

# A

- Abbasids** group that took control of the Muslim empire from the Umayyads in 750.
- Abd al-Malik** caliph in the 600s who imposed a common language in Muslim lands.
- Abraham** shepherd who became the father of the Hebrew people.
- absolute monarchs** kings or queens who had unlimited power and controlled all aspects of society.
- absolute ruler** leader who has total power.
- Acropolis** highest part of Athens, location of important buildings.
- Aeneas** hero of the Trojan War who settled in Italy after Troy was destroyed.
- Afonso I** king of Kongo whose rule began in 1506 and who was influenced by the Portuguese.
- afterlife** a life believed to follow death.
- agriculture** cultivation of soil to produce crops.
- ahimsa** nonviolence.
- AIDS** disease that attacks a person's ability to fight off infections.
- Akbar** Mughal emperor who showed wisdom in governing his empire.
- Aksum** empire along the Red Sea that controlled much of northern Ethiopia from the first to the eighth century.
- al-Andalus** Arabic name for Spain while under Muslim control.
- Alexander the Great** King of Macedonia who conquered parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia.
- Alexandria** city in Egypt founded by Alexander in 332 B.C.
- Allah** Arabic word for God.
- Allied forces** World War I alliance of Great Britain, France, Russia, and others; World War II alliance of United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, Canada, Australia, and other countries that fought the Axis powers.
- Almoravids** North African Islamic dynasty in the 1000s and 1100s that tried to forcibly convert neighboring peoples.
- alphabet** system of symbols representing sounds.
- Anasazi** early culture of the Southwest who were the first pueblo dwellers.
- anatomy** structure of living things.
- Angkor Wat** temple complex built on the Indochinese Peninsula in the 1100s, the world's largest religious structure.
- apartheid** official policy of racial segregation practiced in South Africa from 1948 to 1991.
- appeasement** meeting demands of a hostile power in order to avoid war.

- aqueducts** system of channels, pipes, and bridges that carried water into Roman towns.
- Aquinas, Thomas** Italian philosopher who said classical philosophy and Christian theology could exist in harmony.
- arid** climate type marked by hot summers and limited rainfall.
- aristocracy** a government ruled by the upper classes.
- armistice** end to fighting.
- arms race** competition between the United States and the Soviet Union to develop more destructive weapons.
- artisans** people trained in a particular skill or craft.
- Aryans** group of Indo-Europeans who are believed to have migrated to the Indian subcontinent.
- Askia Muhammad** ruler of the Songhai empire from 1493 to 1528 who expanded the empire and organized its government.
- Asoka** greatest Maurya king who began to rule in 272 B.C.
- assembly line** manufacturing using a conveyor belt to move materials to workers who stay in one place to work.
- astrolabe** instrument used to measure the angle of a star above the horizon.
- Athens** city-state of ancient Greece, noted for its democratic form of government.
- atomic bomb** enormously destructive bomb that the United States used against Japan to end World War II.
- Augustus** Julius Caesar's great-nephew and adopted son who became the first Roman emperor.
- Aurangzeb** Shah Jahan's son, who became the emperor of the Mughal Empire in 1658.
- Axis powers** alliance formed by Germany, Italy, and Japan in World War II.

# B

- Babur** general who led the Mughal conquest of northern India.
- Babylonian Captivity** 50-year period in which the Israelites were exiled from Judah and held in Babylon.
- Baghdad** capital of the Abbasid Empire; capital of present-day Iraq.
- Bantu-speaking peoples** West African peoples who shared a language family and gradually migrated eastward and southward.
- barbarian** according to the ancient Romans, someone who was primitive and uncivilized.
- barracks** military houses.
- bas-relief** sculpture in which slightly raised figures stand out against a flat background.

