

WORLD HISTORY

Course Review

Governance within the Ancient World

Ancient River Valley Civilizations (3500 B.C.E. – 200 B.C.E.):

1. Institution (A long lasting pattern of organization in a society)
2. Monarchy (Government where power is in the hands of a single ruler – ie; King or Emperor)
3. Dynasty (A succession of rulers from the same family)
4. Theocracy (A Government highly influenced by Religious Beliefs and / or led by a Divine Ruler)
5. Empire (A large region that brings together several groups or people, provinces, states or countries under a single ruler)
6. City-States (An urbanized area and its surrounding territory that functions as an independent political unit with its own ruler)

Ancient Mesopotamia (3500 B.C.E. – 200 B.C.E.):

1. Hammurabi's Code (First Consolidated Code of Written Laws created in Babylon during the rule of Hammurabi)
2. Tribute (Financial payment from a weaker power to a stronger one to ensure peace)

Ancient Egypt (3500 B.C.E. – 450 B.C.E.):

1. Pharaoh (Egyptian Monarchs who were considered "God Kings" due to their divine status)
2. Kingdom (Major territory under the rule of a King or Queen)

Ancient China (2000 B.C.E. – 250 B.C.E.):

1. Mandate of Heaven (Belief that the royal authority of a monarch came from the God's or Heaven)
2. Dynastic Cycle (Pattern of rise, stabilization, decline and replacement of ruling class families)
3. Feudalism (Political system in which Nobles are granted use of the monarch's lands in Return for the Nobles loyalty, military service and protection of the people)

Governance within the Classical World

Classical Persia (1500 B.C.E. – 500 B.C.E.):

1. Province (A sub-territory of an empire often allowed to maintain their own cultural traditions and administration, while under control of a larger Empire)
2. Satrap (Local Governor of a Province within the Persian Empire)

Classical China (2000 B.C.E. – 220 C.E.):

1. Bureaucracy (A system of departments or agencies formed to carry out the work of the government)
2. Civil Service (The administrative departments of a government bureaucracy with employees who are hired based on written examination scores)
3. Legalism (The belief that a ruler should maintain order and harmony, while rewarding people who carry out their duties well)
4. Autocracy (A Government that has unlimited power and uses it as desired and without restriction)
5. Martial Law (Military control over the political power and laws of an established government)

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Governance within the Classical World - Continued

Classical Greece (2000 B.C.E. – 300 B.C.E.):

1. Direct Democracy (A Government where the citizens rule directly instead of through elected or appointed representatives)
2. Oligarchy (Powerful ruling class of society that has political control of the Government)
3. Ekklesia (Assembly of 500 to 6000 citizens who voted on important political matters)
3. Citizens (Native Free born males who were 18 years or older)
4. Draco's Code (Harsh Code of Laws created by Draco where the most common punishment for both serious and trivial crimes was death)
5. Athenian Law (Reformed Code of Laws created by Salon that applied to all people and had more lenient punishments than Draco's Code)
6. Trial by Jury (Juries of more than 200 Citizens tried most cases of Athenian Law)
7. Polis (Fundamental political unit known as a Greek City-State)

Classical Rome (2000 B.C.E. – 300 B.C.E.):

1. Republic (Government where power is in the hands of Representatives elected by the Citizens)
2. Aristocracy (The Wealthy and Hereditary Ruling Class that controls the Government)
3. Senate (Supreme governing body in Rome originally made up of the Aristocracy and later by members elected every year by the Citizens)
4. Tribunes (Elected Representatives of the assembly of commoners known as Plebeians)
5. Consuls (Senior Officials elected each year to manage the Senate and Roman Legions)
6. Triumvirate (A Group of three key Leaders in Rome who shared control of the Government)
7. Dictator (Temporary Ruler with absolute authority appointed to rule for a period of 6 months in times of Emergency)
8. Citizens (Native Free born males who were 18 years or older)
9. Hadrian's Law (A Standardized Code of Regional Edicts consolidated under Emperor Hadrian and applying to all the Citizens of Rome)
10. Twelve Tables (Consolidated Code of Laws for the Roman Republic established in 440 B.C.E.)
11. Magistrate (Local elected officials responsible for enforcing the law and collecting taxes)
12. Judges (Elected officials who preside over trials in Roman Courts)

