

## Global Regents Terms Review

1. **95 Theses** - Document written by Martin Luther detailing what he believed to be the problems in the medieval Church.
2. **Abbassid Dynasty** - (750 - 1258) Ruling family of the Islamic Empire during its golden age. This dynasty is responsible for many achievements
3. **absolute monarchy** - A political system in which a country is ruled by a monarch, who has absolute control.
4. **African National Congress** - A group formed in protest of the policy of Apartheid in South Africa. It was eventually outlawed due to their violent tactics, and Nelson Mandela, one of its leaders, was imprisoned for over thirty years.
5. **African Trading Kingdoms** - Three African kingdoms, Ghana, Mali, and Songhai that were important in the trans-Saharan trade of gold from the west coast of Africa to North Africa and the Middle East. Their trade provided enough wealth to create the conditions necessary for cultural and intellectual achievement.
6. **Afrikanas** - Dutch descended colonist living in South Africa. Also called Boers.
7. **Age of Exploration** - Time period during the 15th and 16th centuries when Europeans searched for new sources of wealth and for easier trade routes to China and India. Resulted in the discovery of North and South America by the Europeans.
8. **Age of Reason** - the Enlightenment
9. **Age of Transition** – the Renaissance
10. **Agrarian Revolution** - A change in farming methods that allowed for a greater production of food. This revolution was fueled by the use of new farming technology such as the seed drill and improved fertilizers. The result of this revolution was a population explosion due to the higher availability of food. It was one of the causes of the Industrial Revolution.
11. **Ahimsa** - In Hinduism, it is the principal of non violence against all living things.
12. **AIDS** - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. A disease of the human immune system caused by the HIV retrovirus.
13. **Akbar the Great** - (1542-1605) Emperor of the Mughal Empire in India. He is considered to be their greatest ruler. He is responsible for the expansion of his empire, the stability his administration gave to it, and the increasing of trade and cultural diffusion.
14. **Alexander the Great** - (356 BCE-323 BCE) He conquered most of the ancient world from Asia Minor to Egypt and India, which began the Hellenistic culture which was a blending of Greek, Persian, Indian, and Egyptian influences.
15. **al-Khwarizimi** - Islamic mathematician who pioneered the study of algebra. His textbook on the subject became a standard in European universities for centuries.
16. **Allied Powers** - Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, and France during World War II.
17. **Anwar al-Sadat** - (1918-1981) President of Egypt between 1970 and 1981. He was assassinated by Islamic fundamentalists for making peace with Israel.
18. **Idi Amin** - (1925?- ) President of Uganda from 1971 to 1979. His brutal regime resulted in the death of hundreds of thousands of people, as well as the near total ruin of Uganda. He was overthrown and exiled to Saudi Arabia in 1979.
19. **Amritsar Massacre** - April 3rd of 1919. British soldiers killed close to 400 unarmed Indian men, women, and children, and wounded 1,100 more. People had gathered in the center of town to protest British occupation of their country, and to demand equality. This

- was a turning point in British domination of India. Independence movements became very popular and eventually forced India's independence.
20. **Animism** - The oldest known type of belief system in the world. Animists practice nature worship. They believe that everything in the universe has a spirit. This is exemplified by the practices of the Plains Indians in North America who would praise the spirit of the buffalo that they killed for giving its life to them so that they might survive. Animists also believed that ancestors watch over the living from the spirit world. This belief resulted in ancestor worship as a means of communicating with and showing respect to ancestors.
  21. **Apartheid** - A political policy in South Africa where black South Africans could only live in certain areas, were required to use separate trains, beaches, restaurants, and schools, and could not enter into an interracial marriage.
  22. **appeasement** - The policy of pacifying an aggressive nation in the hopes of avoiding further conflict.
  23. **Arabic Numerals** - A written number system created during the Gupta golden age in India, then adopted by the Islamic Empire before spreading further. Used throughout western civilization today.
  24. **Yasir Arafat** - President of the Palestine National Authority and Chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Considered by many to be a terrorist, he has in recent years been accepted as the legitimate authority to speak for the Palestinians. His goal was to create a homeland for the displaced Palestinians.
  25. **Archimedes** - (287-212 BCE) Greek mathematician and inventor. He wrote works on plane and solid geometry, arithmetic, and mechanics. He is best known for the lever and pulley.
  26. **archipelago** - A group or chain of islands.
  27. **Aryans** - Nomadic warriors from Central Asia who migrated into India around 1500 BCE. They are responsible for many aspects of current Indian culture including their language, sacred texts called the Vedas, and a system of government that later evolved into the caste system.
  28. **Asoka** - King of the Maurya dynasty. He ruled nearly the entire subcontinent of India. He also was instrumental in the spread of Buddhism after his conversion.
  29. **Association of Southeast Asian Nations** - Multinational organization that cooperates economically by lowering trade barriers, such as, tariffs, to encourage commerce between member nations.
  30. **Aswan High Dam** - Dam across the Nile River in Egypt. Created Lake Nassar and helps to create more farmland. Built between 1960 and 1970.
  31. **Mustafa Kemal Ataturk** - (1881-1938) Nationalist leader of Turkey who is responsible for modernizing and westernizing his country after World War I. This enabled Turkey to resist imperialist attempts at takeover by various European powers.
  32. **Atman** - In Hinduism, the human soul.
  33. **Augustus** - (63 BCE – 14 CE) First emperor of Rome (27 BCE – 14 CE) He restored order and prosperity to the Empire after nearly a century of turmoil. Grandnephew to Julius Caesar.
  34. **Austro-Hungarian Empire** - Also known as Austria-Hungary, or the Hapsburg Empire, as it was ruled by the Habsburg monarchy from 1867 to 1918. Austria-Hungary extended over most of central Europe. It was composed the modern day countries of Austria, Hungary, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic, as well as parts of present-day Poland, Romania, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
  35. **Axis Powers** - Alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II.

36. **Ayatollah Khomeini** - (1900?-1989) Islamic religious leader who led a fundamentalist revolution in Iran in 1979. Ruled until 1989.
37. **Aztecs** - A Mesoamerican civilization of Mexico who created a strong empire that flourished between the 14th and 15th century. The arrival of Hernando Cortez and the Spanish Conquistadores ended their empire.
38. **Balfour Declaration** - A promise made by British Prime Minister Balfour to create a homeland for the Jewish people.
39. **Baron de Montesquieu** - (1689-1755) Enlightenment thinker from France who wrote a book called, *The Spirit of the Laws* in 1748. In his book, Montesquieu describes what he considers to be the best government. He states that government should divide itself according to its powers, creating a Judicial, Legislative, and Executive branch. Montesquieu explained that under this system each branch would Check and Balance the others, which would help protect the people's liberty.
40. **barter** - The exchange of goods or services for other goods or services.
41. **Fulgencio Batista** - (1901-1973) Cuban president from 1940 to 1944 and 1952 to 1959. He was responsible for some reforms in the country before leaving office for the first time. Later, he overthrew the legitimate government and ruled as a dictator until he was forced from office by Fidel Castro.
42. **Battle of Britain** - The massive air war against Great Britain by the Nazi war machine in Germany. Nearly nightly bombings occurred between summer of 1940 and summer of 1941 before German withdrew. Great Britain fought alone during this year and never gave up.
43. **Bay of Pigs** - An unsuccessful invasion of Cuba in 1961, which was sponsored by the United States. Its purpose was to overthrow Cuban dictator Fidel Castro.
44. **Alexander Graham Bell** - (1847-1922) American inventor of the telephone.
45. **David Ben-Gurion** - (1886-1973) First Prime Minister of Israel.
46. **Berlin Airlift** - A re-supply operation to the city of Berlin that lasted 11 months during 1948-49 when the Soviet Union attempted to close off the city.
47. **Berlin Conference** - (1884-1885) During European Imperialism, various European leaders met in Berlin, Germany to discuss plans for dividing Africa peacefully. These leaders had little regard for African independence, and had no representation for native Africans. This began the process of imperializing Africa.
48. **Berlin Wall** - A wall built in 1961 dividing Soviet controlled East Berlin from the democratic West Berlin. It was destroyed when communism ended in 1990.
49. **Sir Henry Bessemer** - (1813-98) Inventor who developed a more cost efficient process for making steel.
50. **Bhagavad Gita** - A Hindu holy book where the god Krishna teaches the importance of selflessness, performing religious duties, and of devotion to God.
51. **Black Hand** - Serbian nationalist/terrorist group responsible for the assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand which resulted in the start of World War I.
52. **blitzkrieg** - German word meaning lightning war. It was a German army tactic during World War II which called for quick moving, hard hitting drives into enemy territory.
53. **Blüt und Eisen** - Blood and Iron policy of Prussian chancellor Otto von Bismarck to unify all of Germany under Prussian control and build and expand it into a great empire. Very successful.
54. **Boer War** - (1899-1902) War between Great Britain and the Boers in South Africa over control of rich mining country. Great Britain won and created the Union of South Africa comprised of all the South African colonies.