**Bastille** Paris prison seized by a revolutionary mob on July 14, 1789.

**Berlin Conference** meeting in Berlin in 1884–1885 to divide up Africa.

**bishops** local church leaders within the Roman Catholic Church.

**Bismarck, Otto von** Prussian prime minister who unified Germany.

**blitzkrieg** German “lightning war” tactics.

**Boer War** war in South Africa between British and Dutch colonists known as Boers (1899–1902).

**Bolívar, Simón** leader for independence in northern South America.

**Bonaparte, Napoleon** military leader who created a vast French Empire after the French Revolution.

**Brahmanism** early religion of the Aryans, who migrated to India.

**bubonic plague** disease that struck western Eurasia in the mid-1300s, in an outbreak known as the Black Death.

**Buddhism** religion that began in India and is based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama.

**bureaucracy** system of departments and agencies that carry out the work of a government.

**Byzantine Empire** eastern half of the Roman Empire that survived for a thousand years after the fall of Rome.

## C

**Caesar, Julius** Roman general, politician, and dictator.

**caliph** head of a Muslim community.

**calligraphy** art of fine handwriting.

**Calvin, John** French leader of the Protestant Reformation.

**capitalism** economic system based on private ownership of resources and the use of those resources to make a profit.

**caravel** ship designed for long voyages.

**caste** social class that a person belongs to by birth.

**catapult** military machine used to hurl stones or spears at enemy forces and city walls.

**cataract** high waterfall or rapids.

**celadon** Korean ceramic pottery with a thin blue or green glaze.

**Central Powers** World War I alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria.

**Charlemagne** king of the Franks who conquered much of Europe and spread Christianity.

**chasquis** runners who carried messages up and down the length of the Incan Empire.

**chivalry** code of conduct of knights, focusing on bravery, honor, and respect toward women and the weak.

**Churchill, Winston** British Prime Minister during World War II.

**Cicero** Roman consul, speaker, and opponent of Caesar.

**circumnavigate** to sail completely around.

**citizen** person who owes loyalty to a country and receives its protection.

**city-state** political unit made up of a city and its surrounding lands.

**civil disobedience** nonviolent refusal to obey laws.

**civilization** advanced form of culture that developed in cities.

**civil war** armed conflict between groups in the same country.

**clans** groups of people who share an ancestor.

**clergy** people with priestly authority in a religion.

**Clovis** founder of a Frankish kingdom in the former Roman province of Gaul.

**code of law** written rules for people to obey.

**codex** type of book used by early Mesoamerican civilizations to record important historical events.

**Cold War** conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II.

**Colosseum** Roman stadium where Romans watched gladiator fights.

**Columbian Exchange** movement of plants and animals between the Eastern and Western hemispheres after Columbus’ voyages to the Americas.

**Columbus, Christopher** Italian explorer in the service of Spain who reached America in 1492.

**comedy** humorous dramatic work that makes fun of politics, important people, or ideas.

**common law** system of law based on court decisions and local customs.

**communism** political system in which the government controls and plans the economy with the goal of common ownership of all property.

**Confucianism** belief system based on the teachings of Confucius, a Chinese scholar.

**Congress of Vienna** series of meetings in Vienna, Austria, in 1814–1815 to reestablish peace and order in Europe after Napoleon’s defeat.

**Constantine** Roman emperor who made Christianity one of the empire’s legal religions.

**consuls** people who led the executive branch in ancient Rome.

**containment** policy to stop the spread of communism.

**Córdoba** capital of Muslim Spain.

**corporations** businesses owned by investors who buy parts of them through shares of stock.

**creed** statement of beliefs.

**Crimean War** war on the Crimean Peninsula in the Black Sea between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, Great Britain, and France (1853–1856).

**Crusades** series of military expeditions from Christian Europe to Palestine between the 1000s and 1200s.

**cultural diffusion** spread of cultural practices and customs to other areas of the world.

**Cuneiform** first known writing system, which used wedge-shaped symbols.

## D

**daimyo** Japanese noble who had large landholdings and a private army.

**Dai Viet** independent kingdom established by the Vietnamese after they drove the Chinese from the Indochinese Peninsula in the 900s.

**Daoism** Chinese belief system said to have begun with Laozi, a philosopher in the 500s B.C., based on the idea of natural order in the world.