Governance within the Age of Expansion

The Muslim World (600 C.E. – 1250 C.E.):

1. Caliphs (Traditional rulers of Islam considered the "Successors of Muhammad")
2. Caliphate (Sub-Territory within the Islamic World ruled by a Successor of Islam)

Eastern Europe (500 C.E. – 1500 C.E.):

1. Justinian Code (Consolidated uniform code of laws in the Byzantine Empire developed under the rule of Emperor Justinian)

East Asia (600 C.E. – 1350 C.E.):

1. Khan (Ruler of the nomadic warriors from the Mongolian Steppe united by Temujin)
2. Khanate (One of four major territories controlled by a hereditary ruler of the Mongols)

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Governance within the Age of Expansion - Continued

MesoAmerica and South America (250 C.E. – 1500 C.E.):

1. City-States (An urbanized area and its surrounding territory that functions as an independent political unit with its own ruler)
2. Triple Alliance (The unification of the three city-states of Tenochtitlan, Texcoco and Tlacopan that established the Aztec Empire)

Governance during the Middle Ages

Middle Age Europe (700 C.E. – 1500 C.E.):

1. Feudalism (Political system in which Nobles are granted use of the monarch's lands in return for the Nobles loyalty, military service and protection of the people)
2. Kingdom (Major territory under the rule of a King or Queen)
3. Christendom (Large region of Europe unified under Charlemagne and dominated by the Christian Faith)
4. Fief (Lands granted to a Feudal Lord by a King, thereby becoming a Political Sub-Unit of a Kingdom)
5. Common Law (Unified Body of English Laws based on the case-by-case rulings of Royal Justices)
6. Magna Carta (The "Great Charter" signed by England's King John Lackland ensuring the Rights of English Nobles against abuse by the Monarchy)
7. Parliament (England's Legislative Assembly created from the Common Council of Knights, Barons, Counts, Dukes, Lords and Bishops)
8. Estates General (France's Legislative Assembly created from the three levels of society known as Clergy, Nobles and Bourgeoisie)

Governance During the Age of Change

The Muslim World (1300 C.E. – 1700 C.E.):

1. Sultan ("Overlord" or Ruler who was the "One with Power" within the Ottoman Empire)
2. Sultanate (Major Territory controlled by a Muslim ruler of the Ottoman or Mughal Empires)
2. Shah (The hereditary ruler of the Safavid Empire and early Afghanistan)

Spanish America (1400 C.E. – 1800 C.E.):

1. Colony (A Territory in a foreign land under the immediate political control of another kingdom, State, or nation)
2. Viceroy (A Royal Official who governs over a colony, province, country, or state as a Representative of a Monarch)
3. Viceroyalty (A Territory, colony, province, country, or state ruled by a Royal Representative of a Monarch)

Feudal Japan (1100 C.E. to 1867 C.E.):

1. Feudalism (Political system in which Nobles are granted use of the monarch's lands in return for the Nobles loyalty, military service and protection of the people)
2. Emperor (Hereditary Monarch of Japan)
3. Shogun (Supreme Military Commander who was appointed by the Emperor and held great political power of a military dictator in Japan.)
4. Shogunate (The Territory, Office and Military Authority of the Shogun)

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Governance During the Age of Change - Continued

Eastern and Western Europe (1500 C.E. – 1800 C.E.):

1. Absolute Monarch (King or Queen who held all the power within their kingdom or state)
2. Divine Rights (The idea that God created the Monarchy and that the Monarch has Divine Authority as God's representative on Earth)
3. Edict (A Royal Declaration made by a Monarch)
4. Intendants (France's Royal Agents appointed by the Monarch to collect taxes and administer justice)
5. Duma (The Legislative Assembly of Russia's landowning nobles under the Tsar)
6. Tsar (Russia's Absolute ruler, which was the Russian version of the term "Caesar")
7. Petition of Rights (Document signed by England's King Charles I designed to protect Parliament from the Monarch's power to Levy Taxes, Imprison Subjects, House Troops in Private Homes, or Impose Martial Law in times of Peace)
8. Habeas Corpus (English Document that protected the foundations of Due Process of Law concerning Criminal Cases, Arrests, Trials, Witnesses, and Evidence)
9. English Bill of Rights (Document signed by England's King William and Mary limiting the Monarch's Power to Suspend Parliamentary Law, Levy Taxes, Interfere with Freedom of Speech and Ability to Redress or Petition the Monarch)
10. Cabinet (A group of Government Ministers or Officials in England who served as a Link between the Monarchy and Parliament and served as Royal Advisors)