55. **Simón Bolívar** - (1783-1830) Latin American revolutionary responsible for the ousting of Spain from much of South America during the 19th century. He is considered to be the most important figure in the fight for Latin American independence.
56. **Bolshevik** - Early name of communists during the Russian Revolution of 1917.
57. **Napoleon Bonaparte** - (1769-1821) Emperor of the French. Responsible for many French Revolution reforms as well as conquering most of Europe. He was defeated at Waterloo, and died several years later on the island of Saint Helena.
58. **bourgeoisie** - Term given to the middle class people in society.
59. **Boxer Rebellion** - (1900) A rebellion by the people of China to end foreign domination.
60. **Brahma** - Hindu god called the Creator. Brahma is the first member of the triad that includes Vishnu the Preserver and Shiva the Destroyer.
61. **Brahman** - In Hinduism, Brahman is the name given to the oneness of the universe.
62. **British East India Company** - A joint stock company that controlled most of India during the period of imperialism. This company controlled the political, social, and economic life in India for more than 200 years.
63. **bubonic plague** - An infectious disease transmitted by fleas. It is characterized by fever, chills, and the formation of swellings. Also known as the Black Plague or Black Death.
64. **Buddha** - Hindu for "enlightened one." See also Siddhartha Gautama.
65. **Buddhism** - Buddhism developed in India, and is based on many of the core concepts of Hinduism. Buddhists believe in an endless cycle of reincarnation, or samsara, which is similar to beliefs of Hinduism. However, Buddhists do not believe that deities are responsible for the phenomenon. In addition, the Caste System is rejected by Buddhists who believe instead that one is reincarnated until they can achieve nirvana, best described as spiritual enlightenment.
66. **bureaucracy** - The administration portion of the government.
67. **Bushido** - Code of conduct for Samurai and nobles during Japanese feudalism.
68. **Byzantine Empire** - (330-1453) The eastern half of the Roman Empire, which survived after the fall of the Western Empire at the end of the 5th century C.E. Its capital was Constantinople, named after the Emperor Constantine.
69. **Julius Caesar** - (100-44 BCE), Roman general and statesman. He is responsible for setting up the imperial system in Rome which placed his grandnephew, Augustus, on the throne.
70. **Caliph** - In Islam, the successor to the Prophet Mohammed.
71. **John Calvin** - (1509-1564) Theologian and church reformer who developed a form of Protestantism during the Reformation. His church is known for the idea of predestination, which states certain people are predestined for heaven.
72. **Canon on Medicine** - A book written by Ibn Sina, a famous Islamic physician, which was an encyclopedia of Greek, Arabic, and his own knowledge of medicine. This book became the standard medical text in Europe for over five hundred years.
73. **Cape of Good Hope** - Southern tip of the African continent.
74. **capitalism** - An economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production and distribution of goods. Also promotes a free market regulated by supply and demand.
75. **Cardinal Richelieu** - (1585-1642) French Cardinal and politician responsible for instituting absolutist practices in France.
76. **Cash Crop Economy** - An economic system based on the exportation of certain crops such as sugar, cotton, and coffee.
77. **Caste System** - A rigid social class system in Hinduism.

78. **Fidel Castro** - Leader of the Cuban Revolution and communist dictator of Cuba. He is responsible for making Cuba a socialist country which has often been at odds with the United States. Notably, the bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis.
79. **Catherine the Great** - An enlightened despot who ruled over Russia. She is responsible for many positive changes in Russia, as well as securing the country a warm water port.
80. **Cavour** - (1810-61) Prime Minister of Sardinia, a large Italian State. He formed alliances with other foreign powers to help end Austria's and Spain's control. Instrumental in the unification of Italy.
81. **Neville Chamberlain** - (1869-1940) Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1937 to 1940. He is responsible for the policy of appeasement with Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany.
82. **checks and balances** - A system in government described by Baron de Montesquieu where legislative, judicial, and executive power is shared among the different branches to provide protection against abuses of power.
83. **Chernobyl Nuclear Plant Accident** - (1986) This accident release large amounts of radiation that not only affected the immediate area, (Ukraine,) but also was carried on strong winds across many countries in Europe. The effects of this accident have to date been an increase in cancer victims, numerous birth defects, and the destruction of many acres of good land.
84. **Chinese Communist Revolution** - A political revolution in China led by Mao Zedong. After several years of fighting the Kuomintang, the communists won control of the country in 1949.
85. **Chivalry** - Code of conduct for knight and nobles during European feudalism.
86. **Jesus Christ** - (8-4 BCE- 29? CE) Founder of Christianity. Considered by Christians to be the son of God and the Messiah. He is the central figure in the Christian Religion.
87. **Christianity** - Currently the most popular religion in the world based on the number of worshippers found throughout the world. While this monotheistic religion developed from Judaism, there are several key differences in its teachings. Christianity was founded by Jesus Christ in the 1st century CE. The Christian holy book is called the Holy Bible.
88. **Sir Winston Churchill** - (1874-1965) British politician and Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1940 to 1945, and 1951 to 1955. He is regarded as the finest British leader of the 20th century and was instrumental in leading Britain to victory during World War II.
89. **city-state** - An independent state consisting of a city and its surrounding lands.
90. **civil disobedience** - The purposeful breaking of laws to protest actions by the government.
91. **civil service exam** - In China, it was an exam based on Confucian teachings that was used to select people for various government service jobs in the bureaucracy.
92. **Clemenceau** - (1841-1929) French Premier during World War I. He was one of the formulators of the *Treaty of Versailles*.
93. **Cold War** - Non shooting conflict between the Soviet Union and their allies and the United States and their allies. Numerous secondary conflicts arise due to the Cold War.
94. **collective farm** - A government owned farms where peasants work on a quota system.
95. **Columbian Exchange** - The exchange of goods and other things, such as disease from the Old World (Europe) to the new World (North and South America) and back.
96. **Christopher Columbus** - (1451-1506) Italian explorer working for Spain who, in 1492, crossed the Atlantic Ocean and discovered the Americas for Spain.
97. **Command Economy** - An economic system controlled by strong, centralized government, which usually focuses on industrial goods. With little attention paid to agriculture and consumer goods.

98. **Commercial Revolution** - A dramatic change in the economy of Europe at the end of the Middle Ages. It is characterized by an increase in towns and trade, the use of banks and credit, and the establishment of guilds to regulate quality and price.
99. **Commonwealth of Independent States** - Nation created after the breakup of the Soviet Union. It includes Russia and several smaller former Soviet republics.
100. **commune** - A government owned farms where peasants work on a quota system.
101. **communism** - A system of government in which a single, totalitarian, party holds power. It is characterized by state control of the economy, and restriction on personal freedoms. It was first proposed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in *The Communist Manifesto*.
102. **The Communist Manifesto** - A book written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels that describes the new political system of scientific socialism, which becomes the basis for communism. The book states that all of human history is based on the conflict between the bourgeoisie (those who own the means of production) and the proletariat (working class), and predicted that the proletariat would rise up in a violent revolution to overthrow the bourgeoisie and create a society with an equal distribution of goods and services.
103. **Communist Revolution** - A political revolution in Russia beginning in 1917. The Bolsheviks, now known as Communists, overthrew Czar Nicholas II and created a socialist government based upon the writings of Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin. Also known as the Bolshevik Revolution.
104. **Confucianism** - Confucius lived in China during the Chou Dynasty, when there was mass disorder and confusion and degrading moral standards. Confucius was appalled by what appeared to be the fracturing of Chinese society. He believed that the only cure was to stress a sense of social order and mutual respect, a philosophy that later became known as Confucianism. Confucianism teaches that there is a natural social order to society which can best be explained through the Five Relationships.
105. **Confucius** - Chinese philosopher and writer of *The Analects*, a collection of moral and social teachings, including the concept of the Five Relationships. Also known as Kong Fu Zi.
106. **Congress of Vienna** - Meeting of European political leaders to reestablish former territorial borders after the end of the Napoleonic Wars and the fall of Napoleon. The Congress was held in Vienna from September 1814 to June 1815, and was dominated by Prince Metternich of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
107. **conquistadors** - Spanish conquerors who came to the New World in search of gold and other riches.
108. **Constantine** - (274 CE – 337 CE) Roman Emperor between 306 CE and 337 CE. He issued the Edict of Milan which outlawed the persecution of Christians. He also founded the city of Constantinople, the future capital of the Byzantine Empire.
109. **constitutional monarchy** - A political system in which a country is ruled by a monarch who has limited power due to a constitution
110. **containment** - A cold war policy that called for containing communism to areas already under its influence. This policy was proposed by U.S. President Harry Truman.
111. **Copernicus** - (1473-1543) Polish astronomer who wrote *On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres*. Theorized that the Earth orbited the Sun (heliocentric system) and laid the foundations of modern astronomy.
112. **Cortez** - (1485-1547) Spanish conquistador who was responsible for the conquest of the Aztec Empire and the claiming of much of Central America for the Spanish.
113. **coup de tat** - The acting of overthrowing a government in favor of another, usually through violent means.

114. **Creoles** - In colonial Latin America, American born Spanish gentry, They owned most of the land but were treated like second class citizens, and were denied political rights.
115. **Oliver Cromwell** - (1599-1658) Leader of the English Revolution that ousted the Stuart monarchs in favor of a short lived Republic. Cromwell acted as Lord Protector until the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660.
116. **Crusades** - European Christian military expeditions made between the 11th and 13th centuries to retake the Middle Eastern Holy Lands occupied by the Muslims.
117. **Cuban Missile Crisis** - (1961) Crises that developed as a result of Cuban dictator Fidel Castro's decision to allow the Soviet Union to base nuclear missiles in Cuba. Upon discovery, the United States confronted the Soviet Union and demanded the missiles be removed. For nearly two weeks, nuclear war was imminent. Fortunately, diplomacy succeeded and crisis was averted.
118. **Cuban Revolution** - (1958) A political revolution that removed the United States supported Fulgencio Batista from power. The revolution was led by Fidel Castro who became the new leader of Cuba as a communist dictator.
119. **cultural diffusion** - The spreading of ideas through contact such as trade or war.
120. **Cultural Revolution** - (1966-1976) Political policy in started in China by Mao Zedong to eliminate his rivals and train a new generation in the revolutionary spirit that created communist China. The Cultural Revolution resulted in beatings, terror, mass jailings, and the deaths of thousands.
121. **cuneiform** - One of the earliest forms of writing. It consisted of wedge shaped symbols usually imprinted in clay. Used throughout ancient Mesopotamia.
122. **Pierre and Marie Curie** - French scientists and husband and wife. They are best known for their work in the field of radioactivity.
123. **Cyrillic** - An alphabet created by Eastern Orthodox monks for the Slavic language. It is based on Greek, and still used through the various Slavic countries today, such as Russia.
124. **Nicholas II** - (1868-1918) Czar of Russia (1894-1917). He was overthrown during the Russian Revolution of 1917. Later, he and his family were killed by the revolution's leadership.
125. **Da Gama, Vasco** - (1469?-1524) Portuguese explorer who, in 1498, established an all water route to India
126. **Leonardo Da Vinci** - (1452-1519) An Italian painter, sculptor, engineer, and inventor. Famous works include paintings Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. Also left a variety of sketches showing flying machines and underwater boats centuries before the invention of planes and submarines.
127. **Gottlieb Daimler** - (1834-1900) German inventor. He is best know for his work in the development of the gasoline internal combustion engine.
128. **daimyo** - Land owning feudal lords in Japan.
129. **Dalai Lama** - The spiritual leader of the Tibetan sect of Buddhism, and is considered to be the reincarnation of the bodhisattva, or "buddha-to-be."
130. **Dante** - (1265-1321) Italian poet and Renaissance writer. His greatest work is The Divine Comedy.
131. **Darius I** - (558?BCE – 486BCE) King of Persia who expanded his empire to extend from the Mediterranean to the Indus River.
132. **Miguel de Cervantes** - (1547-1616) Spanish Renaissance writer. His greatest work is the comedic tale Don Quixote.
133. **President F. W. de Klerk** - (1936 - ) The white South African president who ended Apartheid in the early 1990s.

