonies, and developed industry and mining which achieved a manageable favor of trade.

Mexican Revolution: The Mexican Revolution was a major armed struggle with an uprising led by Francisco I. Madero against a longtime autocrat, Porfirio Diaz. Over time the revolution changed from a revolt against the established order into a multi-sided civil war. After extended struggles, its representatives produced the Mexican Constitution of 1917. The Revolution triggered the creation of the National Revolutionary Party (PRI).

Middle Kingdom: An alternate name used for China which is a direct translation of the Chinese “Zhongguo”. The Middle Kingdom could also be referred to the geographical location of China, “in the middle”.

Middle Kingdom’s (China’s) control over contact between countries: Being the Middle Kingdom gave China responsibilities, privileges, and power. With China seeing themselves as superior, they were able to control the other countries around them.

The Middle Passage: The journey of slave trading ships from the west coast of Africa was known as the Middle Passage. The slaves ended up across the Atlantic, where they were sold or traded for goods which included molasses. The Middle Passage is known to be the most dangerous part of the slave ships. The ships were infected with disease and death.

Migration of the Bantu: Also know as “Bantu Expansion” or Bantu Migration” which was the movement of the Africans who moved top northern, southern, western and eastern Africa. Most of these people at the time had the same language.

Mikhail Gorbachev: A Russian President during the fall of the Soviet Union. Introduced new ideas of Perestroika, to help the terrible economic situation at the time in the U.S.S.R. Also Introduced Russian people to the idea of Glasnost, which like in many Capitalists Nations, granted a myriad of freedoms and

rights never allowed by previous Totalitarian Administrations. Thus ushering in a new era, free of isolation for Russia.

Mikhail Gorbachev's Policy of Glasnost: Gorbachev realized that economic and social reforms could not occur without a free flow of ideas and information. He announced a policy known as glasnost, or openness. He encouraged Soviet citizens to discuss ways to improve the society. The policy brought remarkable changes. The government allowed churches to open, it released dissidents from prison and allowed publication of books by previously banned authors.

Mikhail Gorbachev's Policy of Perestroika: Gorbachev introduced the idea of perestroika, or economic restructuring because the Soviet citizens complained publicly about economic problems in which Gorbachev blamed on the Soviet Union's inefficient system of central planning. He made changes to revive the Soviet economy. Local managers gained greater authority over their farms and factories, and people were allowed to open small private businesses. Gorbachev's goal was not to throw out communism but to make it more efficient and productive.

Militarism: The policy of glorifying military power and keeping an army prepared for war. Before World War I it was said that Germany showed a great deal of militarism.

Ming Dynasty Voyages: Zheng He's expeditions were remarkable for their magnitude. Everything about them was large - the distances traveled, size of the fleet, and measurements of the ships themselves. They hoped to impress the world with the power and splendor of Ming China, and also hoped to expand China's tribute system. Everywhere Zheng He went he distributed gifts (gold, silver, silk, etc.). As a result, more than 16 countries sent tribute to the Ming Court. However, Chinese Scholar-Officials still complained that the voyages wasted valuable resources and after the seventh voyage, there were no more.

Monarchy: A Monarchy is a place where there's one person who makes up all the rules. Absolute Monarchy is when the person in charge has absolute power like in England.

Mongol cultural diffusion: Mongols were nomadic, so they spread their ideas and culture wherever they traveled. They later came to rule most of Asia, displaying their leadership and ability to control people.

Mongol Empire: China under Mongol Rule: The Mongols really enhanced China's transportation system. Since the Mongols were such a big empire they relied on transport to hold the empire together. Roads were built throughout China and were linked together in the middle of today's Beijing. People used these roads during peace and during war. During war they were very helpful because troops were transported easily. An efficient postal service was created and now messages could be sent from Beijing to all over China. Also the Mongols built the Grand Canal to link the Yellow Rivers and the Yangtze River.

Mongolia's Environment: Mongolia faces many environmental challenges. It has harsh winters and hot summers. This makes it dangerous for some people. There is not much rain as well. People have to make do with what they have, while looking for other ways to do what they need to and survive the weather.

Mongols: The Mongol Empire played a major role in the history of the 13th and 14th centuries. Genghis Khan and his immediate successors conquered nearly all of Asia and European Russia and sent armies as far as central Europe and Southeast Asia. As they conquered culture after culture they spread the values and skills of those cultures in conquered lands contributing to cultural diffusion.

Mongols: Nomadic Lifestyle: Mongol lifestyle was centered upon the life of war-like nomadic herdsman. Mongols roamed freely and moved frequently. A harsh environment with blistering summers and bone chilling winters created people who became experts with survival techniques. Before the onset of the winter, the Mongols, with their herds, and possessions, would relocate south to warmer grazing areas. When the snow melts, they would return north to flee the heat.

Mongols: Psychological Warfare: Genghis Khan, the leader of the Mongols, united his people and eventually created the largest contiguous empire in history. Defeating the will of the enemy was the top priority. Before attacking a settlement, the Mongol generals demanded submission to the Khan, and threatened the initial villages with complete destruction if they refused. After winning the battle, the Mongol generals would fulfill their threats and massacre the survivors. Genghis Khan used tactics to make his numbers seem larger than they really are. The Mongols used gruesome terror tactics to weaken the enemy's will to resist.