Governance During the Age of Revolutions and Reform

European Enlightenment (1550 C.E. – 1800 C.E.):

1. Social Contract (Ideology developed by Thomas Hobbes where Government is created through the Consent or Agreement of the People)
2. Natural Rights (Concept promoted by Englishman John Locke concerning the idea that "All Men are Born Free and Equal")
3. Life, Liberty & Property (The three "Natural Rights" of All Men according to John Locke)
4. Freedom of Speech and Religion (Concepts developed out of Voltaire's ideas of Universal Tolerance)
5. Checks and Balances (The Concept of "Separation of Powers" developed by Baron de Montesquieu based on the idea that Governments should have different branches)
6. Consent of the Governed (Concept promoted by Jean Jacques Rousseau that Governments should be established based on the "General Will of the People" or Society)
7. Fair and Speedy Trial (Concepts promoted by Cesare Baccaria concerning the need for Justice to be Fair it must be Swift, Impartial, and the "Punishment should fit the Crime")
8. Enlightened Despots (Absolute Monarchs who embraced many elements of Enlightened Thinking)

Colonial America (1650 C.E. – 1800 C.E.):

1. Declaration of Independence (Document created by the Continental Congress outlining the Rights of the Colonists against the unlawful actions of the British Parliament and Monarchy according to traditional British Law)
2. Federal System (System established under the U.S. Constitution based on the idea of "Checks and Balances" to divide power between the national and state governments)
3. U.S. Bill of Rights (The First Ten Amendments of the U.S. Constitution designed to Protect the People's Natural Rights of Speech, Press & Religion from the new Government)

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Governance During the Age of Revolutions and Reform - Continued

The French Revolution and Europe (1770 C.E. – 1815 C.E.)

1. Old Regime (Term used to describe the Social and Political System in France during the 1770's)
2. Estates (The Political Division of France's Social Classes into Clergy, Nobles and Commoners)
3. Estates-General (French Assembly of Representatives from the Three Estates)
4. National Assembly (New title given to France's Third Estate who was charged with Passing Laws and Reforms in the Name of the People)
5. Tennis Court Oath (A Pledge by the National Assembly to Create a New Constitution for France)
6. Legislative Assembly (A New body within the National Assembly with the power to Create New Laws and Reject Declarations of War – thus Limiting the Power of the Monarchy)
7. Emigres (Nobles and those Loyal to the Monarchy who fled France with the hope of Restoring the Old Regime and Undoing the Revolution)
8. Jacobins (Radical Political Organization dedicated to Eliminating the Monarchy in France)
9. Coup d-etat (To Overthrow the Legitimate and Recognized Government within a Nation, State, or Country)
10. Balance of Power (The ideology in Europe where no one country could threaten another politically, economically, or militarily)
11. Legitimacy (The principle of restoring the rightful hereditary rulers to their thrones after the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte)
12. Concert of Europe (Agreement between countries that nations would help one another if any future Revolutions broke out)

Nationalist Revolutions (1789 C.E. – 1900 C.E.):

1. Conservative (Wealthy, Upper Class Nobility who argued for Protecting Traditional Monarchies and Maintaining the Status-Quo)
2. Liberal (Mostly Middle Class Business Leaders and Merchants who wanted More Power in their Legislative Assemblies)
3. Radical (Various Groups that Favored Drastic changes in their Government to Extend Democracy to all People)
4. Nationalism (The development of the belief that People's Loyalty should not be to a King or Empire, but to the People who Share a Common History and Culture)
5. Nation-State (A Nation with its own Independent Government and Shared Way of Life)
6. Emancipation (A Government Declaration Freeing a group of People from Slavery, Servitude, or Bondage to Another)
7. Junkers (Conservative members of Russia's Legislative Assembly or Duma)
8. Kaiser (Title of the Emperor or Ruler in Germany after their Unification in 1871)

Democratic Reforms (1815 C.E. – 1914 C.E.)