**Darwin, Charles** English naturalist (scientist who studies plants and animals) who developed theory of evolution.

**David** king of the Israelites who won control of Jerusalem around 1000 B.C.

**D-Day** Allied invasion of France during World War II, on June 6, 1944.

**Declaration of Independence** document that declared American independence from Great Britain.

**Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen** document written by leaders of the French Revolution.

**Delian League** league of Greek city-states formed for mutual protection.

**delta** triangle-shaped deposit of rich soil at a river's mouth.

**democracy** government in which citizens make political decisions, either directly or through elected representatives.

**dharma** collective teachings of the Buddha, often represented by a wheel.

**Diaspora** movement of the Jews to other parts of the world.

**Diocletian** Roman emperor who restored order to the empire and divided it into eastern and western parts.

**direct democracy** form of government in which all citizens participate.

**disciples** closest followers of Jesus.

**divan** imperial council that advised the sultan of the Ottoman Empire.

**domesticate** to adapt or breed plants or animals for human use.

**domino theory** belief that if a country fell to communism, nearby countries would follow.

**drama** written work performed by actors.

**drought** long period of little or no rainfall when it is difficult to grow crops.

**Duomo** domed cathedral in Florence.

**dynastic cycle** pattern of the rise and fall of dynasties in China.

**dynasty** family or group that rules for several generations.

## E

**Eastern Orthodox Church** branch of Christianity that developed in the Eastern Roman Empire.

**economic depression** long slump in business, in which many workers lose their jobs.

**Edison, Thomas** inventor who developed the light bulb, phonograph, and motion picture camera.

**Elizabethan Age** period of English history named after Queen Elizabeth I, who ruled from 1558 to 1603.

**embalm** to preserve a body after death.

**embassy** office of one country's government in another country.

**emperor** person who rules an empire.

**empire** group of territories and peoples brought together under one supreme ruler.

**enlightened despots** absolute rulers who tried to use power in a just and enlightened way.

**Enlightenment** philosophical movement in the 1600s and 1700s that was characterized by the use of reason and the scientific method.

**epic** long poem about a hero's adventures.

**Epistles** letters that became part of the New Testament.

**ethnic cleansing** removing an ethnic or religious group from an area by force or the mass killing of members of such a group.

**exile** forced removal from one's homeland, often to lands far away.

**Exodus** migration of the Israelites from Egypt.

## F

**fable** short story that usually involves animals and teaches a moral.

**factories** buildings that house enormous machines in which hundreds of laborers work.

**facism** political philosophy that promotes blind loyalty to the state and a strong central government controlled by a powerful dictator.

**federalism** sharing of power between an organization and its members.

**fertile** favorable for the growth of crops and other plants.

**Fertile Crescent** region stretching from the Persian Gulf northwest up the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and west over to the Mediterranean Sea.

**feudalism** political and social system of the Middle Ages in Europe, in which lords gave land to vassals in exchange for service and loyalty.

**filial piety** respect for one's parents and ancestors, an important teaching of Confucianism.

**floodplain** flat land bordering the banks of a river.

**Forbidden City** group of walled palaces built for the Chinese emperor in the capital city of Beijing.

**Four Modernizations** Chinese policy to modernize aspects of the economy.

## G

**Gandhi, Mohandas** 20th-century Indian who helped lead his country to independence by using nonviolent resistance to colonial rule.

**Garibaldi, Giuseppe** Italian soldier who helped unify Italy.

**Gautama, Siddhartha** founder of Buddhism also known as the Buddha, or "enlightened one."

**Genghis Khan** Mongol leader who united the Mongol tribes and began a campaign of conquest.

**Gentiles** non-Jewish people.

**geocentric theory** belief that the earth is the center of the universe.

**Ghana** kingdom that existed from the 700s to the 1000s in the region between the Sahara and the forests of southern West Africa.

**gladiators** trained Roman warriors.

**global economy** economy in which buying and selling occurs across national borders.

**global warming** increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere.

**golden age** period during which a society attains prosperity and cultural achievements.

**Gospels** four written accounts of the life of Jesus.

**government** organization set up to make and enforce rules for a society.

**Great Depression** serious and worldwide economic decline of the 1930s.

**Great Plains** cultural region located in the vast grassland in central North America extending from south-central Canada southward to Texas.