Monotheism: The belief in one god.

Monsoons: A wind system that influences large climatic regions and reverses direction seasonally, A wind from the southwest or south that brings heavy rainfall to southern Asia in the summer.

Mughal Empire: Founded by Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur to make his empire in India. He invaded India five times and finally the last time he succeeded. The empire lasted from 1526 to 1858.

Munich Conference: A 1938 meeting of representatives from Britain, France, Italy, and Germany, at which Britain and France agreed to allow Nazi Germany to annex part of Czechoslovakia in return for Adolf Hitler's pledge to respect Czechoslovakia's new borders.

Nanjing WWII: During WWII the Japanese took control of the city of Nanjing. During that time hundreds of thousands of people were killed by the Japanese soldiers.

Nationalism: A country's idea that their superior to all other countries. To have pride in your nation or to be patriotic of your country to a point where people will do whatever it takes to keep it that way (superior over others).

Natural Laws: Natural laws refer to using reason to study human nature or analyze it, as well as reducing the effect of rules on behavior. Natural law is also a view stating that humans are born with rights and values which cannot be taken away.

Natural resources in Japan: Japan has very few natural resources. Barely any of the land can be used for agriculture. Even though the natural resources are very scarce, there is still economic growth.

Natural Rights: a belief that all people have rights that are apart of human nature and cannot be taken away or given up. John Locke stressed that these rights came before human law and included life, liberty and property.

NATO: In 1949, ten Western European nations joined with the United States and Canada to form a defensive military alliance. This alliance was called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). These nations promised to meet an attack on any NATO with armed forces. The United States saw this as the country's first real-time military commitment.

Nazi Germany: Germany under the rule of Hitler and the Nazi party. They were a communist party and during the election Hitler was appointed to be head of it. Under the Nazi party Germany massacred a large majority of the Jews because of an order from Hitler for a reason that is to this day unknown.

Neolithic Revolution (Agricultural Revolution): A time frame (8,000 B.C.E.–5000 B.C.E.) in history when people changed from having nomadic life styles (nomad- A person who does not settle and have a permanent home and moves according to the seasons from place to place in search of food and water) to having permanent settlements, developing their own food, and having different social classes. Many farmers learned how to domesticate plants and animals, which led to a lot of jobs, then to an excessive amount of food, and finally to complex civilizations.

Nicaraguan Revolution: The Nicaraguan Revolution surrounds the rising opposition to the Somoza dictatorship. The campaign was lead by the Sandinista National Liberation Front. The campaign led to the violent ousting of the dictatorship. The Sandinidta National Liberation Front then governed.

Niccolo Machiavelli: A Renaissance's artist and an author of the book and paint of the prince (1513). In his book he has clearly write about how a ruler gains power and how to be succeed in this world. He started with how must people are selfish and corrupt. In his book he wrote " A prince must be strong as lion and shrewd as a fox"

Niger River: The Niger River is the main river of western Africa. This river contributed to rich soil, which caused several civilizations to rise. It also helped unite the region by allowing merchants and explorers to spread goods and ideas along the river.

Nirvana: It is a concept in Hinduism where one had reaches the state where he is free from suffering. It is very similar to enlightenment in Buddhism.

Nonalignment: A country's decision to stay out of a foreign conflict, or to not be allied with any other country. During the Cold war third world countries like India vowed to remain neutral, and Indonesia also struggled to stay uninvolved, they soon met at the Bandung Conference to form the nonaligned nations.

North African Trade Routes: Trans Saharan trade is across the Sahara desert between Mediterranean & Saharan Africa.

Nuclear Arms: Explosive devices that explode due to nuclear reactions. For example atomic bomb dropped on Japan twice in WWII.

Nuremberg Trials: A series of trials held in Nuremberg Germany in 1945– 1946, in which former Nazi leaders were indicted and labeled as war criminals by the International Military Tribunal. The indictments against them contained four counts: Crimes against Peace, Crimes against humanity, War Crimes, and Common conspiracy to wage aggressive war.

The Odyssey: This text is written by Homer which was written about a hero, Odysseus, in which he travels in a long journey back home after the Trojan War. During his journey home he encounters many roadblocks such as monsters and etc.

Old Regime: The political and social system that existed in France.

Oligarchy: This is a government that is controlled by a few people who obtained power through trade. This type of government was took place in Greek city-states.

Opium War: The Opium War was fought between China and Great Britain from 1840 – 1842. The Chinese were defeated by the British because they lacked the superior technology that the West had. The Chinese were forced to the sign the unfair Treaty of Nanjing, which allowed the freedom to trade to five cities, control over Hong Kong, and \$21 million in payment for the opium to Great Britain.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: The OPEC is an organization that controls the price of oil and the distribution. It is made up of 12 countries and they are Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. The OPEC determines what is best for the whole organization regarding the oil

Oslo Accords: In the Oslo Accords, or Declaration of Principles, was an attempt to resolve to Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization began to have secret meetings to discuss the relations between the two groups which resulted in the Oslo Accords. Israel granted parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to the control of Palestinian Authority, which would be elected but the Palestinian people.