1. Suffrage (The Right to Vote)
2. Suffragettes (Female Members of the Movement to Extend the Right to Vote to Women)
3. Chartists (Members of the Movement to Extend the Right to Vote to Working Class Males in England)
4. People's Charter (Demands concerning Voting Rights presented to the British Parliament by the members Of the Chartist Movement)
5. Third Republic (The New Representative Form of Government established in France in 1875 after the Franco-Prussian War)
6. Dominion (A Country or Nation within the British Empire allowed to Govern their own Domestic Affairs – ie: Canada, Australia, or New Zealand)
7. Penal Colony (A Territory under control of another Nation used as a Prison for Convicts)
8. Home Rule (When a Country is granted Limited Local Control over Internal Matters)

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Governance During the Age of Imperialism

Western Imperialism (1850 C.E. – 1914 C.E.):

1. Imperialism (The Political, Economic, and Cultural dominance of a Stronger Country, Nation or State over a weaker Country or Territory)
2. Berlin Conference (Meeting of 14 European Nations in 1884-85 to determine how to Divide Africa into Colonial Territories)
3. Paternalism (The European practice of governing over native people in their Colonial Territories by providing for their needs, but not giving them any rights in the government)
4. Assimilation (The European practice of requiring the native colonial people to adopt European customs, clothing, language and political structure)
5. Geopolitics (The practice of taking or securing control of lands in other regions or territories for their Strategic or Economic Importance)
6. Raj (The Period of British Control in India from 1757 to 1947)
7. Extraterritorial Rights (Policy granting U.S. and European Citizens privileges in China without being subject to Chinese Laws)
8. Annexation (The addition of a foreign territory to an already existing political unit)
9. Monroe Doctrine (U.S. Policy declaring the Americas off limits to further European Colonization)

Governance During the Period Between World Wars

Russia Revolution (1917 – 1945):

1. Provisional Government (A Temporary Government established by the Duma after the fall of the Tsar)
2. Communist Party (Name adopted by Russia's Bolsheviks after they took control of the Government making the completion of the radical form of Marxism known as Communism)
3. Totalitarianism (A Government that takes Complete, Centralized, State Control over every aspect of Public and Private Life)
4. Indoctrination (Policy of State Controlled Education of the people in the Governments Beliefs)
5. Propaganda (A form of Communication that is aimed at Influencing the Attitude of the People toward the Position of the Government, Major Party, or Key Leader)
6. Censorship (The Suppression of Speech or other Communication which may be considered Objectionable, Harmful, Sensitive, or Inconvenient to the Government or General Population)
7. Police State (A State in which the Government exercises Rigid and Repressive Controls over the Social, Economic and Political life of the Population through the use of Law Enforcement or Military Troops)

Worldwide Depression (1918 – 1935):

1. Coalition Government (A Temporary Alliance of several Political Parties needed to form a Parliamentary Government in many European Countries after World War One)
2. Weimer Republic (Germany's New Democratic Government formed after World War One)
3. New Deal (Major Government Reform Program in the United States based on Large Public Works Projects to help the Unemployed)

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Governance During the Period Between World Wars – Continued

Rise of Worldwide Aggression (1920 – 1945):

1. Fascism (New Militant Political Movement in Italy and Germany that emphasized Loyalty to the State and Obedience to its Leader)
2. Militarism (A Government Policy of Glorifying Military Power and Keeping Large Professional Armies to maintain and expand the Nation or Empire)
3. Nazism (German Brand of Fascism developed by the National Socialist German Workers Party)
4. Appeasement (Giving Concessions to an Aggressor in order to maintain Peace)
5. Axis (Alliance between Germany, Japan and Italy at the beginning of World War II)
6. Isolationism (U.S. Policy of Avoiding Political Ties with European Nations at the beginning of WWII)
7. Third Reich (Term used to describe the New German Empire under Hitler and the Nazi Party)
8. Non-Aggression Pact (Agreement between Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler to avoid conflict between Communist Russia and Nazi Germany prior to the start of World War II)