**Great Schism** division in the Roman Catholic Church from 1378 to 1417, which occurred when the Church's two centers of power elected different popes.

**Great Wall** wall built by Shi Huangdi to link smaller walls and keep invaders out of China.

**Great Zimbabwe** central settlement of the Shona empire in Africa.

**griots** storytellers in African civilizations.

**guilds** associations of people sharing a trade or craft, intended to control the quality and quantity of their production and to protect their interests.

**Gutenberg, Johann** German inventor of the printing press.

## H

**habeas corpus** right of people not to be imprisoned unlawfully.

**haiku** Japanese form of poetry that has 17 syllables arranged in lines of 5, 7, and 5 syllables.

**Han Dynasty** Chinese dynasty begun in 202 B.C. by Liu Bang, who reunified China.

**Harappan civilization** ancient civilization that developed along the Indus River.

**harmony** agreement in feeling.

**Hatshepsut** woman pharaoh who strengthened Egypt through trade.

**heliocentric theory** belief that the sun is the center of the universe.

**Hellenistic** culture made up of parts of Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian styles and customs.

**helots** enslaved people of Sparta.

**Hidalgo, Father Miguel** priest who took the first step toward Mexico's independence.

**hieroglyphs** pictures that stand for words or sounds.

**Hijrah** move of Muhammad and his followers from Mecca to Yathrib in A.D. 622.

**Himalayas** the highest mountains in the world, which stretch along northern India, separating India from China and the rest of Asia.

**Hindu-Arabic numerals** numerals we use today that originated in India and were brought to the West by Arab trade.

**Hinduism** modern name for the major religion of India, which developed from Brahmanism.

**Hindu Kush** mountain range to the northwest of India.

**Hitler, Adolf** German head of state from 1933 to 1945.

**Holocaust** systematic murder of millions of Jews and others by the Nazis during World War II.

**humanism** way of thought that focuses on human beings and their potential for achievement.

**human rights** people's rights to life, liberty, equality, health care, and other rights essential to human well being.

**Hundred Years' War** series of wars between England and France that took place between 1337 and 1453.

**hunter-gatherers** people who hunt animals and gather plants for food.

**Iberian Peninsula** southwestern tip of Europe; present location of Spain and Portugal.

**ideal** perfected form.

**Ignatius of Loyola** Spaniard who founded the religious order of Jesuits.

**imperial** relating to an empire or emperor.

**imperialism** policy by which stronger nations extend their economic, political, or military control over weaker nations.

**Indochinese Peninsula** large area of land located to the south of China.

**indulgence** relaxation of earthly penalty for sin.

**Industrial Revolution** economic changes of the late 1700s, when large-scale manufacturing replaced farming as the main form of work.

**inflation** an increase in prices and a decrease in the value of money.

**Inquisition** Roman Catholic court established to find and punish those who had strayed from the Roman Catholic faith.

**iron curtain** division between Communist Eastern Europe and non-Communist Western Europe.

**Iroquois Confederacy** Native American group formed about 1450 and made up of the Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, and Seneca tribes.

**irrigation** watering dry land by using ditches, pipes, or streams.

**Islam** monotheistic religion based upon submission to God's will and the teachings of the Qur'an, the Muslim holy book.

**island hopping** Allied strategy in the Pacific of invading selected islands and using them as bases to advance closer to Japan.

**isthmus** strip of land that connects two landmasses.

## J

**Jahangir** Akbar's son, who allowed his wife to control the Mughal Empire after he took the throne.

**janissaries** members of an elite fighting force in the Ottoman Empire made up mainly of slaves.

**Jefferson, Thomas** colonial leader from Virginia who wrote the Declaration of Independence.

**Jesuits** religious order also called the Society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius of Loyola.

**Jesus** Jewish teacher whose life and teaching became the basis of Christianity.

**Joan of Arc** French peasant girl who led the French to victory over the English at Orléans in 1429.

**Judaism** monotheistic religion of the Jews, based on the writings of the Hebrew Bible.

**justice** fair treatment of all the people, based on the law.

**Justinian** emperor who expanded the Byzantine Empire.

**Justinian Code** uniform code of law based on Roman law.

## K

**Kalidasa** one of India's greatest writers.

**karma** in Hinduism, the consequences of a person's actions in this life, which determine his or her fate in the next life.

