

WORLD HISTORY

Course Review

UNIT ONE (Dawn of Civilizations)

Agriculture	- The process of growing plants and raising domesticated animals for food
Artifact	- Any man made object that is discovered and used a proof of previous human existence
Barter	- The act of exchanging one item for another when currency is not available
Bronze Age	- A period in history when people mixed copper and tin to create a stronger metal
Caravan	- A group of people and / or pack animals traveling together for security
Caste	- One of four levels of social classes developed in India by the ancient Aryans
City-State	- An urban settlement and the lands surrounding it the operate as an independent political unit
Civilization	- The heightened development of society based on cooperation, organization & specialization
Cooperation	- A group of people living and working together for a common goal
Covenant	- The sacred promise between God and his followers (ie; Hebrews, Christians, or Muslims)
Commodities	- Any items of value that form the basis of exchange in a culture or society
Culture	- The specific way of life of any group based on their common traditions and history
Cultural Blending	- The mixing of two or more different societies or ways of life
Cultural Diffusion	- The dispersal or sending out of a societies traditions to other societies
Currency	- The standardized form of money or value system used to buy and sell goods or services
Dharma	- The belief in One's Moral Duties in Life practiced within both Hinduism and Buddhism
Domestication	- The taming or cultivating of plants or animals for human use
Dynasty	- A continual line of rulers from a single family
Epic Age	- The period from 1000-500 BCE when long stories of heroic deeds became popular in India
Empire	- A large area composed of various territories and/or groups of people under a single ruler
Hominid	- Primates that walk upright like humans
Homo erectus	- The first hominid to fully walk upright like humans
Homo sapiens	- The most modern and intelligent hominid (modern man)
Hunter-Gatherer	- People who kill animals or collect plants, fruits and nuts for food
Indo-European	- Groups of semi-nomadic people who migrated from the Asian Steppes to Europe, India or Asia
Irrigation	- A man-made method for watering crops
Kharma	- The belief in both Hinduism and Buddhism that One's deeds and acts affect their Reincarnation
Merchant	- A buyer and seller of goods or commodities (One of the major social classes in ancient societies)
Middleman	- A trader who transports and exchanges goods between the producers and consumers
Moksha	- The liberation from a person's desires and sufferings associated with Reincarnation in Hinduism
Monotheism	- The belief in only one God
Neolithic	- Historic period when humans began to fabricate stone tools and weapons (New Stone Age)
Nirvana	- The release from a person's selfishness and pain associated with Reincarnation in Buddhism
Nomadic	- The practice of wandering from place to place in search of food and shelter
Organization	- To plan and/or arrange anything in a united effort to accomplish a common goal
Paleolithic	- Historic period when human began using primitive stone tools and weapons (Old Stone Age)
Patriarch	- The oldest male leader of a family, group, clan, or community (also in the Christian Church)
Pilgrimage	- A Sacred or Religious journey to a holy place in order to gain enlightenment or forgiveness
Polytheism (Polytheistic)	- The belief in many Gods or deities
Prehistoric	- Historic period prior to the development of written records
Reincarnation	- The rebirth of one's spirit or soul according to Hindu or Buddhist traditions
Rites of Passage	- The spiritual or physical phases of one's life based on cultural or social traditions
Scripture	- Sacred or Holy writings within a religion or belief system (Torah, Bible, Quran, Vedas, etc.)
Specialization	- The unique skill, ability, or use of a person or thing within a culture or society
Social Stratification	- The formal division of people within their culture based on occupation, wealth or power
Technology	- Anything that is used or developed by people to make life or work easier
Temple	- A building or structure used for worship or sacred ceremonies (Synagogue, Mosque, Church)
Theocracy	- A government that is highly influenced by religion or is led by a divine ruler
Tithes	- A voluntary or obligated financial gift or tax given to a religious organization
Trade Network	- A large system of exchange that involves various routes, partners and locations
Trade Partners	- Two or more people who exchange goods or services on a regular basis
Trader	- A person who travels from place to place to exchange goods or services
Tribute	- A payment from one ruler or nation to a higher power or authority for protection
Uneven Distribution	- The natural dispersal of people and resources around the world (which causes the need for trade)
Urbanization	- The growth and development of cities or settlement patterns
Vedas	- Four collections of sacred writings produced by the Aryans in ancient India (Bases of Hinduism)