134. **José de San Martín** - (1778-1850) Latin American revolutionary. He is one of the main leaders of the Latin American independence movement.
135. **Antonio López de Santa Anna** - (1794-1876) Mexican general and dictator who controlled Mexico for more than 25 years. Lost war against the United States which cost Mexico present day California, Nevada, and New Mexico.
136. **Declaration of the Rights of Man** - Revolutionary document of the French Revolution. Written in 1789, it spelled out certain rights believed to be universal to all mankind. Patterned on the American Declaration of Independence.
137. **democratic republic** - A political system in which a country is ruled by law, has representative government, and is democratic in nature.
138. **Deng Xiaoping** - (1904-1997) Chinese Communist leader. Ruled from 1978 until 1997.
139. **Rene Descartes** - (1596-1650) French intellectual who challenged traditional ideas. He said that human reason was capable of discovering and explaining the laws of nature and man. The idea of human reason being superior to tradition led to the beginning of the Enlightenment, a time of political awakening that became revolution.
140. **dharma** - The act of fulfilling one's duty in life. Associated with Hinduism and Buddhism.
141. **diaspora** - The enforced spreading out of a group of people. In history, there has been both a Jewish Diaspora and an African Diaspora.
142. **dictatorship** - A system of government in which a country is ruled by a single person with absolute power.
143. **Diocletian** - (245-313) Emperor of Rome who was responsible for dividing Rome into different provinces and districts. Eventually, the eastern portions of the Empire became known as the Byzantine Empire.
144. **Dome of the Rock** - First Islamic religious shrine. It was built in 687 C.E., and is located in present day Jerusalem, Israel.
145. **domino theory** - The idea that countries bordering communist countries were in more danger of falling to communism unless the United States and other western nations worked to prevent it.
146. **Don Quixote** - A comedic book written by Miguel de Cervantes during the Renaissance. The title character is now used to refer to idealists that champion hopeless or fanciful causes.
147. **Duma** - Name of the Russia Parliament.
148. **Dutch East Indies** - A group of islands in South East Asia claimed by the Dutch during Imperialism.
149. **dynastic cycle** - In China, a dynasty would remain in power only as long as it was providing good government. When a dynasty went into decline, and began to abuse its power, it was said to lose the Mandate of Heaven, or the favor of the gods. A strong leader would usually emerge to claim the Mandate, and establish a new dynasty. The dynastic cycle would then begin again.
150. **Edict of Milan** - (313 CE) Proclamation by the Roman Emperor Constantine outlawing the persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire.
151. **Thomas Edison** - (1847-1931) American inventor. He is best know for the electric light bulb, the phonograph, and the motion picture camera.
152. **Eightfold Path** - Code of behavior for followers of Buddhism.
153. **Albert Einstein** - (1879-1955) American scientist best known for his theory of relativity.

154. **Elizabeth I** - (1533-1603) Queen of England and Ireland between 1558 and 1603. She was an absolute monarch and is considered to be one of the most successful rulers of all time.
155. **Enclosure Movement** - During the Industrial Revolution, it was the consolidation of many small farms into one large farm, which created a labor force as many people lost their homes.
156. **encomienda system** - A system of production in Spain's New World possessions which granted permission to conquistadors to enslave as many people needed to work a plantation.
157. **English Bill of Rights** - (1689) A Bill of Rights written after the Glorious Revolution of 1688 which placed William and Mary on the throne of England. The bill created a limited monarchy and established Parliament as the ruling body of the nation.
158. **enlightened despots** - A monarch who retains absolute control of their country while also enacting reform based on Enlightenment ideas.
159. **Enlightenment** - A movement in the 18th century that stressed the importance of reason and science in philosophy and the study of human society. Occurred in Western Europe.
160. **Eratosthenes** - (276?-196? BCE), Greek mathematician, astronomer, and geographer who measured the circumference of the Earth. His measurement was only off by 15%.
161. **Estates** - Class system in France before the French Revolution. There were three Estates, First Estate was Clergy, Second was Nobility, and Third was peasants, merchants, and townspeople.
162. **Estates General** - The legislative body of France. Composed of representatives from the three estates which are Clergy in the First Estate, Nobles in the Second Estate, and peasants in the Third Estate. Each Estate is entitled to one vote on legislative matters. The Estates General was never as strong as the British Parliament of the American Congress.
163. **ethnic cleansing** - The removal of people of a specific ethnic group by means of genocide, terror, or forced expulsion (i.e. Holocaust)
164. **ethnocentric** - A belief in the superiority of a certain ethnic group or race.
165. **Euclid** - (circa 300 BCE), Greek mathematician. Considered to be the father of modern geometry.
166. **European Community/European Union** - Economic union between countries in Europe for mutual gain. Originally formed in 1951 as the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), it later became the European Community in 1967, then the European Union in 1991.
167. **excommunicate** - To exclude a Christian from receiving the Sacraments.
168. **extraterritoriality** - A policy that guaranteed European citizens in China were only subject to the laws of their own nation and could only be tried by their own courts.
169. **fascism** - A system of government that promotes extreme nationalism, repression, anticommunism, and is ruled by a dictator.
170. **Ferdinand and Isabella** - During the late 15th century, they became King and Queen of a united Spain after centuries of Islamic domination. Together, they made Spain a strong Christian nation and also provided funding to overseas exploration, notably Christopher Columbus.
171. **Franz Ferdinand** - (1863-1914) Archduke of Austria, nephew to the Emperor. He was assassinated by Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo, Bosnia in 1914. This resulted in the start of World War I.
172. **Feudalism** - A social, political, and economic system that dominated all aspects of medieval European life.

173. **fief** - An area of land given to a person to farm in exchange for certain obligations.
174. **filial piety** - A part Confucianism where respect is paid to the parents.
175. **Five Pillars of Islam** - Code of behavior for followers of Islam. Includes Charity, Daily Prayer, Profession of Faith, Fasting during Ramadan, and a pilgrimage to Mecca called the hajj.
176. **Five Relationships** - Confucian philosophy about social order where everyone has a place and respect is paid to elders, parents, and the government. The relationships are, ruler to ruled, father to son, older brother to younger brother, husband to wife, friend to friend.
177. **Five Year Plans** - Stalin's economic policy to rebuild the Soviet economy after World War II. Included massive industrialization and farm collectivization, where peasants lived collectively on government owned farms, often resulted in widespread famine as many peasants resisted this policy.
178. **Alexander Fleming** - (1881-1955) English scientist who, in 1928, observed that a mold called Penicillium killed germs. This discovery resulted in the development of antibiotics, which attack or weaken bacteria that cause many diseases. Antibiotics were not widely used until the 1940s.
179. **Henry Ford** - (1863-1947) American Industrialist. Ford is best know for his innovations in the auto manufacturing industry. His company was the first to use an assembly line for production.
180. **Four Modernizations** - An economic and social program that called for limited privatization of agriculture and industry, encouraged foreign investment and foreign trade, and resulted in a boost for the Chinese economy. Unlike the Great Leap Forward, the Four Modernizations was an economic success.
181. **Four Noble Truths** - Siddhartha's Gautama philosophy of the nature of human suffering and its relation to desire is articulated by four statements.
182. **Fourteen Points** - An address given to the United States' Congress by President Woodrow Wilson concerning the end of World War I and the treatment of all concerned with the war. The speech outlines the League of Nations and the ideas of self determination for different ethnic groups.
183. **Frederick the Great** - (1712-1786), King of Prussia from 1740 to 1786. Enlightened despot who enlarged Prussia by gaining land from Austria when Maria Theresa became Empress.
184. **French Indochina** - Area of southeast Asia controlled by France during Imperialism. Includes Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.
185. **French Revolution** - Political revolution in France starting in 1789 that brought about many changes in France. The revolution ultimately ended with a dictatorship under Napoleon Bonaparte before his defeat by the combined powers of Europe.
186. **Galileo Galilei** - (1564-1642) Italian astronomer. One of the founders of Europe's scientific revolution, one of his main contributions is the application of the telescope to astronomy. He was able to prove Copernicus' heliocentric model correct.
187. **Mohandas Gandhi** - (1869-1948) Nationalist leader in India, who called for a non violent revolution to gain his country's freedom from the British Empire.
188. **Ganges River** - Located in India, this river is considered sacred to Hindus and is used for spiritual cleansing, funeral rites, and other Hindu rituals.
189. **Garibaldi** - (1807-1882?) Military leader whose Red Shirt army liberated most of southern Italy, before conquering the northern section. He was instrumental in the unification of Italy.

190. **Siddhartha Gautama** - (563?-483?BCE), Indian philosopher and the founder of Buddhism. Siddhartha was born into the Brahmin caste, and by all account led a luxurious lifestyle. However, he was troubled by the human misery that he saw around him everyday. Upon reflection, he deduced that desire was the root caused of all suffering. Also known as the Buddha.
191. **Genghis Khan** - (1167?-1227) One of the Mongol's greatest leaders and founder of the Mongol Empire.
192. **Ghana** - One of the west African Trading Kingdoms. They were rich in gold and established a vast trading network across the Sahara desert.
193. **Glasnost** - A policy of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev which called for more openness with the nations of West, and a relaxing of restraints on Soviet citizenry.
194. **golden age** - A time in a culture of high achievement in arts, literature, and science. Generally occurs in times of peace.
195. **Mikhail Gorbachev** - (1931- ), leader of the Soviet Union from 1985 to 1991. His policies of Perestroika and Glasnost, which aimed at revitalizing the Soviet Union contributed to the downfall of communism.
196. **Great Depression** - (1929-1939) The dramatic decline in the world's economy due to the United State's stock market crash of 1929, the overproduction of goods from World War I, and decline in the need for raw materials from non industrialized nations. Results in millions of people losing their jobs as banks and businesses closed around the world. Many people were reduced to homelessness, and had to rely on government sponsored soup kitchens to eat. World trade also declined as many countries imposed protective tariffs in an attempt to restore their economies.
197. **Great Leap Forward** - The economic program designed to increase farm and industrial output though the creation of communes. Communes are similar to Soviet collectives in that groups of people live and work together on government owned farms and in government owned industry.
198. **Great Purge** - The widespread arrests and executions of over a million people by Josef Stalin between 1936 and 1938. Stalin was attempting to eliminate all opposition to his rule of the Soviet Union.
199. **Green Revolution** - Throughout the 20th century, scientists worked on improving agriculture, especially in areas with high populations. Some of the technologies developed included better irrigation systems so farmers could get water to their crops. New machinery was built to handle larger production and to take the burden of agriculture work off of humans. New chemical fertilizers and pesticides were created to increase food production, and new varieties of grains and livestock were developed also for greater production. The Green Revolution has had only limited success. The high costs associated with many of these new technologies have kept the small farmer from taking advantage of them.
200. **Che Guevara** - (1928-1967) Latin American guerilla leader. In the mid 20th century Guevara was instrumental in helping Fidel Castro lead the Cuban Revolution. He was later killed in Bolivia while trying to lead a revolution there.
201. **guild** - An association of merchants or craftspeople in medieval Europe, formed to make regulations and set standards for a particular trade or craft.
202. **Gupta Dynasty** - (320-550 C.E.) Ruling family in India during its golden age. Responsible for many achievements.
203. **Johannes Gutenberg** - (1400?-1468) German printer and European pioneer in the use of movable type.