**Kenyatta, Jomo** leader of Kenya's independence movement and the country's first president.

**khanate** one of the parts of the Mongol Empire.

**Khayyam, Omar** master of the poetic form called the quatrain, popular in Persia.

**Khmer Empire** empire that began in the 500s and had gained control of much of mainland Southeast Asia by the 800s.

**Khufu** pharaoh who ordered the construction of the largest pyramid ever built.

**Kilwa** ancient city-state on the eastern coast of Africa, settled by people from Arabia and Persia.

**king** highest-ranking leader of a group of people.

**King John** king of England who signed the Magna Carta in 1215.

**Kongo** a Bantu-speaking kingdom that arose in the 1300s in the Congo River region along Africa's western coast.

**Koryo** kingdom on the Korean Peninsula, established in the 900s, from which present-day Korea takes its name.

**Kublai Khan** grandson of Genghis Khan who took power and gained control over all of China.

**Kush** Nubian kingdom that conquered all of upper and lower Egypt in the 700s B.C.

## L

**laissez-faire economics** theory that business, if free of government regulation, will act in ways that benefit the nation.

**League of Nations** organization set up after World War I to settle international conflicts.

**Legalism** belief that a powerful, efficient government and a strict legal system are the keys to social order.

**legend** popular story from earlier times that cannot be proved.

**Leonardo da Vinci** Italian Renaissance painter and scientist.

**linen** fabric woven from fibers of the flax plant.

**longbow** weapon that could shoot arrows with enough power to penetrate a knight's armor.

**lord** powerful landowner in medieval Europe.

**Luther, Martin** German theologian, born in 1483, who was a leader of the Reformation.

## M

**Magna Carta** list of rights written by England's nobility and signed by King John in 1215.

**Mali** West African empire of the Malinke people between the 1200s and 1500s.

**Manchus** people from northeast of China who conquered the Ming and began the last dynasty (the Qing) in Chinese history.

**Mandate of Heaven** ancient Chinese belief that a good ruler had the gods' approval.

**Mandela, Nelson** leader of the movement of black South Africans to gain equal rights.

**manor** noble's house and the villages on his land where the peasants lived.

**Marathon** plain near Athens.

**maritime** relating to the sea.

**Masada** Jewish fortress overlooking the Dead Sea in Israel.

**matrilineal descent** family identity that is based on the mother's family, rather than the father's.

**Maya** Mesoamerican civilization that reached its height between A.D. 250 and 900.

**mercantilism** economic policy based on the idea that a nation's power depends on its wealth.

**mercenary** soldier for hire.

**Mesoamerica** region that includes the central and southern part of Mexico and much of Central America.

**Mesopotamia** land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

**Messiah** Hebrew word that means an "anointed one" charged with some task or leadership.

**Michelangelo** Italian Renaissance sculptor, painter, and architect.

**Middle Ages** period between the fall of the Roman Empire and the Renaissance, lasting from about A.D. 500 to 1450.

**migration** process of relocating to a new region.

**missionary** person sent to do religious work in another place.

**Mongols** fierce nomadic warriors who lived in the plains northwest of China.

**monotheism** belief in one God.

**monsoons** seasonal wind system that produces a wet or dry season in a region, sometimes with heavy rainfall.

**Montezuma II** last Aztec emperor, who ruled from A.D. 1502 to 1520 and was overthrown by the Spanish.

**mosaic** picture made by placing small, colored pieces of stone, tile, or glass on a surface.

**Moses** according to the Bible, the prophet who led the Israelites from Egypt.

**mosque** Muslim house of worship.

**mother culture** culture that shapes and influences the customs and ideas of later cultures.

**Mount Olympus** highest mountain in Greece; home of the Greek gods, according to myth.

**movable type** small block of metal or wood with a single raised character, used for printing texts.

**Mughals** Muslims from central Asia who conquered northern India in the 1500s.

**multinational corporation** company that operates in more than one country.

**mummy** body prepared for burial according to ancient Egyptian practice.

**Munich Conference** conference held in Munich, Germany, at which Great Britain and France agreed that Germany could have the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia.