Chinese Civil War (1916 – 1957):

1. May Fourth Movement (Demonstrations by Chinese Students, Workers, Shopkeepers, and Professionals Committed to the Establishment of a Modern Chinese Nation)
2. Kuomintang (The Chinese Nationalist Party that pushed for Chinese Nationalism and Modernization under the Leadership of Sun Yat Sen / Sun Yixan)
3. Communist Party (Chinese organization established with a large Peasant Base to oppose the Nationalist Party attempt to control the new Chinese Government)

Indian Independence (1918 – 1947):

1. Rowlatt Acts (Laws established by the British Parliament allowing Government Officials to Jail Indian Protestors without Trial for as long as 2 Years)
2. Civil Disobedience (The Deliberate and Public Refusal to obey Unjust Laws through Non-Violent Means to Achieve Independence)
3. Congress Party (India's Nationalist Political Party that promoted the ideals of Independence)
4. Muslim League (India's Muslim Political Party created to protect Muslim interests in India)
5. Partition (British Solution to prevent conflict between the Hindu Dominant India and Muslim dominant Pakistan)

Governance After World War II

Post World War II (1945 – 1954):

1. Demilitarization (Process of Disbanding the Armed Forces of Germany and Japan after WWII)
2. Democratization (Process of Creating New Governments elected by the People after WWII)
4. United Nations (International Organization formed after WWII with the purpose of Protecting its Members from Aggression)

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Governance After World War II - Continued

The Cold War (1947 – 1989):

1. Containment (U.S. Foreign Policy focused on Blocking Soviet Influences and Stopping the Expansion of Communism around the world)
2. Truman Doctrine (U.S. Policy to Provide Support to Countries that Rejected Communism)
3. Marshall Plan (U.S. Program to Provide Financial Support to European Countries that needed To Rebuild after World War II)
4. Cold War (The Political Struggle between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. carried on Without the use of Direct Military Action)
5. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization – A Defensive Military Alliance created by The U.S., Canada, and Ten Western European Nations against Communist Aggression)
6. Warsaw Pact (A Defensive Military Alliance created by the Soviet Union and Seven Eastern European Nations against a perceived NATO threat of aggression)
7. Brinkmanship (Term used to describe the willingness of the U.S. and Soviet Leaders to bring the world to the Edge of Nuclear War)
8. Domino Theory (U.S. Belief that if one country fell to Communism, neighboring countries would probably follow)
9. Third World (Newly Independent, Developing Nation not aligned with a World Superpower)
10. Non-Aligned Nations (Independent Countries that managed to maintain their Neutrality)
11. U.S.S.R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Communist Nations aligned with Russia)
12. Détente (Policy adopted by U.S. President Richard Nixon in an effort to Lessen Cold War Tensions between the U.S. and Soviet Union)
13. Politburo (The Ruling Committee of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union)
14. Glasnost (New Soviet Policy of Political, Social and Economic Openness)
15. Solidarity (The Unified Movement of Polish Workers Demanding Government Recognition of the Union that led to Polish Independence)
16. Reunification (The Merging of the Two Germany's after the Fall of the Soviet Union)

African Democracies (1950 – Present):

1. Federal System (Government where power is shared between the States & Central Government)
2. Martial Law (Temporary Military Control or Rule over an Established Government)
3. Dissidents (Government Opponents)
4. Apartheid (Policy in South Africa centered on the Separation of Races and a “White’s Only” Control of the Government)

Middle East Conflicts (1947 – Present):

1. Intifada (Widespread Campaign of Civil Disobedience by Palestinians against the Israeli Occupation and Control of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights)

Globalization (1948 – Present):

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations Proclamation that established Human Rights Standards for all Nations)
2. Department of Homeland Security (New Agency created by the U.S. to Coordinate National Efforts against Terrorism)
3. USA Patriot Act (Anti-Terrorism Law passed by the U.S. to combat Terrorism)