204. **Haiku** - A 3 line poem that has 17 syllables in the Japanese language, and expresses a single thought, feeling or idea.
205. **hajj** - The pilgrimage or holy journey to the city of Mecca
206. **Hammurabis Code** - Oldest written system of laws. They were created by King Hammurabi of Babylonia in th mid 18th century BCE and placed on stones tablets for all to see.
207. **Hegira** - The flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Median which was instrumental to the founding of the religion of Islam. Occurs in 622 ACE, which dates the founding of Islam.
208. **heliocentric model** - Theory of the universe that states the sun is the center, and that the earth revolves around it.
209. **Hellenistic** - Time period from the late 4th century BCE to the 1st century CE that was characterized by Greek achievement and a blending of Persian, Egyptian, Greek, and Indian cultures due to the empire of Alexander the Great.
210. **Henry VIII** - (1491-1547) King of England who transformed his country into a Protestant nation during the Reformation.
211. **Theodore Herzl** - (1860-1904) Leader of Zionist movement to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
212. **Hinduism** - A polytheistic religion that was formed from a variety of different religious practices. In Hinduism, salvation is achieved through a spiritual oneness of the soul, atman, with the ultimate reality of the universe, Brahma. To achieve this goal, the soul must obtain moksha, or liberation from the samsara, the endless cycle of birth, death, and rebirth. As a result of these basic teachings, Hindus believe in reincarnation, which is influenced by karma (material actions resulting from the consequences of previous actions), and dharma (fulfilling one's duty in life). Because all forms of animal life possess souls, Hindus believe in ahimsa, or that all life is sacred. and should not be harmed. In fact, one animal which Hindus consider to be extremely sacred is the cow. The peaceful and contented existence of cows is considered virtuous by Hindus and would represent a rewarding reincarnation for a soul. For this reason, most Hindus are vegetarians so that they do not harm other living beings. The belief in reincarnation, karma, and dharma also provides the religious justification for the existence of the rigid social structure known as the Caste System.
213. **Hippocrates** - (460?-377? BCE) Greek physician. He is considered to be the father of medicine and the ethical standard of treating all patients known as the Hippocratic Oath.
214. **Hippocratic Oath** - An promise made new physicians to treat all people fairly, and to seek to preserve life. Named after a ancient Greek physician who is credited with writing it.
215. **Hirohito** - (1901-1989) Emperor of Japan from 1926 until 1989. He is the last Japanese emperor to be considered divine. Led Japan through World War II.
216. **Hiroshima** - Japanese city devastated during World War II when the United States dropped the first atomic bomb on Aug 6th, 1945.
217. **Adolf Hitler** - (1889-1945) Austrian-born leader of Germany. He co-founded the Nazi Party in Germany, and gained control of the country as chancellor in 1933. Hitler started World War II with the invasion of Poland. He was responsible for the Holocaust.
218. **Ho Chi Minh** - (1890-1969) Vietnamese leader who is responsible for ousting first the French, then the United States from his country. Supported by both communist China and the Soviet Union, he guided Vietnam through decades long warfare to emerge as a communist nation.
219. **Thomas Hobbes** - (1588-1679) English philosopher and political theorist. Wrote *Leviathan*, where he favored an absolute government as the only means of balancing human interests and desires with their rights of life and property.

220. **Holocaust** - The attempted genocide of European Jews, Gypsies, mentally retarded, homosexuals, and others by Nazi Germany during the Second World War.
221. **Holy Land** - Term given to lands in present day Israel that is significant to Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
222. **humanism** - A philosophical movement during the Renaissance that stressed life on Earth, and the quality of being human. Rejected living only for the afterlife of Christianity.
223. **Hussein, Saddam** - (1937- ) President of Iraq since 1979. He has led his control into two devastating wars, one against Iran in 1980 to 1988, and the Persian Gulf War in 1990 – 1991 which started as a result of his invading Kuwait.
224. **Hutus and Tutsis** - Tribes in Rwanda responsible for decades of warfare.
225. **Ibn Sina** - Islamic physician, wrote a book called *Canon on Medicine*, which was an encyclopedia of Greek, Arabic, and his own knowledge of medicine. This book became the standard medical text in Europe for over five hundred years.
226. **Imam** - In Islam, the leader of prayers and religious scholar.
227. **Imperialism** - The complete control of a weaker nation's social, economic, and political life by a stronger nation.
228. **Inca** - A Mesoamerican civilization of South America, centered in Peru. The Inca ruled a large empire and had many cultural and scientific achievements including an elaborate road system, architecture, and terrace farming. The arrival of the Spanish Conquistadores ended their empire in the 15th century.
229. **Indian National Congress** - Nationalistic organization in India with the purpose of ending British control. Prominent members include Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.
230. **Industrial Revolution** - In the second half of the 19th century, it was the fundamental change in the way goods were produced through the use of machines, capital, and the centralization of work forces in factories. It completely altered the social, economic, and political structure of most of Europe, Japan, and the United States.
231. **industrialization** - The change to industrial methods of production such as the use of factories.
232. **inflation** - The raising of prices on consumer goods due to an increase in the money supply.
233. **International Court of Justice** - Headquartered at the Hague, the Court started work in April of 1946. The Court usually hears only cases brought before it by any of the 189 U.N. Member States, but has made several concessions over the years.
234. **International Monetary Fund** - An international organization established to promote monetary cooperation, exchange stability, and economic growth. The IMF also works to lower unemployment and help countries in debt manage their finances.
235. **Irish Potato Famine** - A famine in 1845 when the main crop of Ireland, potatoes, was destroyed by disease. Irish farmers grew other food items, such as wheat and oats, but Great Britain required them to export those items to them, leaving nothing for the Irish to live on. As a result, over 1 million Irish died of starvation or disease, while millions of others migrated to the United States.
236. **Irish Republican Army (IRA)** - A terrorist organization based in Ireland which seeks to remove the British government from the Six Northern Counties which they control.
237. **Iron Curtain** - A term popularized by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to describe the Soviet Union's policy of isolation during the Cold War. The Iron Curtain isolated Eastern Europe from the rest of the world. Its most poignant symbol was the Berlin Wall.

238. **Islam** - The word Islam, which when translated from Arabic, means "to submit to the will of Allah," is the youngest of the world's major religions. Worshippers of this monotheistic religion are known as Muslims, which means "one who submits to the will of Allah." The Islamic holy book is called the Qur'an. Islam is currently the second most practiced religion in the world, and experts predict that it will overtake Christianity as the most popular religion in the world sometime during the 21st century.
239. **Islamic fundamentalists** - Muslims who believe the Quran to be a literal guide to political, social, and religious life.
240. **Israeli - Palestinian Conflict** - Conflict over landownership in Israel/Palestine. This conflict has at times involved most of the nations of the Middle East as well as the United States and the Soviet Union. Widespread terrorism against Israel and its allies occurs because of this conflict.
241. **Israeli War for Independence** - (1948-49) War between Israel and the Arab world over the formation of the nation of Israel.
242. **Jiang Jieshi** - (1887-1975) Leader of the Guomindang, or Nationalist Party in China. Fought to keep China from becoming communist, and to resist the Japanese during World War II. He lost control of China in 1949, and fled to Taiwan where he setup a rival government. Also known as Chang Kai Shek.
243.  **Jihad** - Effort in God's service waged by Muslims in defense of the Islamic faith.
244. **joint stock company** - A company that sells shares to investors who share in the profits and losses.
245. **Joseph II** - The son of Maria Teresa and an enlightened despot who ruled over the Austrian Empire.
246. **Juárez, Benito** - (1806-72) President of Mexico from 1861 to 1863 and 1867 to 1872. He was responsible for many reforms including reducing the power of the Catholic Church.
247. **Judaism** - Judaism is the oldest known monotheistic religion still practiced in the world today. Its fundamental teachings have been influential and are the basis for more recently developed religions such as Christianity and Islam. Judaism teaches that there is one God who is the creator of all things. After the Hebrew exodus from Egypt, many Hebrews began to lose their faith in God. During this time, Moses went atop Mount Sinai and returned with two stone tablets containing laws that all Hebrews needed to follow. These laws, recorded in the Exodus 20-3-17, became known as the Ten Commandments.
248. **Justinians Code** - A law code created by the Byzantine Emperor Justinian about 530 CE. It was a revision of the old Roman law system.
249. **Kabuki theatre** - Feudal Japanese theatre that performed comedic or melodramatic presentations of everyday life or historic events.
250. **Kaiser Wilhelm** - (1859-1941) King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany whose political policies led his country into World War I. He was forced from power when Germany lost the war.
251. **Kami** - Sacred spirits that are worshipped in the Shinto religion of Japan.
252. **Kana** - Japanese writing system adapted from Chinese, with the addition of phonetic symbols representing syllables.
253. **karma** - Actions in this life resulting from the consequences of a previous life's actions. Associated with Hinduism and Buddhism.
254. **Kellogg-Briand Pact** - A treaty signed in 1928 renouncing war as a means of solving international disputes.
255. **Khmer Rouge** - A group of communist guerillas in Cambodia during the late 20th century, led by Pol Pot, that gained control of Cambodia after the withdrawal of American