**Musa, Mansa** leader of the Mali empire from 1312 to about 1337.

**Muslims** followers of Islam.

**Mussolini, Benito** fascist leader of Italy.

**myth** story that people tell to explain beliefs about their world.

## N

**nationalism** feeling of pride, loyalty, and protectiveness toward one's country.

**NATO** North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a military alliance that originally included Canada, the United States, and ten European nations.

**natural rights** rights to life, liberty, and property that many believe people are born with.

**Nazi Party** party that developed a German form of fascism.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal** India's first leader after independence.

**nirvana** in Buddhism, a state of wisdom that ends reincarnation.

**Nkrumah, Kwame** leader of Ghana's independence movement.

**nomads** members of a group of people who have no set home but move from place to place.

**Nur Jahan** Jahangir's wife, who held the true power in Mughal India while her husband was the emperor.

## O

- obelisk** pillar-shaped stone monument.
- oligarchy** a government ruled by a few powerful individuals.
- Olmec** earliest major Mesoamerican civilization, which flourished from 1200 to 400 B.C.
- Olympics** games held in ancient Greece every four years.
- oracle bones** animal bones or shells used by the Shang kings to communicate with the gods.
- oratory** art of public speaking.
- Osman** founder of the Ottoman Empire in Asia Minor in the early 1300s.
- ostracize** in ancient Greece, to send someone away from the city-state for ten years.

## P

- Pachacuti** ninth Inca ruler, who came to power in A.D. 1438 and expanded the Incan Empire.
- papyrus** paperlike material made from the stems of the papyrus reed.
- parables** stories with morals, often told by Jesus.
- parliament** group of representatives with some powers of government.
- Parthenon** temple for Athena on the Acropolis.
- partition** division of a country into two or more separate parts.
- patricians** wealthy landowners who held high government positions in ancient Rome.
- patrons** wealthy or powerful people who provide money, support, and encouragement to an artist or a cause.
- Paul** apostle and early leader of the Christian church.
- Pax Romana** Latin phrase meaning “Roman Peace,” referring to the peace and stability of the Roman Empire.
- Peace of Westphalia** treaty that recognized the religious division of western Europe.
- Pearl Harbor** U.S. naval base in Hawaii attacked by the Japanese on December 7, 1941.
- pediment** triangular space between the top of a colonnade and the roof.
- Peloponnesian War** conflict between Athens and Sparta from 431 to 404 B.C.
- Peloponnesus** peninsula that forms the southern part of Greece.
- peninsula** body of land nearly surrounded by water.
- Pericles** leader of Athens from 460 to 429 B.C.
- perspective** technique used by artists to give the appearance of depth and distance.
- pharaoh** ruler of ancient Egypt.
- philosophes** French thinkers who applied the scientific method to social problems.
- philosophy** logical study of basic truths about knowledge, values, and the world.
- Phoenicians** people of Southwest Asia who began to trade around 1100 B.C.
- pictographs** pictures or drawings that represent a word or an idea.
- pilgrimage** journey to a sacred place or shrine.
- Piye** king of Kush around 750 B.C., who gained control of Egypt, becoming pharaoh and uniting Egypt and Kush.
- plague** disease that spreads easily and usually causes death.
- planned cities** cities built according to a design.
- plebeians** commoners who were allowed to vote but not to hold government office in ancient Rome.
- plunder** to loot, or to take things by force.
- polis** Greek word for city-state.
- Polo, Marco** Italian traveler in China.
- polytheism** belief in many gods and goddesses.
- pope** bishop of Rome and the most important bishop in the Catholic Church.
- porcelain** hard white ceramic material, often called china.
- potlatch** ceremony where gifts and property are given away to show the giver’s wealth and status.
- primary source** document or artifact created by a person who witnessed a historical event.
- printing press** device that mechanically printed pages by pressing inked forms onto paper; invented in about 1455.
- prophets** spiritual leaders who were thought to have a special ability to interpret God’s word.
- Protestant** member of a Christian group that broke away from the Catholic Church.
- provinces** governmental divisions like states.
- psychology** study of the human mind and behavior.
- pueblos** villages made up of multistoried adobe or stone dwellings.
- pyramid** ancient Egyptian structure, built over or around a tomb.