Ottoman Empire-Turkey: Known as the greatest and powerful civilization of modern period. The heights of human creativity, optimism and artistry came from the Ottoman Empire. The sultan of this time period was Suleiman the Magnificent.

Otto Von Bismarck: A German- Prussian national liberal statesman of the late 19th century, and a dominant figure in world affairs. He was also the chancellor of the North German Confederation. He used balance-of-power diplomacy to keep Europe peaceful in the 1870's and 1880's.

Overpopulation: It's where the human population exceeds the living area. Has to do with the population and the earth's environment.

Pacifism: A belief that war and violence are unacceptable under any circumstances and that all disputes should be handled peacefully

Paleolithic Era: This was the start of human history. People were nomads and were Hunting and gathering for a living.

Panama Canal- is a waterway that connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The canal was built by the United States in Panama. Thousands of workers died while building the canal, but it was opened in 1914. The canal was controlled by the United States, but Panama gained the right to control the canal in 1999.

Paris Peace Conference: The Paris Peace Conference was the meeting that took place after the Allies won World War I. It was a meeting to set the peace terms for Germany and the other losers of the war, it concluded with the Treaty of Versailles, the end of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the creation of the League of Nations

Parliamentarians: Also known as Roundheads were supporters of Parliament in the English Civil War. The parliamentarians fought against royalists on how England should be governed.

Partition of India: The division of India into two parts; one of the parts was 'Hindu India' and the other part was 'Muslim Pakistan'. This action was unavoidable because there would not be peace between the Hindus and the Muslims. The two groups had separate living conditions, religions, and beliefs. During the summer of 1947, many Muslims were moving from India to Pakistan, while many Hindus were moving from Pakistan to India. During this long walk, many people died from the vast amount of fighting between the two diverse groups.

Pax Romana: By the year of 270 B.C. Rome had conquered all of Italy and was continuing on in broadening their empire. At this time in Roman History, they were fighting off corruption and trying to reform the empire as a whole. Julius Caesar came into power and continued to rule the empire as a republic. A republic is a government system where officials are chosen by the people. He ruled for some time, making new conquests and important reforms but was murdered after some time. When his grandnephew came into power after him, he became an absolute ruler and abandoned the ways of the republic. Under his rule began the 200 year Pax Romana which was a time of peace. During this time not only did the empire spread throughout the world but Rome began to advance in different areas. As Rome advanced, they were able to contribute to other cultures in law, art and architecture, and engineering. During this peace period, the Roman Empire not only prospered but also achieved order in the government and ruling system.

Pax Mongolia: Is known as Mongol Peace and it was a period of stability in law and order. As the Mongols had control of much of Asia and Europe at that time, they had control over the trade routes and what did and did not enter the empire. During the Pax Mongolia, they allowed the exchange of goods and ideas between the East and the West. They also promised safe passage for the travelers, missionaries and trade caravans from one end of the empire to the other. During this period, because of the sudden acceptance of trade, many advances that were unknown to Europe like gunpowder were introduced from China.

Peasants: A poor farmer of a low social status or class. This word is usually related to that of poorer countries.

Peninsular War: A conflict lasting from 1808 to 1813. In which Spanish rebels with the aid of British forces fought to drive Napoleon's French troops out of Spain

Peninsulas: Peninsulas means that the piece of land that extends into a body of water and it connected to the mainland. In world now there are several this kind of place, like Greece, Italy, and Korea. The peninsulas give the country more transportation and easy trade.

Persian Empire: An empire that had an ongoing rivalry with Greece. They had one last all out war between themselves and Greece came out victorious.

Persian Gulf War: When the UN wanted to change Iraq's behavior by embargo the trade with it, then the Iraq started to invade the Kuwait, a rich oil places. The Iraq then soon threatened that they going to cut off the oil supplies for the rest of the world then people started to fear, not only the Kuwait but scare that the Iraq is going to invade the Saudi Arabia, another oil supplies, so the UN started war with them.

Peter the Great: Also referred to as Peter I, Russia underwent many important changes. Following the policy of Westernization, Peter forced the nobility and upper classes to imitate their counterparts in Western Europe socially and culturally. A new capital city, St. Petersburg was built on the Baltic sea also known as the "Window to the West." St. Petersburg was also modeled after Western European cities.

Petition of rights: The Petition of Right is a major English constitutional document, which sets out specific liberties of the subject that the king is prohibited from infringing.

Philosophers used reason to reveal Natural laws: philosophers made people belief in things by feeding them ideals and things that would persuade them into believing. They also used reason as a way to reveal natural laws

Phoenician People: Descendants of the Babylonians, they lived mainly in the Mediterranean near Palestine and supposedly earths first known sailors and explorers.

Plains: Large areas of flat land. A good example would be, the great plains, in the U.S.