- troops from the Vietnam War. The initiated a reign of terror, killing over a million people to remove all western influence from the country. This gross violation of human rights ended when Vietnam invaded and occupied the country in 1979. In the 1990s, the United Nations negotiated a peace settlement, and began the democratic process in Cambodia.
256. **Nikita Khrushchev** - (1894-1971) Leader of the Soviet Union from 1953 to 1964. Khrushchev was critical of Stalin's policies and attempted to reverse some of them. He is responsible for placing nuclear missiles in Cuba which resulted in the Cuban Missile Crisis.
257. **King Leopold** - (1835-1909) King of Belgium who began imperialistic trade inside of Africa which resulted in the Scramble for Africa.
258. **Rudyard Kipling** - (1865-1936) British writer and poet. His poem *The White Man's Burden* became a popular justification for European imperialism.
259. **Koran** - Islamic holy book.
260. **Korean Bridge** - The term given to process in which cultural diffusion occurred between China and Japan through Korean contact with both civilizations.
261. **Korean War** - A war between North Korea, which was supported by both the Soviet Union and communist China, and South Korea, which was supported by the United States and the United Nations. The war occurred between 1950 and 1953 and ended in an armistice and original borders.
262. **Kristallnacht** - On November 9th, 1938, Nazis in Germany looted, and burned Jewish stores and Synagogues, often beating Jews in the street. Over 90 Jews were killed during Kristallnacht. Also called Night of Broken Glass.
263. **Kublai Khan** - (1215-1294) Grandson of Genghis Khan and founder of the Mongol Yuan Dynasty in China.
264. **Kuomintang** - Nationalist Party in China led by Jiang Jieshi, which began a war against the Communist Party led by Mao Zedong. Both fought for control of China, with Mao and the Communists ultimately winning in 1949.
265. **Kurds** - Ethnic group that lives in parts of Iraq and Turkey. They often suffer persecution in both countries, and are currently under the protection of the United Nations in Iraq.
266. **Laissez-Faire Economics** - This was an economic philosophy begun by Adam Smith in his book, *Wealth of Nations*, that stated that business and the economy would run best with no interference from the government. This economic system dominated most of the Industrial Revolution.
267. **Lao Tze** - (570-490 BCE) Chinese philosopher credited with originating Taoism/Daoism. His teachings were collected and published as the *Tao-te Ching*.
268. **The Last Supper** - A famous Renaissance painting by Leonardo Da Vinci of Jesus and his followers.
269. **Latin American Revolutions** - Political revolutions in various Latin American countries beginning in the late 18th century. These revolutions were aimed at overthrowing the European powers that controlled these nations. Many were successful, but few achieved the success of the American Revolution.
270. **Laws of the Twelve Tables** - A system of laws. Some of the features of this system include, men being equal under the law, having the right to face their accusers, and being considered innocent until proven guilty.
271. **League of Nations** - A multinational peace keeping organization which began as an idea of United States President Woodrow Wilson following the first World War. The Treaty of Versailles created a League with over 40 different countries joining. The United States was not one of them. The League of Nations was to be an international body that would settle future problems through negotiations instead of warfare. The member nations were to work

- cooperatively through economic and military means to enforce its decisions. However, since the United States did not join, the League never achieved its intentions. While the League did attempt to halt the aggressiveness of Hitler's Germany, their inherent weakness prevented them from stopping World War II.
272. **Lenin** - (1870-1924) Russian revolutionary leader and political theorist. He was the first leader of the new communist government of Soviet Russia. Later, he was also the first leader of the Soviet Union, which was composed of most of the republics of the former Russian Empire.
273. **Leviathan** - A book written by Thomas Hobbes describing his theory that an absolute government was the only means of balancing human interests and desires with their rights of life and property.
274. **line of demarcation** - A boundary established by Pope Alexander VI on in 1493 to define the spheres of Spanish and Portuguese possessions in the New World. Part of the Treaty of Tordesillas.
275. **Little Red Book** - A book circulated throughout China during the reign of Mao Zedong, which contained his political philosophy for China. It was required reading in all schools.
276. **David Lloyd George** - (1863-1945) British Prime Minister from 1916 to 1922, he led Great Britain through World War I. He was one of the formulators of the *Treaty of Versailles*.
277. **John Locke** - (1632-1704) English philosopher and political theorist. He wrote *Two Treaties on Government* which explained that all men have Natural Rights, which are Life, Liberty, and Property, and that the purpose of government was to protect these rights.
278. **Long March** - March the Mao Zedong and his Communist Party underwent to avoid being captured and killed by China's Nationalist Party.
279. **Louis XIV** - (1638-1715) Known as the Sun King, he was an absolute monarch that completely controlled France. One of his greatest accomplishments was the building of the palace at Versailles.
280. **Louis XVI** - (1754-1793) King of France between 1774 and 1792. He was overthrown during the French Revolution and later beheaded.
281. **Toussaint L'Ouverture** - (1743?-1803) Revolutionary leader who is responsible for ousting France from Haiti during the Latin American Revolutions in the early 19th century.
282. **Ignatius Loyola** - (1491-1556) Founded the Society of Jesus, the Order of the Jesuits. He worked to combat the Protestant Reformation by providing strong Catholic leadership to monarchs across Europe.
283. **Martin Luther** - (1483-1546) Theologian and religious reformer who started the Reformation with his *95 Theses* which protested church corruption, namely the sale of indulgences.
284. **Machiavelli** - (1469-1527) Italian historian, statesman, and political philosopher of the Renaissance. His greatest work is *The Prince*, a book of political advice to rulers in which he describes the methods that a prince should use to acquire and maintain political power. This book was used to defend policies of despotism and tyranny. "**The ends justify the means.**"
285. **Ferdinand Magellan** - (1480-1521) Spanish explorer who was the first to circumnavigate the globe.
286. **Magna Carta** - A document granting rights to both the Church in England and the Nobility signed by King John in 1215. This is considered to be the beginnings of British democracy.

287. **Mahabharata** - Hindu epic poem that was written in Sanskrit in the 5th century BCE. Its most important part is the Bhagavad-Gita.
288. **Mali** - One of the west African Trading Kingdoms. They were rich in gold and established a vast trading network across the Sahara desert. Greatest ruler was Mansa Musa, who converted to Islam and made a famous pilgrimage.
289. **Mandate of Heaven** - Divine right of rule in China.
290. **Nelson Mandela** - (1918 - )A black South African leader who protested the policy of Apartheid and spent over thirty years in prison before becoming the first black president of South Africa.
291. **manorialism** - Economic portion of feudalism where all aspects of life were centered on the lord's manor including peasant villages, a church, farm land, a mill, and the lord's castle or manor house.
292. **Mansa Musa** - Emperor of the kingdom of Mali in Africa. He made a famous pilgrimage to Mecca and established trade routes to the Middle East.
293. **Mao Zedong** - (1893-1976) Leader of the Communist Party in China that overthrew Jiang Jieshi and the Nationalists. Established China as the People's Republic of China and ruled from 1949 until 1976.
294. **Marco Polo** - (1254-1324) Italian explorer and author. He made numerous trips to China and returned to Europe to write of his journeys. He is responsible for much of the knowledge exchanged between Europe and China during this time period.
295. **market economy** - An economy based on free trade and supply and demand.
296. **Marshall Plan** - Economic aid from the United States used to rebuild Europe after World War II. Named after United States Secretary of State George Marshall.
297. **Karl Marx** - (1818-1883), German political philosopher and writer. Coauthor with Friedrich Engels of The Communist Manifesto which described the new philosophy of scientific socialism, which is the basis for modern communism.
298. **Maurya Dynasty** - (321? BCE - 185? BCE) Dynasty that united most of India under the rule of Chandragupta Maurya. Its greatest ruler, Asoka, converted to Buddhism and was instrumental in its spread.
299. **Chandragupta Maurya** - (?-286 BCE) First king of the Maurya dynasty in India.
300. **Mayans** - A Mesoamerican civilization of Central America and southern Mexico. Achievements include mathematics, architecture, and a 365 day a year calendar. They flourished between the 4th and 12th centuries C.E..
301. **Mazzini** - (1805-1872), Nationalistic leader in Italy, who started a group called Young Italy in 1831. Young Italy was a nationalistic movement that wanted to end foreign control of Italy.
302. **Mecca** - A city in Saudi Arabia where Muslims must make a pilgrimage at least once in their life.
303. **Meiji** - (1852-1912) Emperor of Japan from 1867 to 1912. He was responsible for the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the rapid modernization and industrialization of Japan.
304. **Meiji Restoration** - The restoration of the Emperor Meiji to power in Japan, overthrowing the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1868.
305. **Mencius** - (371?-289 BCE), Chinese philosopher, who studied Confucianism. He later refined many of the ideas and spread them across China. Also known as Mengzi, or Meng-tzu.
306. **mercantilism** - The policy of building a nation's wealth by exporting more goods than it imports. Colonies are instrumental in this policy as they supply their parent nations with raw materials that are used to produce finished goods, and then exported back to the

- colonies. Colonies not only served as a source for the raw materials, but also as an exclusive market for the parent country.
307. **Mestizos** - In colonial Latin America, Spanish/Native America who were denied basic political, economic, and social rights due to their mixed heritage.
  308. **Mexican Revolution** - (1910 – 1920) A political revolution that removed dictator Porfirio Diaz, and hoped to institute democratic reforms. While a constitution was written in 1917, it was many more years until true change occurred.
  309. **Michelangelo** - (1475-1564) An Italian sculptor, painter, poet, engineer, and architect. Famous works include the mural on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, and the sculpture of the biblical character David.
  310. **Middle Ages** - Time period in European history between the fall of Rome in 476 C.E. and the beginning of the Italian Renaissance in the early 15th century.
  311. **Middle East** - Geo-Political designation of the area stretching from the eastern Mediterranean Sea to the western side of the Indian subcontinent. Consists of countries such as Israel, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt.
  312. **Middle Kingdom (China)** - Term that ancient China used to refer to themselves. They believed they were the center of the Earth, or the Middle Kingdom.
  313. **Middle Kingdom (Egypt)** - (2040 BCE – 1640 BCE) Period in ancient Egyptian history characterized by internal strife and hardships, and the invasion, and subsequent take over by the neighboring Hyksos.
  314. **militarism** - Political policy that is dominated by the military and the competitive buildup of arms.
  315. **Slobodan Milosevic** - (1941- ) Former Yugoslavian President. He fought to keep non-Serbs from breaking away from Yugoslavia. During the 1990s, he used his army to terrorize ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, who were asking for self rule. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) finally put a stop to this violence, and Milosevic has since been arrested and awaits trial for war crimes.
  316. **mixed economy** - An economic system which is a combination of Market and Command economic systems where market forces control most consumer goods, but government directs industry in need areas.
  317. **Mohammed** - Prophet of Allah; founder of Islam.
  318. **Moksha** - In Hinduism, it is the release from the cycle of reincarnation through unification with Brahma.
  319. **Mona Lisa** - A famous Renaissance painting by Leonardo Da Vinci.
  320. **monarchy** - A political system in which a country is ruled by a monarch.
  321. **monotheism** - The belief in one god or goddess.
  322. **Monroe Doctrine** - (1823) A political policy of the United States by President James Monroe that states the Western Hemisphere is closed to European interference.
  323. **mosque** - A domed Islamic religious building.
  324. **mulattoes** - In colonial Latin America, Spanish/African who were denied basic political, economic, and social rights due to their mixed heritage.
  325. **Benito Mussolini** - (1883-1945) Italian leader. He founded the Italian Fascist Party, and sided with Hitler and Germany in World War II. In 1945 he was overthrown and assassinated by the Italian Resistance.
  326. **NAFTA** - North American Free Trade Agreement, an economic treaty between Canada, the United States, and Mexico to lower tariffs and create a free trade environment. NAFTA was ratified by its member nations in 1994.