## Q

- Qin** state of ancient China.
- Qur’an** Muslim holy book.

## R

- rabbis** Jewish leaders and teachers.
- racism** belief that some people are inferior because of their race.
- Raj** Great Britain's rule of India from the 1850s until 1947.
- Ramses II** pharaoh who ruled Egypt for 66 years and greatly expanded the Egyptian empire by conquering surrounding territories.
- rationalism** use of reason to understand the world.
- Reconquista** series of campaigns, ending in 1492, by which Christian armies drove Muslim rulers out of Spain.
- Reformation** movement in the 1500s to change practices in the Catholic Church.
- Reign of Terror** period in which anyone considered an enemy of the French Revolution was executed.
- reincarnation** the rebirth of a soul in another body.
- religion** worship of God, gods, or spirits.
- religious order** group of people who live according to a set of religious rules.
- Remus** twin of Romulus, the legendary hero who founded Rome.
- Renaissance** rebirth of creativity, literature, and learning in Europe from about 1300 to 1600.
- republic** government in which citizens elect representatives to rule in their name.
- reunification** merging of East Germany and West Germany into one country in 1990.
- reunify** to bring something that has been separated back together.
- Roman Catholic Church** Christian church based in Rome.
- romanticism** artistic movement in the early 1800s that emphasized emotion, individual freedom, and nature.
- Romulus** legendary hero who founded Rome.
- Royal Road** road used for government purposes in ancient times.

## S

- Sahara** large desert in Northern Africa.
- Saladin** military leader who united Muslims to fight the Christians in Palestine in the 1100s.
- salons** gatherings in Europe of thinkers and artists to discuss the important issues of the day.
- samurai** professional soldiers of Japan.
- San Martín, José de** leader for independence in southern South America.
- satraps** governors of provinces in the Persian Empire.

- savannas** flat grasslands in the tropics or subtropics with few, scattered trees.
- scholar-official** educated person who worked in China's government.
- scientific method** way to understand the world that involves observation and experimentation.
- Scientific Revolution** major change in European thinking in the mid-1500s that led to the questioning of old theories.
- scribes** people who specialized in writing and record keeping.
- secondary source** work produced about a historical event by someone who was not actually there.
- Senate** powerful body of 300 members that advised Roman leaders.
- Sepoy Mutiny** rebellion in 1857 by Indian soldiers, or sepoys, against the British.
- serfs** people who lived and worked on the manor of a lord or vassal.
- Shah Jahan** Jahangir's son, who became the emperor of the Mughal Empire in 1628.
- Shakespeare, William** English playwright and poet of the late 1500s and early 1600s.
- Shi'a** branch of Islam that resisted the rule of the Umayyads.
- Shi Huangdi** Chinese ruler who came to power in 221 B.C. and unified and expanded China by ending internal battles and conquering rival states.
- Shinto** Japan's original religion; involves worshiping gods believed to be found in nature.
- shogun** leader of a military government of Japan beginning in 1192.
- Shona** Bantu-speaking culture that was thriving by 1000 in what is now Botswana, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.
- Silk Roads** overland trade routes along which silk and other Chinese goods passed to Mesopotamia and Europe.
- silt** fine, fertile soil carried by rivers and deposited on nearby lands.
- slash-and-burn agriculture** type of agriculture in which land is prepared for planting by cutting down and burning natural vegetation.
- Smith, Adam** economist who wrote that economic freedom would lead to economic success in his most important work, *The Wealth of Nations*.
- social class** group of people with similar customs, backgrounds, training, and income.
- Solomon** David's son, who became the third king of Israel about 962 B.C.
- Songhai** West African people whose leaders built a giant empire in the 1400s and 1500s.