Political institutions and main powers in medieval Western Europe: Middle Ages lasted from 500 AD until the beginning of the 1400s. The main political power was Catholic Church with the Pope as a head. European monarchs had to subordinate to the Pope, although some of them rebelled against it. Catholic Church organized Crusades to promote the ideal of an international Christendom and recapture the Holy Land from Muslim control.

Political Views of leaders (England): England (UK) has over 13 political parties. There is no long lasting leader, as it seems

Political Views of leaders (Russia): There is at least two Russian parties. Like America, Russia has presidents

Polytheism: The belief in many gods.

Pre-Columbian South America: Geography played a major role in the diversity of South America during this time. The Pre-Columbian era focuses on the Maya, Aztec, and the Inca civilizations. The Maya were located on the Mexican peninsula and the Incas were protected by the Andes Mountains. Therefore, geography had a part in every civilization. The groups formed their permanent settlements based on the geographic features.

Pre-Columbian South America Diverse cultures: Latin America is split into two unique halves separated by the arrival of Europe. The age of exploration happened which drove the Spanish conquistadors to South America.

Primary source: A source that is "first hand". A good example of a primary source would be a diary, or footage or the event that is being studied.

Printing press in Europe in the 15th century: A printing press was a machine that would put ink onto either paper or cloth. Improvements to this machine spread ideas all over Europe in the 15th century. This was an advancement in technology.

Propaganda: information or material spread to advance a cause or to damage an opponent's cause. They spread lots of false information.

The Prophet Muhammad: Muhammad is considered the founder of the Islamic religion, and considered by followers of Islam, to be a messenger and prophet of God. He is also considered the last prophet, as taught by the Quran, or the Islamic religious text. In his early years he worked as a merchant and a shepherd.

Protectorates: When a weak nation is protected from a stronger nation that has more power from other nations that tries to take over the weaker nation. In exchange the weaker nation provides the nation protecting it goods and military base.

Protestant Reformation: The Protestant Reformation was the break from the Catholic Church and the creation of a new sect known as the Protestants. It was first led by Martin Luther and soon had many other followers, like John Calvin. The Protestant reformation however was not just the creation of one sect but of many other denominations like the Anglicans, the Lutherans, and the Calvinists.

Puritans: Puritans were a group in England in the 1600s who sought to purify the Church of England by eliminating Catholic practices.

Puritan Revolution: This was called the English Civil War and was fought from 1642-1649 by King Charles. The people who followed him were called the Royalists and Cavaliers. The other side that supported Parliament was the Puritans. At first neither side could win but then a man named Oliver Cromwell was founded by the Puritans and they conquered the Cavaliers. Soon after this the King was held in prison.

Rallies in Soweto: These were Rallies against the British government and students broke out riots in 1976 in the South African town of Soweto. In 1912 the ANC organization was formed and it fought for the African people's rights. They created strikes and boycotts to protest racist policies. During one protest in 1960 police killed 69 people and afterward the government banned the ANC and imprisoned many of its members. Trouble still continued and in 1976 riots about school policies began to rise in a town called Soweto. This left 600 students dead because they were killed by authorities.

Reasons Why to Explore: Mostly Muslims would control the trade between Europe and Asia. Europeans however wanted direct control over Asia's riches. So they created a path from Europe to Asia through the Mediterranean. Wealth wasn't the only reason people began to explore the sea but it was the want to crusade against the Muslims and just to learn new things.

Reconquista: The Reconquista was a campaign begun by Christians in the 700s to recapture Spain from the Muslims. The Reconquista was completed in 1492 with the capture of Granada, the last Muslim state in Spain.

Reformation: After Martin Luther discovered what Friar Tetzal was doing he created the 95 Theses or basically "formal statements" attacking the people Tetzal forgave. He posted the Theses up on a church castle door and asked other scholars to come see what he wrote. One of them took his words and printed into the public and now Luther's name was known all over. He was the one who started the Reformation or the movement toward religious change.

Reign of Emperor Hirohito: Emperor Hirohito is a Japanese emperor who is considered a god to his people. During his rule he also led the attack of Pearl Harbor whom they later surrender to the Americans after a terrifying war.

Reign of Terror: A period of time between 1793 through 1794 during the French Revolution. During this time, thousands of people were executed by a brutal dictator, Robespierre.

Renaissance: There were many important people during the Renaissance. Writers such as William Shakespeare, Niccolo Machiavelli, and Miguel de Cervantes, wrote about new topics that others had not before. New artists, like de Vinci, Raphael and Michelangelo created new works of art, which amazed people. Many were sculptors, Michelangelo, being the creator of the Statue of David. More realism was put into some paintings. The role of men and women changed as well. A man should have been skilled in all fields. Women were more educated and had less influence.

Resources: Also known as natural resources, the things we use that are provided in the natural environment e.g. water, minerals (salt, iron, copper, silver, gold, diamonds), fuels (coal, oil), soil, etc.

Revolutions of 1989: These were revolutions which over-threw communist states in European countries. Revolutions began in Poland, and continued in other places, including East Germany and China. It was popular to use the concept of civil resistance, and although the protests within China lead to no major difference, it led to the fall of other communist states due to the fact that they had created such a strong image.