327. **Nagasaki** - Japanese city devastated during World War II when the United States dropped the second atomic bomb on Aug 8th, 1945.
328. **Gamal Abdel Nasser** - (1918-1970) President of Egypt from 1956 to 1970. He was responsible for nationalizing the Suez Canal, and was an important leader to the Arab world. He was often at odds with the West and Israel. He was the most influential leader of the Arab world during his lifetime. He supported the idea of Pan Arabism, where all Arab nations should unite. Also supported the Soviet Union during the Cold War.
329. **National Assembly** - First new government during the first stage of the French Revolution.
330. **nationalism** – love for one's country
331. **NATO** - North Atlantic Treaty Organization, an international defense alliance between the United States, Great Britain, and others formed in 1949 as a response to the spread of communism.
332. **Nazi** - Name of German National Socialist Party, which gained control of Germany in 1933 under the leadership of Adolf Hitler.
333. **Jawaharlal Nehru** - (1889-1964) Indian nationalist leader and the first prime minister of independent India from 1947 to 1964. Along with Mohandas Gandhi, he was instrumental in freeing India from Britain's control.
334. **Neolithic Age** - (10,000 BCE - 5000 BCE) New Stone Age. A period of time in human history characterized by the development of agriculture and permanent settlements.
335. **Neolithic Revolution** - (10,000 - 8,000 BCE) The development of agriculture and the domestication of animals as a food source. This led to the development of permanent settlements and the start of civilization.
336. **New Economic Policy** - An economic policy of Vladimir Lenin's in the Soviet Union where government controlled most banks and industry, but did allow some private ownership.
337. **New Testament** - The second half of the Christian Bible. It describes the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, as well as other Christian teachings.
338. **Isaac Newton** - (1642-1727) English scientist who discovered gravitation, invented calculus, and formulated the laws of motion.
339. **Nirvana** - In Buddhism, spiritual enlightenment.
340. **Nô theatre** - Feudal Japanese theater where men wore decorative mask and performed on stage, while a chorus sang the lines. Nô theatre reflected Buddhist ideas such as resisting selfish behavior.
341. **Northwest Passage** - Mythical water route from the northeast region of North America to the Pacific Ocean. Many people during the Age of Exploration searched for this route that does not exist. However, the search resulted in the discovery of much of the northeast region of North America by the Europeans.
342. **Nuremburg Trials** - War crime trials held in Nuremburg after World War II to try the surviving Nazis concerning the Holocaust, aggressive war making, mistreatment of prisoners among other things.
343. **Old Testament** - The first half of the Christian Bible, that describes the creation of the world, the history of ancient Israel, the Ten Commandments, and contains the Psalms and the prophetic books. Also is the Hebrew Torah.
344. **Oligarchy** - A political system in which the government is under the control of the merchant class.
345. **Olmecs** - A Mesoamerican civilization that flourished around 1200 C.E.. Achievements include irrigation, a simple calendar and writing system, and small cities.

346. **OPEC** - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, an international organization concerned with the crude-oil policies of its member states. This organization was founded in 1960, and has 11 members, including Kuwait, Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Indonesia, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Due to their control of most of the world's oil supply, OPEC has a strong influence on many industrialized nations.
347. **Open Door Policy** - A policy of the United States that stated China should be open to all nations that which to trade with them. This policy did not include the consent of the Chinese, and was another form of imperialism.
348. **Opium War** - In the early 19th century, Great Britain began importing opium, processed from poppy plants grown in the Crown Colony of India, into China. Chinese officials attempted to ban the importation of the highly addictive opium, but ultimately failed. The British declared war on China in a series of conflicts called the Opium Wars. Superior British military technology allowed them to claim victory and subject the Chinese to a series of unequal treaties.
349. **Orthodox Christianity** - A branch of Christianity developed in the Byzantine Empire, after its split from the Roman Empire. It spread throughout the eastern Mediterranean and Russia.
350. **Ottoman Empire** - Hereditary nation state centered in Turkey. It was founded in the late 13th century after the collapse of the Byzantine Empire and extended across most of Asia Minor and the Middle East. The Ottoman Empire collapsed shortly after World War II.
351. **Paleolithic Age** - (750,000 BCE - 10,000 B.C.E.) Old Stone Age. A period of time in human history characterized by the use of stone tools and the use of hunting and gathering as a food source.
352. **Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)** - One time terrorist organization, now considered to be a legitimate political body whose goals have been to create a nation-state for the displaced Palestinians. The PLO is lead by Yasir Arafat.
353. **Pan Africanism** - Nationalistic movement which emphasized the unity of all Africans, and sought to end foreign control.
354. **Pan Arabism** - Nationalistic movement which emphasized the unity of all Arabs, and sought to end foreign control in the Middle East.
355. **Pan Slavism** - Nationalistic movement which emphasized the unity of all Slavic peoples, and sought to end foreign control of various Slavic nations.
356. **Panama Canal** - A canal that crosses the isthmus of Panama connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Built by the United States between 1904 and 1914.
357. **parliamentary democracy** - A form of government where the citizens elect members to represent them in a parliament, or legislative assembly.
358. **Parthenon** - A large temple dedicated to the goddess Athena on the Acropolis in Athens, Greece. It was built in the 5th century BCE, during the Athenian golden age.
359. **Pax Mongolia** - Also known as the Mongol Peace. A time when global trade expanded due to the political stability provided by Mongol rulers.
360. **Pax Romana** - A 200 hundred year period of relative peace throughout the Roman Empire. Occurs during the first two centuries C.E..
361. **Peninsulares** - In colonial Latin America, Spanish official sent to govern Latin American colonies. They controlled government completely.
362. **Perestroika** - A policy of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to revitalize the Soviet economy by opening it up to more free enterprise.

363. **Matthew Perry** - (1794-1858) Commodore. United States Navy officer who is responsible for opening Japan to trade and imperialism.
364. **Persian Empire** - Ancient Middle Eastern empire comprising modern day Iran. The Persian Empire dominated the Middle East from the middle of the 6th century BCE to about the end of the 5th century BCE, Its greatest ruler was Darius I. Persia was later conquered by Alexander the Great.
365. **Persian Gulf War** - (1990 – 1991) Conflict between Iraq and a coalition of countries led by the United States to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait which they had invaded in hopes of controlling their oil supply. A very one sided war with the United States' coalition emerging victorious.
366. **Peter the Great** - (1672-1725) Czar of Russia. He was responsible for the westernization of Russia in the 18th century.
367. **Philip II** - (1527-1598) King of Spain from 1556 to 1598. Absolute monarch who helped lead the Counter Reformation by persecuting Protestants in his holdings. Also sent the Spanish Armada against England.
368. **Phoenicians** - An early trading civilization located in present day Lebanon and Syria along the Mediterranean. They produced various products, such as glass, papyrus scrolls, and dyes, and established trade across the entire Mediterranean Sea. The Phoenician trade empire benefited most cultures in this region. As their trade expanded, they setup colonies throughout the Mediterranean. The Phoenicians also developed an alphabet to keep track of their business dealings. This alphabet was later adopted and adapted by the Greeks and Romans, and is the basis for the western alphabets of today. Phoenician trade is responsible for the great exchange of ideas and culture that occurred during this time period.
369. **Francisco Pizarro** - (1476?-1541) Spanish conquistador who was responsible for the conquest of the Incan Empire.
370. **plebeian** - A member of the lower class of ancient Roman society.
371. **Pol Pot** - (1925-1998) Leader of Cambodia from 1975 to 1979. Pol Pot is responsible for the deaths of almost 2 million of his own people due to starvation, execution, and beatings.
372. **polytheism** - The belief in many gods or goddesses.
373. **Pope Urban II** - (1040?-1099) The head of the Roman Catholic Church who issued the proclamation that began the First Crusade.
374. **power loom** - A device that combined thread to make cloth using steam power.
375. **predestination** - The idea of Calvinist Protestants that certain people were pre-selected to go to heaven.
376. **Prince Metternich** - (1773-1859) Chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire between 1821 and 1848. He was the most powerful political figure in Europe between 1814 and 1848. He was driven from power in the Revolutions of 1848.
377. **Gavrilo Princip** - (1894 -1918) Serbian nationalist/terrorist who assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife in 1914. This event resulted in the start of World War I.
378. **proletariat** - Term given to the working class people in society.
379. **protectorate** - A country or region that is controlled by a more powerful country.
380. **Protestant** - Member of Christian religious sect which formed during the Protestant Reformation. Protestants reject the authority of the Roman Catholic Church.
381. **provisional government** - A temporary government assembled during times of change.
382. **Prussia** - Former independent kingdom and state of Germany. In the late 19th century, it formed the central state of the German Empire, which was one of the largest in Europe.