**Sparta** city-state of ancient Greece, noted for its militarism.

**specialization** skill in one type of work.

**sponsor** someone who gives money for an undertaking, such as a voyage.

**stabilize** to keep from changing.

**stalemate** situation in which neither side can win.

**standing army** fighting force maintained even in times of peace.

**step pyramid** type of pyramid with sides that rise in giant steps.

**Stock Market Crash of 1929** plunge in stock market prices that marked the beginning of the Great Depression.

**stocks** shares or pieces of a corporation that people own, giving them rights of ownership.

**Stoicism** originally, a Greek philosophy that stressed the importance of virtue, duty, and endurance in life.

**subcontinent** large landmass that is part of a continent but is considered a separate region.

**succession** order in which members of a royal family inherit a throne.

**Suez Canal** waterway linking the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea.

**Suleyman I** sultan of the Ottoman Empire in the 1500s who organized an effective legal code.

**Sundiata** ruler of the Malinke people in the 1200s who greatly expanded Mali's empire.

**Sunnah** teachings and practices of Muhammad used as guides for living.

**Sunnis** members of the branch of Islam that accepted the selected caliphs as successors of Muhammad and did not resist the Umayyads.

**surplus** amount produced in excess of what is needed.

**sustainable growth** economic development that meets current needs in ways that conserve resources and preserve the environment.

**Swahili** African language that blends Bantu and Arabic elements.

**synagogues** places for Jewish prayer and worship.

**T**

**Taj Mahal** beautiful tomb in India built by Shah Jahan to honor his wife, Mumtaz Mahal.

**technology** people's application of knowledge, tools, and inventions to meet their needs.

**Ten Commandments** basis of the law of the Israelites; according to the Torah, given by God to Moses.

**terrorism** use of violence for political ends.

**theory of evolution** theory that species change over generations through natural selection.

**Timbuktu** city of Mali, developed by Sundiata in the 1200s as a center of trade and culture.

**toleration** practice of allowing people to keep their traditions and beliefs.

**Toussaint L'Ouverture** leader of Haiti's movement for independence from France.

**tragedy** serious drama that presents the downfall of an important character.

**trans-Eurasian** involving the continents of Europe and Asia.

**Treaty of Tordesillas** 1494 treaty between Spain and Portugal that gave Portugal control over land that is now Brazil.

**Treaty of Versailles** 1919 treaty that ended World War I.

**trench warfare** warfare in which soldiers dug deep trenches across the battlefield.

**triangular trade** exchange of goods and slaves across the Atlantic Ocean between Africa, the Americas, and Europe.

**tribute** payment made in return for protection.

**Trinity** Christian belief in the union of three divine persons—Father, Son (Jesus), and Holy Spirit—in one God.

**tropical** having a warm and rainy climate.

**truce** agreement to stop fighting.

**tyrant** in ancient Greece, a ruler who took power illegally.

## U

**Umayyads** dynasty that ruled the Muslim empire from 661 to 750.

**United Nations** international peacekeeping body founded by 50 nations after World War II.

**universal gravitation** force of attraction that acts on all objects throughout the universe.

## V

**vassal** person in feudal society who received land and protection from lords in return for loyalty.

**vaults** arches that form a ceiling or a roof.

**vegetation zone** region that, because of its soil and climate, has distinctive types of plants.

**vernacular** a person's native language.

## W

**Warsaw Pact** alliance of the Soviet Union and its allies in Central and Eastern Europe.

**Wilson, Woodrow** President of the United States during World War I.

**wood-block printing** printing system developed by the ancient Chinese, in which wood blocks were carved with enough characters to print entire pages.

**woodcut** image produced from a wood carving.

## Y

**Yucatán Peninsula** area of dense jungle in southeastern Mexico, extending into the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.

## Z

**Zealots** group of Jews who led a rebellion against Roman authority.

**Zen** form of Buddhism that focuses on self-discipline, simplicity, and meditation.

**Zeus** ruler of the Greek gods.

**Zheng He** Chinese admiral whose voyages greatly expanded China's foreign trade and reputation.

**ziggurat** temple built atop a series of increasingly smaller platforms.

**Zionists** Jews who wanted a Jewish national homeland in Palestine.