Rise of Industrialization: The improvement of science and technology. Some technology was railroad and steamship lines for faster transportation. Another is telegraph systems for faster communication to connect a nation. Finally all this industrializing created jobs for millions of Americans in factories. However, this caused children to work in factories plus many deaths in factories.

Rise of Nationalism in China: The Boxer Rebellion was a movement that opposed foreign imperialism and Christianity. Sun Yixian was a political leader who overthrew the last imperial dynasty in China. These two are contributors to the rise of nationalism in China.

Robespierre: When the French arrested and executed the Louis XVI, France falls into a republic and Robespierre coming to power and he then rule the France. When he ruled the France he will arrest and kill anyone that who are against him or the revolution, this time of period were called the reign of terror.

Roman Empire: An empire established by Augustus in 27 BC and split in 395 AD into the Western Roman Empire and the eastern or Byzantine Empire at its peak lands in Europe and Africa and Asia were ruled by ancient Rome.

Roman world around AD 526: Rome was the capital of the entire western region. While the Byzantine Empire own the small eastern region.

Russian Control of Afghanistan: The Soviet War in Afghanistan was a nine year conflict that resulted in Soviet control over the country. The Russians deceived the Afghans saying that they were sent by the government, but they used that method to sneak in and assassinate the leader Amin.

Russian Revolution: A revolution that started in 1917 due to the cruel and brutal treatment of peasants and workers. In the early 20th century a lot of anger grew over social inequalities. Hundreds of peasants rioted and many secret revolutionary groups formed and plotted to overthrow the government.

Russo-Japanese War: A war occurring from 1904 to 1905 between Japan and Russia after both nations conflicted in Korea. Japan's military was more advanced so therefore by 1910 Japan had complete control of Korea.

Rwandan Civil War: In 1994, Rwandan president died in a suspicious plane crash. Also Rwandan tribes the Hutu and Tutsi have been enemies for many years. So being that the president was a Hutu, the Hutus accused the Tutsis of the crash and attacked them. About 1 million Tutsis were murdered, and it escalated into a civil war.

Rwandan Genocide: A massacre that took place in Rwanda in 1994. Hutu army killed 800,000 ethnic Tutsis in less than 100 days. These two nations had a conflict between them for centuries.

Saddam Hussein: Saddam was the fifth president of Iraq, he ruled the country through militarist means even though the country had a democratic constitution. He also suppressed parties and people who went against him and the government.

SALT: Strategic Arms Limitation Talks was a series of meetings in the 1970s in which leaders of the United States and Soviet Union agreed to limit their nations stocks of nuclear weapons.

Scarcity: A small and inadequate amount of something (food, money, natural resources etc.).

Scientific revolution: In the scientific revolution, people looked to science for answers. They began to question many old ideas taken for true for many years. The scientific Method was developed, giving a new way of asking questions and getting answers. The church, for one, was not happy with this, as many of its ideas were being opposed. Copernicus and Galileo Galilei offered information, showing that the earth was at the center of the earth, not the sun, as the church said.

Serfs: A serf was a person who was bound to a lords estate. This meant that they were owned by a lord, and could not leave their property.

Sepoy Mutiny (1857): India held bitter feelings against the British for the problems arising in India. The Sepoys were Indian soldiers. There were rumors that their gun cartridges were sealed with beef and pork fat. The soldiers were either Hindus or Muslims. In Hinduism, people are not allowed to eat the cow, as they think of it as a sacred animal. Muslims do not eat pork, as they think of it as a filthy animal. They were angered at this news. In order to open the cartridges, they would have to use their mouth, but because of religious beliefs, they would not. Thus, they decided to rebel, after many of the soldiers who had refused were jailed. The revolt though, did not hold out.

Sepoy Rebellion: Also known as Sepoy Mutiny was an uprising of Native troops known as “Sepoys” during the British colonization of India. It began on Sunday, May 10, 1857. The Sepoy rebellion was a complete surprise to the British, many of whom didn’t expect there to be any rebellions in India. The growing Indian discontent with British rule erupted when they heard rumors that the cartridges for their new Enfield rifles were greased with lard and beef fat. Since the cow is sacred to Hindus, and the pig is abhorrent to Muslims, all the Sepoys were outraged, and they mutinied.

Shiites: Groups of followers that began this group after the death of Prophet Muhammad. They thought Muhammad successor should be the heir of Muhammad.

Shinto: A traditional Japanese religion which means “the way of the gods”. Believers worship Kami which are divine spirits in all living and nonliving things. They believe that Kami controls powerful forces of nature and they respect Kami. Shinto helped unite Japan and Shinto shrines are still in Japan in places of unusual natural beauty or interest.

Shinto Shrines: Shinto teaches that there is a sacredness of the whole universe. Shrines are usually dedicated near sites of mountains and beautiful scenery.

Shintoism: In Shintoism the word Shinto means the way of the gods and a follower of Shintoism believes this religion is not a religion of the state, but of the heart. It is said to be a spiritual connection between present day Japan and their ancient past.