383. **Pythagoras** - (582?-500?BCE) Greek mathematician responsible for the Pythagorean Theorem which states the square of the hypotenuse of a right triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.
384. **Ramadan** - The ninth month of the Muslim calendar. All Muslims must fast during daylight hours, except the very young or sick.
385. **Grigory Rasputin** - (1872-1916) Russian peasant and self-proclaimed holy man. He was friends with the ruling Romanov family, and sometime advisor to Czarina Alexandra. His advice was on of the factors leading to the Russian Revolution.
386. **Reconquista** - The re-conquest of Spain by the Christians after centuries of Islamic domination.
387. **Red Guard** - Militaristic group of students in China who brutalized anyone who criticized Mao's government.
388. **Red Shirts** - Nationalistic group/army created and led by Guiseppe Garibaldi to end foreign control of Italy during the 19th century.
389. **Reformation** - The protest against perceived wrong doings by the Catholic Church during the early 16th century. Main leaders were Martin Luther and John Calvin.
390. **Renaissance** - A rebirth of cultural and intellectual pursuits after the stagnation of the Middle Ages. This period in European history, from about the 14th through 16th centuries, features major cultural and artistic change.
391. **republic** - A political system in which a country is ruled by law, has representative government, and is democratic in nature.
392. **Cecil Rhodes** - (1853-1902) British statesman who was instrumental in assuring British dominance of southern Africa. He founded the De Beers Mining Company, eventually controlling 90% of the world's diamond production. After becoming prime minister of the Cape Colony (now South Africa) in 1890, he used his influence to strengthen British control over the region. His master plan was to establish a Cape to Cairo railroad line that would link British colonial interests in Africa between Egypt and the Cape Colony in southern Africa. The Boers, however, provided heavy and eventually armed resistance to this proposal. After authorizing an aggressive invasion of the Boer Republic of Transvall which ended poorly, Rhodes was removed from office. However, the seeds of the Boer War had been sown.
393. **rigid social class system** - A social class system where there is no mobility. A person remains in the same class their entire life.
394. **Roman Catholic** - A branch of Christianity based in Rome. The original Christian church.
395. **Roman Empire** - The territories ruled by ancient Rome which at one time encompassed most of the Mediterranean world and parts of France, England, and Germany. The empire lasted from 27 BCE to 395 CE.
396. **Roosevelt Corollary** - A political policy of the United States by President Theodore Roosevelt that states only the United States could intervene in the affairs of South America.
397. **Jean Jacques Rousseau** - (1712-1778) French writer and Enlightenment philosopher who wrote a book called, *The Social Contract*, where he stated that people were basically good, and that society, and its unequal distribution of wealth, were the cause of most problems. Rousseau believed that government should be run according to the will of the majority, which he called the General Will. He claimed that the General Will would always act in the best interest of the people.
398. **Russo-Japanese War** - (1904-1905) War between Russia and Japan over imperial possessions. Japan emerges victorious.

399. **sacraments** - Religious practices such as baptism, and receiving the Eucharist.
400. **Sahara Desert** - The world's largest desert, located in North Africa.
401. **Salt March** - (1930) Passive resistance campaign of Mohandas Gandhi where many Indians protested the British tax on salt by marching to the sea to make their own salt.
402. **Samsara** - In Hinduism, the term given to the endless cycle of birth, death, and rebirth.
403. **samurai** - Warrior class during Japan's feudal age.
404. **Sanskrit** - The extinct language of ancient India. Spoken between fourteenth and fifth centuries BCE. Still used today in classic literature.
405. **satellite nations** – nations that were under the Soviet sphere of influence following the Allied victory in WWII. Satellite nations were communist.
406. **Scientific Method** - Uses observation and experimentation to explain theories on the workings of the universe.
407. **Scientific Revolution** - An offshoot of the Renaissance in which scientists questioned traditional beliefs about the workings of the universe. One of the main ideas to come out of the Scientific Revolution was the use of the Scientific Method. The Scientific Method uses observation and experimentation to explain theories on how the universe works.
408. **seed drill** - Machine designed by Jethro Tull which mechanically planted seeds.
409. **self-determination** - Refers to a number of distinct human rights. These include the right to equality under the law, the right to a nationality, the right to freely leave and return to a person's country of origin, the right to freedom from persecution because of race, religion, or gender, and a host of others.
410. **Seljuk Turks** - Dynasty that controlled Turkey during the 11th and 12th centuries. The Seljuk disruption of European travel to the Holy Lands resulted in the Crusades.
411. **separation of powers** - A tool in government described by Baron de Montesquieu which states that government should divide itself according to its powers, creating a Judicial, Legislative, and Executive branch. This system would Check and Balance itself, which would help protect the people's liberty.
412. **Sepoy** - A soldier working for the British East India Company, recruited from the native population of India.
413. **Sepoy Mutiny** - (1857-1859) A revolt by the hired Hindu and Muslim soldiers of the British East India Company. It began as a result of the rifle cartridges that were distributed to the Sepoys had to be bitten to remove a cover before being inserted into a gun. Rumors circulated among the Sepoys that this cover had been greased with beef and pork fat. This angered Muslim Sepoys who were not supposed to consume pork, and the Hindu Sepoys who were not supposed to eat beef. Thus, the Sepoys revolted against the British army, which eventually ended the conflict through use of force. This resulted in the British government officially taking control of India, making it a colony.
414. **Seppuku** - The act of suicide practiced by Japanese Samurai and Nobles during the feudal period. It was practiced to save one's honor, or to regain it in the face of shame.
415. **serfs** - Farmers who were tied to the land during European feudalism. They were not slaves because they could not be bought or sold, but they could not readily leave the manor either. Serfs were given land to farm in exchange for service to their lord. This service usually involved working the lord's fields, maintaining roads and the manor, and providing military service in times of war. Serfs paid taxes to their lord in the form of crops. This is also how they paid the fee to use the manor's mill or other services.
416. **Shaka Zulu** - (1787?-1828) During Shaka's rule, the Zulu broadened their land claims throughout southern Africa. Eventually, the Zulu came into the conflict with the British army as they expanded their control over southern Africa and invaded the homeland of the

- Zulu. Despite early victories, the Zulu were eventually defeated by the technology and vast resources at the command of the British troops. Soon, all of southern Africa would come under British control.
417. **William Shakespeare** - (1564-1616) English poet and playwright. He wrote 37 plays between 1590 and 1613. His plays reflect the ideas of individualism and the unconquerable human spirit, and most of them are still performed today.
  418. **Shaman** - Somebody who communicates with the spiritual realms on behalf of the living. Seen in many Animistic types of belief systems.
  419. **Sharia** - The Islamic book of laws which regulates all aspects of life including, moral behavior, family life, business dealings, and government.
  420. **Shinto** - Shinto, which means "Way of the Gods," is the traditional religion of Japan that focuses on nature. Many consider Shinto to be a form of Animism due to the many similarities found between them. Shinto teaches that there is a sacredness of the whole universe and that humans can be in tune with this sacredness. Every mountain, river, plant, animal, and all the diverse phenomena of heaven and earth have spirits, or kami, which inhabit them. Reverence is paid to the ancestors through the practice of ancestor worship.
  421. **Shiva** - Hindu god called the Destroyer. Shiva is the third member of the triad that includes Brahma the Creator and Vishnu the Preserver.
  422. **Shogun** - Military ruler of feudal Japan.
  423. **Sikhism** - A belief system which blends Hindu traditions with Islamic monotheistic traditions. Based in India and Pakistan.
  424. **Silk Road** - Trade route from China to the Middle East. Called the Silk Road due to China's most important export.
  425. **Sistine Chapel** - A Catholic church in Vatican City, Italy. Its ceiling was painted by the Renaissance artist Michelangelo.
  426. **Six-Day War** - (1967) War between Israel and Egypt, Syria, and Jordan where Israel defeated the three in six days, capturing territory from each.
  427. **slave trade** - The buying and selling of people for the purposes of slavery.
  428. **Adam Smith** - (1723-1790) British philosopher, writer, and economist. His book, *The Wealth of Nations*, describes his theory on free trade, otherwise known as laissez-faire economics.
  429. **social contract** - Theory of Thomas Hobbes that states the people form a social contract with government where they give up all rights for protection from other citizens.
  430. **The Social Contract** - French philosopher Jean Jaques Rousseau's book in which he wrote that people were basically good, and that society, and its unequal distribution of wealth, were the cause of most problems. Rousseau believed that government should be run according to the will of the majority, which he called the General Will. He claimed that the General Will would always act in the best interest of the people.
  431. **Social Darwinism** - A social theory which states that the level a person rises to in society and wealth is determined by their genetic background.
  432. **socialism** - A political system where the means of production are controlled by the workers and all things are shared evenly. Socialist policies provide for government funding of many basic needs such as food, shelter, and medical care.
  433. **Society of Jesus** - Roman Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1540 to setup schools and serve as missionaries, spreading church teachings.
  434. **Solidarity** - An independent Polish labor Union which fought against communism in Poland in the 1980s. Most notable for helping to end communism in Poland and throughout Eastern Europe.

435. **Songhai** - One of the west African Trading Kingdoms. They were rich in gold and established a vast trading network across the Sahara desert.
436. **sovereignty** - The right of a country to govern itself without interference.
437. **Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.)** - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) Formed in 1922 from most of the former Russian Empire. The Soviet Union was controlled by the Communist Party headquarter in Moscow, Russia. The Soviet Union was a world superpower along with the United States, and was one of the two major antagonist during the Cold War.
438. **Space Race** - Term given to the competition between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War to advance their space programs.
439. **Spanish Armada** - A large flotilla of ships sent by Philip II of Spain to attack England in 1588 because of the Reformation. The Armada was destroyed by poor weather and the English Navy.
440. **Spanish-American War** - (1898) A war between the United States and Spain over the control of Cuba. The United States won this war and gained independence for Cuba, and control of the Philippines.
441. **spheres of influence** - An area of one country under the control of another. In China, these areas guaranteed specific trading privileges to each imperialist nation within its respective sphere.
442. **spinning jenny** - A device used to make thread.
443. **spinning wheel** - A device used to make thread by spinning fibers together through the use of a big wheel.
444. **The Spirit of the Laws** - A book written by Baron de Montesquieu describing his theories on government. He states that government should divide itself according to its powers, creating a Judicial, Legislative, and Executive branch. Montesquieu explained that under this system each branch would Check and Balance the others, which would help protect the people's liberty.
445. **stalemate** - A situation where there are no clear winners.
446. **Josef Stalin** - (1879-1953) The General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party from 1922 until 1953. Known for his brutality in dealing with opponents and his failed policies of collectivism that caused widespread famine across the Soviet Union.
447. **Stupa** - A Buddhist shrine or temple in India. This form of architecture made its way to China where it was altered slightly and renamed the pagoda.
448. **Suez Canal** - A canal linking the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea. It was a vital trade route in the British Empire during imperialism, and continues to link North Africa and Europe to Asia today.
449. **Suez War of 1956** - War between Israel and Egypt which resulted in Egypt losing control of the Sinai Peninsula.
450. **suffrage** - The right to vote in elections.
451. **Sun Yixian** - (1866-1925) Chinese nationalist leader who fought to end foreign domination. He formed the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, which overthrew the Manchu Dynasty and established a republican form of government in its place. Also known as Sun Yat-sen.
452. **Taiping Rebellion** - (1850-1864) A revolt by the people of China against the ruling Manchu Dynasty because of their failure to deal effectively with the opium problem and the interference of foreigners.
453. **Taoism / Daoism** - The Chinese philosophy of Taoism (or Daoism) developed in the latter part of the Chou Dynasty, during a period of turmoil in which it was not clear that