Shogun- was a military commander of the Japanese army in Feudal Japan. Until 1867, shogun practiced absolute rule under the leadership of the emperor.

Signing of the Magna Carta in 1215: The Magna Carta is a document that King John of England was forced into signing. Along with the glorious revolution, this led into creating alliances with France.

Silk Road: The Silk Road that was located in Central Asia connected parts of Europe and Asia together. On this road, many items were traded such as silk and porcelain, which were items that were favored by the West.

Simon Bolivar: He was a Venezuelan statesman and a leader of the independence movement. He led the rebellion of South American colonies against Spanish rule. He was born in a noble Creole family and spent his childhood in Europe. In 1825, Simon Bolivar found Bolivia.

Sino-Japanese War: War fought between China and Japan over territories in Korea. Japan won the war claiming Taiwan.

Sino-Soviet Split: A gradual worsening of relations that was happening between China and Russia during the Cold War. Differences between the countries natural interests and their ideas on communism, contributed the "split".

Slobodan Milosevic: Slobodan was the president of Serbia, he was the person behind the bombing of Yugoslavia. He abused his powers as president and was under suspicion for corruption.

Social classes: An arrangement of people in a society. This was often determined by their wealth.

Social Contract: an agreement among the members of a society or between the government and the governed. Many theorists came up with their own ideas of a social contract, during the Enlightenment.

Social Darwinism: A belief that the white race was superior to another race. This gave a reason for the Europeans to imperialize the East. The survival of the fittest—to explain why some businessmen are more successful than others.

Social Scientist: A social scientist is a scientist who studies the history of society and social behavior. A social scientist also gets involved in areas like geography and economics.

Socialism: An economic system in which the factors of production are owned by the public and operate for the welfare of all. The complete opposite of communism is socialism because in communism, all factors of production are owned by the government.

Society (Ancient Athens): It was a City-State ruled by a King. Athens wasn't dominated by invasions from her neighbors.

Society (Ancient Sparta): It was a major City-State, and had a bitter rivalry Athens. Spartans believed they lived as the best of the Greeks.

Song Dynasty: The Song time is often called a "Chinese Renaissance" because similar to the European renaissance, it was a time in history where there was an increase of progress in technology and inventions, and the upcoming of new philosophical interpretations of the old texts meant a renewal of the old and the creation of the new. The Song period is marked by a revival of old Confucian traditions after the Tang age of Buddhism, and the prevailing position of civil scholars over the military age of Tang and Five Dynasties.

Songhai Empire: A West African Empire located near the Niger River. Songhai Empire had a great military so they conquered Mali Empire. Songhai people controlled trade from the 1400s to 1591.

Soviet Aggression: Started in the Cold War when Berlin was cut off from resources from the Soviet Union. This was remedied by Allied forces supplying them with resources.

Soviet challenges to maintain communism: The Soviets were up against the westerners who were democratic which this is the Cold War and they used propaganda military weapons alliances to get the upper hand against the westerners but the westerners are doing the same thing.

Soviet invasion of Afghanistan: In 1979 a Muslim revolt started, it claims that they are going to take over the communist government. Then the Soviet started to get into it. The Soviet then started to give the government weapons and soldiers and money to support them. Also Soviet were doing it the US are doing it too, the US supporting the rebel to fight the communist.

Soviet Union: In 1917, Russia collapsed and the Soviet Union was created. They followed the ways of communism.

Soweto uprising: A series of conflicts between black youths and the South African authorities. This uprising took place in Soweto, South Africa on June 16, 1976. These protests were against the policies of the National Party government and its apartheid regime.

Spanish Inquisition: The Spanish Inquisition was established in 1480 by the Catholic King Ferdinand II and Queen Isabella I. It was intended to keep an overall united country. They forced both Jews and Muslims to either convert to Catholicism or leave the country, which many of them did.

Sphere of Influence: A sphere is an area or region within which the influence or the interest of one nation is more important than any other nation. During the days of the USSR, the entire Eastern Europe was a sphere of influence.

Subsistence Agriculture: When a family grows its own food for the family to eat only. Originating in the Neolithic Revolution, Subsistence Agriculture is a self-sufficient way to survive and eat. Subsistence Agriculture was mainly practiced in Mesopotamia and by the Indus River.

Suez Canal: Opened in 1869 after a nearly decade of construction. It connects from the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea which lies around Africa. With this canal it is easier to travel from the North Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean rather than going all the way around Africa.

Suez Canal strategic advantages: it is the shortest route from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean. It also allowed the Europeans to explore the western hemisphere.

The Suez Canal: Subjects of Trans-Saharan Trade: Trade across the Sahara desert between Mediterranean countries and south of Sahara African countries (peak in 8th - late 16th centuries). Main subjects of trade: gold, salt, slaves.

Suleiman the Magnificent: The ruler from the Ottoman Empire, he ruled Ottoman from 1520 to 1566. Suleiman was an effective military leader and he has well use the army and he also modernized them. At the age that he is ruled was considered a golden age and he make the laws based on the Muslim's law.

Sunnis: Groups of followers that began this group after the death of Prophet Muhammad. They thought Muhammad successor should be chosen by tribal consensus, and named one of Muhammad inner circle as spiritual leader or as they call it first caliph.

Division of Sunnis and Shiites: This happened because the Sunnis believe that the first four successors of Muhammad took their place as leaders. The Shiites believed that only the heirs of the fourth caliph, Ali, are the legitimate successors of Mohamed.

Supporters of 20th century communist revolutions: Communism only appealed to the upper-class people. Workers and peasants were supporters the communist revolutions since communism did them more harm than good.

System of checks and balances: A system where multiple groups have power, and affect one another. In the United States it is divided into 3 groups, Executive, judicial, and legislative.

Taiping Rebellion: The Taiping Rebellion was an attempt to bring changes to China. The Chinese people wanted to industrialize the country because they believe that was the reason why they lost to the West in the Opium War. However, the government disagreed. As a result, the Taiping Rebellion was a fail and 20million died.

Tang Dynasty: The rulers of the Tang Dynasty (618 – 907) reunited China after the fall of the Han Dynasty. The Tang Dynasty was known as China's Golden Age because of its achievement in arts. Porcelain, which is a very popular trade item, was first made in 900. The emperor encouraged trade, which resulted China as one of the world's richest and most powerful political units.

Tang and Song Dynasties: The Tang dynasty was in power from 618 until 907. The Song dynasty was in power from 960 until 1279. During those times the Chinese government and society were well-organized and stable. China advanced in architecture, literature, and art and their culture spread to Japan.

Tank Man: Was a young man who was a protester who went up against a lot tanks stopping it in its tracks. People started to gain confidence from this but the government of China did not give the people what they want but allowed people to only have economical freedom but no political freedom this maintained communism so people were able to be wealthy only difference from communism.

Taoism: This religion represents an idealistic way of how people should live their life. Everything should be natural between each other and that is emphasized a lot in this religion. Also, it's stated that opposites are what make the perfect harmony of the universe.

Technology Revolution: A period of time in China during the 15th century in which the Chinese invented printing press, gun powder, compass as technological achievements. Later on these achievements spread throughout Western Europe.

Tensions between Protestants and catholic's: Both these religions wanted to be the main religion but it wasn't that way people chose what they wanted to be. The feud did not start out as religion conflict it started out as a status of social class.

Terrace Farming: A method of farming invented by the Incas. They cut out the sides of the hills to make enough area to grow crops. This method often used when farming on mountains, where the slope of the ground is not suitable for farming.

Thames River: A river located in south England flowing through London into the North Sea. The Thames River is 209 miles long

Three Gorges Dam: A hydroelectric dam that crosses the Yangtze River by the town of Sandouping, located in the Yiling District of Yichang, in Hubei province, China. The Three Gorges Dam is the world's largest capacity hydroelectric power station with a total generating capacity of 18,200 MW. It was opened in 2008 and is 7,661 feet long.

Tiananmen Square: At the Tiananmen Square in China a protest for democracy started in 1989. Chinese students would travel to western nations like Britain and American and discover many new things. One of those things was the political system of democracy. When these students learned about this political system they began to question China's government system. That led to the protest on June 4th 1989 in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. Many of these students were killed by the Chinese army. Later when their parents came looking for them they were killed as well.

Tokugawa Shogunate: A ruler in Japan during the time of the samurai had more power than the emperor who was used as a figure head. Known for shutting off Japan from the rest of the world.

Tokugawa Shogunate: This was Japan's last shogunate. Tokugawa ruled Japan for 250 years, which brought peace and stability. During Tokugawa's rule, Japan was an isolated country. Tokugawa ended all foreign interferences. Isolation led to the development of cities and the economic society. Nationalistic feelings were developed during this time because of Japan's own uniqueness.

Topography: A detailed map or chart of the features of an area. It is also a means of surveying, city, towns, and/or estates.

Totalitarianism: A person with total control of the government and the nation.

Trade Centers in West Africa: The Saharan trade extended from the Sub-Saharan West African kingdoms across the Saharan desert to Europe. This trade linked African empires such as Ghana & Mali to the European world.

Trading of Ottoman Empire: During the mid-1600's the Ottoman Empire was a strong trading force. They were able to become a strong trading empire due to the access of the Mediterranean sea.

Traditional economic system: The traditional economic system was based around customs, beliefs, and habits. For example, the Roman Catholic Church traditional economic system would consist of the church handling the money.

Traditional society: A generic family based society. It is also considered modern.

Trans-Saharan Trade: People in West Africa traded resources amongst each other this was known as the Trans-Saharan Trade. Africa's geography varies from deserts to rain forests. Some important resources are only found in certain locations of Africa. Gold and salt were the most important goods being traded.

Treaty of Nanjing: In 1839 the war was fought between the first opium war, the treaty of Nanjing was signed by both the British and the Chinese's side. The treaty was considered unfair to the Chinese because the British didn't give the Chinese anything in return, and Chinese were giving the British Hong Kong in the treaty.