- Chinese civilization would survive. It represents a naturalistic ideal of how one should live their life. The Chinese term Tao can be translated into English, meaning "the way." It is a philosophy which teaches that nature has a "way" in which it moves, and that people should passively accept the "way" of nature, rather than resist it. One concept related to this is that of wu-wei, which means "not doing." This means that people should not act unnaturally by doing things, but rather should openly accept the natural way. An emphasis is placed on the link between people and nature. Taoism teaches that this link lessened the need for rules and order, and leads one to a better understanding of the world.
454. **Tao-te-Ching** - Collected teachings of Chinese philosopher Lao Tze, the founder of Taoism/Daoism.
  455. **tariff** - A tax on imports.
  456. **Theodosius** - (346 CE – 395 CE) Emperor of the Roman Empire who is responsible for making the Christian religion the official religion of the empire.
  457. **Theory of Relativity** - Theory of motion and energy developed by Albert Einstein in the 20th century.
  458. **Three Gorges Dam** - A dam across the Yangtze River in China scheduled to be completed in 2009.
  459. **Tiananmen Square Massacre** - A political and social protest by university students in Beijing, China in 1989. The protest called for political and social reforms and resulted in the government using the military to end it, which caused hundreds of deaths, thousands of injured, and many more imprisoned.
  460. **Tokugawa Shogunate** - (1603-1867) Feudal Warlord rulers of Japan. Responsible for closing Japan off from the rest of the world. Overthrown during the Meiji Restoration.
  461. **totalitarian state** - A state or country completely controlled by a single power, such as a monarch or dictator.
  462. **totalitarianism** - An ideology where all social, economic, and political powers are centered in the government completely.
  463. **traditional economy** - An economy based on agriculture, with others in society working in simple crafts, such as the manufacturing of cloth or pottery.
  464. **Treaty of Nanjing** - (1842) An unequal treaty between Great Britain and China resulting from the Opium War. The treaty stated that China was to reimburse Britain for costs incurred fighting the war. The Chinese were forced to open several ports to British trade, provide Britain with complete control of Hong Kong, and grant extraterritoriality to British citizens living in China.
  465. **Treaty of Portsmouth** - (1905) The treaty that ended the Sino-Japanese War. It granted Japan Chinese port city trading rights, control of Manchuria, the annexation of the island of Sakhalin, and Korea became its protectorate.
  466. **Treaty of Tordesillas** - A treaty dividing the New World possessions between Portugal and Spain. This treaty, signed in 1494 was a product of the Catholic Church.
  467. **Treaty of Versailles** - Treaty ending World War I. It was extremely unfair to Germany, forcing them to accept all of the blame for the war. It is a major cause of World War II.
  468. **trench warfare** - A form of combat where armies fight each other from opposing fortified positions, usually consisting of long, dugout holes or trenches.
  469. **Triangle Trade** - A catch all phrase for the trade occurring between Europe, Africa, and the Americas. Trade goods include raw materials from the Americas, manufactured goods from Europe, and slaves from Africa.
  470. **Tripitka** - The collection of religious writings by Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha.

471. **Triple Alliance** - An alliance that was made up of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy during World War I.
472. **Triple Entente** - An alliance that was made up of France, Russia, and Great Britain during World War I.
473. **Truman Doctrine** - A policy of the Truman presidency that called for supporting any nation resisting communism.
474. **Jethro Tull** - (1674-1741) British farmer and inventor, created the mechanical seed drill to aid in planting.
475. **Two Treatises of Government** - Also known as *The Three Baskets of Wisdom*, a book written by John Locke describing his views on government which explained that all men have Natural Rights, which are Life, Liberty, and Property, and that the purpose of government was to protect these rights. This book is the basis for many modern democracies.
476. **unequal treaty** - A treaty forced upon a country being dominated by another during Imperialism. These treaties often gave the imperialistic nation the ability to do whatever they needed to do in pursuit of profit.
477. **United Nations** - An international body composed of many countries that seeks to promote peace, prosperity, and cooperation around the world. It was formed in 1945 at the end of World War II.
478. **United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF)** - An organization within the United Nations that works to provide food, clothing, and other assistance to children in need around the world. UNICEF was founded in 1946.
479. **United States Constitution** - Document creating the United States government. Based on Enlightenment ideas. Ratified in 1788.
480. **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** - A document published by the United Nations in 1948 stating that all people had certain basic rights including life, liberty, equality, justice and self determination.
481. **Untouchables** - Members of Hindu society thought to have been removed from the Caste System, with no hope of returning to it, due to their misdeeds in previous lives. Work that is deemed unclean for all other Hindus is reserved for these Outcasts. After winning its independence from Great Britain in 1947, India adopted a national constitution which stated that "Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden." Since that time many Caste reforms have been enacted to diminish discriminatory practices in India.
482. **Vedas** - A Hindu holy book which is a collection of Aryan hymns that were transmitted orally before being written down in the 6th century BCE.
483. **Victor Emmanuel** - (1820-78) He was king of Sardinia from 1849 to 1861, when he became king of a united Italy until his death in 1878. His support of the unification movement was vital to its success.
484. **Viet Cong** - The name of the Vietnamese communist who fought against South Vietnam and the United States during the Vietnam War.
485. **Vietnam War** - A war in the country of Vietnam, first between the French and Vietnamese, as France was attempting to hold onto its colony. The second war was between the United States and the communist forces of North Vietnam, as the U.S. was attempting to keep South Vietnam free from communism. The North Vietnamese eventually won, forcing the United States to withdraw.
486. **Vishnu** - Hindu god called the Preserver. Vishnu is the second member of the triad that includes Brahma the Creator and Shiva the Destroyer.

487. **Voltaire** - (1694-1778) French philosopher. He believed that freedom of speech was the best weapon against bad government. He also spoke out against the corruption of the French government, and the intolerance of the Catholic Church.
488. **Otto von Bismarck** - (1815-1898) Appointed Prussian chancellor in 1862. He began a program of war to unify all the German states under the control of Prussia. His policy was known as Blut und Eisen or Blood and Iron. He was the most powerful statesman in Europe as chancellor of the new German Empire from 1871 to 1890. He was known as the Iron Chancellor.
489. **Lech Walesa** - (1943- ) Polish labor union leader, Nobel laureate, and President of Poland from 1990 to 1995. He was instrumental in the collapse of communism in Poland and throughout Eastern Europe through the work of the labor union Solidarity.
490. **Warsaw Pact** - An international defense alliance between the Soviet Union and many of its Eastern European satellite states as a response to NATO. Formed in 1955.
491. **James Watt** - (1736-1819) Improved Newcomen's steam engine. Watt's steam engine would be the power source of the Industrial Revolution.
492. **Wealth of Nations** - British philosopher and writer Adam Smith's 1776 book that described his theory on free trade, otherwise known as laissez-faire economics.
493. **The White Man's Burden** - A poem by Rudyard Kipling written in 1899. It is also the name given to the idea that the culture of the native populations where European imperialism was occurring were inferior to western nations. Some interpreted Kipling's poem to mean that it was the duty of imperializing nations to bring western culture and sensibility to the savage native populations that were encountered in far off lands.
494. **William and Mary** - King and Queen of England from 1689 to 1702. They were placed on the throne as a result of the Glorious Revolution of 1688, and ruled as limited monarchs.
495. **Woodrow Wilson** - (1856-1924) President of the United States during World War I. He was one of the formulators of the *Treaty of Versailles*. He also proposed a regulating body of nations to avoid future conflicts through diplomacy in his 14 Points Speech.
496. **World Bank Group** - A vast financial resource owned and controlled by its membership of over 180 countries. The purpose of the bank, established in 1944, is to provide loans and economic advice to its member countries. In 2001, the bank provided over 17.3 billion dollars in loans to over 100 different developing nations.
497. **World Health Organization (WHO)** - An organization attached to the United Nations that is concerned with the health and well being of all people. The organization works in developing nations to curb disease and other health related problems.
498. **World War I** - (1914 – 1918) European war in which an alliance including Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and the United States defeated the alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria.
499. **World War II** - (1939 – 1945) A war fought in Europe, Africa and Asia between the Allied Powers of Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States against the Axis Powers of Germany, Italy, and Japan.
500. **Wilbur and Orville Wright** - (1867-1912) American inventors and brothers. Best known for invention of the airplane.
501. **Boris Yeltsin** - (1931- ) President of Russia. He was elected before the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991. He served until 1999. Yeltsin was instrumental in keeping a *coup d'état* from occurring which would have returned hard line communists to power in Russia.
502. **Yin and Yang** - Symbol used to illustrate the natural harmony that exists in the world. Everything must have an opposing force that allows the harmonious universe to exist.

503. **Yom Kippur War** - (1973) War between Israel and Egypt and Syria in which Israel defeated the two capturing land from each.
504. **Young Italy** - Nationalistic movement that wanted to end foreign control of Italy. Started in 1831 by Guiseppe Mazzini.
505. **Zen Buddhism** - A blending of Buddhism from India with Taoism from China. It is predominately practiced in China and Japan.
506. **Zheng He** - (1371-1433) Chinese naval explorer who sailed along most of the coast of Asia, Japan, and half way down the east coast of Africa before his death.
507. **Zionism** - Jewish nationalist movement to establish a homeland in Palestine. This movement began in the late 1800s, as anti-Semitic feelings intensified in Europe. The main leader of this movement was a journalist by the name of Theodor Herzl. Herzl's dream of a homeland for Jewish peoples was realized in 1948 with the creation of Israel.
508. **Zollverein** - A trade union among other German states formed by Prussia in the 1930s.
509. **Zulu** - The name of a tribe of South Africa people who live in the northern part of Natal. They were the dominate tribe in the late 19th century when European Imperialism began. They resisted both the Boers and the British, but ultimately lost their homeland and freedom by 1879.