Trench warfare: Trench warfare is a form of warfare in which both teams stood on fighting lines, with large lines of trenches when soldiers stood in the trenches they had a less likely chance of being shot.

The Triangular Trade (transatlantic trade): This trading system took place between North America, English Colonies, the West Indies, Europe, England, and West Africa. In this system, things such as cash crops, manufactured goods, and slaves were being used to trade. Slaves were mainly from Africa and were used to grow cash crops to be traded as well.

Triple Alliance and Triple Entente: The Triple Alliance was an alliance between Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy. It lasted from 1882 until World War I in 1914. The Triple Entente was an alliance between Russia, Great Britain and France. The Triple Entente was more powerful than the Triple Alliance. Italy had a secret agreement with France. All of this broke out into World War I.

Truman Doctrine: A U.S. policy of giving economic and military aid to free nations threatened by internal or external opponents. Announced by President Harry Truman in 1947.

The Twelve Tables: The Roman Empire contributed much to the world and one of the great contributions includes the Twelve Tables. The Twelve Tables were a series of laws that established the idea that all citizens had a right to be protected by the law. At this time in history, there were no written laws, so these laws were a great achievement. The laws had many basic principles that are still used in the law systems today. Some of these basic principles include equality under the law, and the right of being innocent until proven guilty.

Unification of Germany under Otto Von Bismarck: The unification of Germany influenced the Marxist ideology. It also led Bismarck to bring power to Prussia.

United Nations: The United Nations was created in 1945 by the United States and its World War II Allies. The United Nations was an international organization that included many nations/countries around the world to cooperate together to solve problems. Goals of the United Nations are to make peace and prevent war, and solve many other world problems by creating friendship between many nations. The founders of the United Nations hoped that it would have a better outcome than the League of Nations.

The United Nations Purpose: The United Nations is an organization that basically aims for peace. It makes sure laws; rights and development are all followed without any problems between any nations.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights: To set human rights standards for all nations, the United Nations drew up and ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The declaration stated, "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights ... Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of persons."

Urban areas between 650 and 1500: Most urban areas were located in Europe. This would also be part of the northern hemisphere

Urbanization: The movement of people to cities to find jobs, escape poverty and also for better health care, education, stores and conveniences. Urbanization contributed to cultural changes, social changes and helped in developing the world.

Use of Greek and Roman ideas during the Hellenistic Golden Age: Greek science was used and the rational principals of Greek philosophy were also used until new advances were made. It was through Rome that these as well as Greek drama, architecture, sculpture, and religion were saved and used.

U.S. Occupation of Japan: Occurred after the defeat of Japan in World War II. The first thing that was done was demilitarization (dismantling the Japanese army). The American government then decided to convert Japan into a democracy. Over the next 7 years of U.S. Occupation, Japan went under extreme changes.

Vedas: Four collections of sacred writings produced by the Aryans during an early stage of their settlement in India. The texts constitute the oldest layer of Sanskrit literature and the oldest scriptures of Hinduism.

Versailles Conference (Treaty of Versailles): The Treaty of Versailles was one of the peace treaties at the end of World War I. It ended the state of war between Germany and the Allied Powers & It was signed on June 28th 1919.

Vietnam conflict and the atrocities of Pol Pot location: That peninsula was the site of the Vietnam conflict because that land is Vietnam. The South China is right next to it too so you know Pol Pot was involved.

Vietnam War: Vietnam was divided into two parts a south and north. The north was communist, while the south was democratic. The north attempted to unite the two and make them a communist Vietnam. The United States stepped in and attempted to stop the north from spreading communism.

Vietnamization: President Richard Nixon's strategy for ending U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. Involving a gradual withdrawal of American troops and replacement of them with South Vietnamese forces.

Vladimir Lenin's economic policies: one was the war communism in which he confiscated food from farmers to feed the cities. Another was the new economic policy; it introduced aspects of capitalism to their agriculture in order to increase the food supply.

Wheel & stirrup achievements: The wheel invention dates all the way back to fifty five hundred years ago and it seems to be discovered in Mesopotamia. It's still unknown about who made the invention. The stirrup is a basic tool that spread modern civilization and it's believed to be invented in North China. The time it was created in is still unknown.

World War 1: The main reason that this started was because of 4 major things: nationalism, militarism, imperialism, and alliances. This became to be known as the first total war, where everywhere was a battle field.

World War 2: Another total war that started in 1939 when Germany's aggression for more power could no longer be tolerated. At the end of the war, The United Nations was formed to maintain peace within the world.

Zheng He: Also know as Cheng Ho which was originated from Ma He. He was a Muslim Hui-Chinese mariner, explorer, diplomat and fleet admiral who lead the voyage from Southwest Asia, South Asia, Middle East and East Africa between the times of 1405 to 1433. Zheng He spoke Arabic and Chinese.

Zionism: Zionism was the movement to gain support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine. This movement developed in 1890s, and was led by a writer, Theodor Herzl. It took many years until Israel became a home for Jews.