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UNIT TWO (Classical Age)

Animism	- The tribal belief that spirits are present in animals, plants and other objects in nature (in Africa)
Architecture	- The art, science, or practice of designing or building structures
Aristocracy	- A government in which power is in the hands of the hereditary ruling class or nobility
Bantu	- The group of ancient African tribes linked together by their common language
Barbarian	- Any group of people considered to be inferior or uncivilized by another society or civilization
Bazaar	- A traditional market place in the Middle East or Asia
Bedouin	- A group of nomadic tribes in Africa or Arabia
Bondage	- The act of being bound or obligated to provide service to another
Caliph	- The supreme political or religious leader in a Muslim government (Successors of Muhammad)
Captured	- The act of catching, winning, or taking by force
Chattel	- An item of moveable or immovable property (often used to describe slaves)
Classical Age	- Historic period when the lasting knowledge and traditions of ancient Greece and Rome developed
Conquest	- The act of taking a territory or group of people by military force
Contract	- A binding written agreement between two or more people
Debt	- Something that is owed or obligated
Democracy	- A government formed by and based on the will of the people (by the people and for the people)
Diaspora	- The act of breaking up, scattering, or forcing people from their homeland (ie: Jews, Africans, etc.)
Enslaved	- The act of reducing or forcing a person into bondage or service to another
Epic	- A traditionally long story or poem about a hero or heroic deeds (in ancient India, Greece or Rome)
Fresco	- The art of painting or using color tiles on wet plaster walls, floors, or ceilings
Greco-Roman	- An ancient culture that was developed by the blending of Greek, Roman & Hellenistic traditions
Griot	- A tribal African historian and story teller who is responsible for preserving ancient oral traditions
Hellenistic	- A culture that developed through the blending of Greek, Egyptian, Indian & Persian traditions
Hijrah (Hajj)	- Muhammad's migration from Mecca to Medina that became the traditional pilgrimage of Islam
Imperial	- Relating to the power and control of an empire or emperor
Indentured	- A contract binding one person to work for another
Inflation	- An increase in the volume or value of money in relation to the decreased availability of goods
Infrastructure	- The underlying foundation or inner framework of a city, state or country (public works)
Invasion	- The incursion of an army into another territory for the purpose of conquest or plunder
Jihad	- A traditional Islamic Holy War
Legacy	- A valuable gift, accomplishment, or influence received from an ancestor or past civilization
Mercenary	- A soldier who is paid to fight in a foreign army
Metallurgy	- The science and technology of working with metals
Migration	- The act of moving from one place to another due to environmental, economic, or political changes
Monarchy	- A government in which power is in the hands of a single hereditary ruler (ie: king, emperor, shah)
Obligation	- Something that someone is required to do based on a contract, debt, vow, or promise
Oligarchy	- A government in which power is in the hands of a few wealthy and powerful people
Orthodox	- Conforming to the established or accepted doctrine or traditions (usually in a religion)
Pax Romana	- The period in Roman history dominated by peace, prosperity and the spread of outside influences
Penal Code	- The formal establishment of laws concerning crimes and their related punishments
Persecution	- To harass a person or cause them to suffer due to their different ethnicity, faith, or social status
Plague	- An epidemic disease
Prosperity	- The condition of being successful in an activity or lifestyle
Province	- An administrative division or subsection of a country, kingdom or empire
Push-Pull Factors	- Conditions that cause people to leave their homelands or attract them to another location
Rebellion	- The act of opposing or resisting the established power and authority of a ruler or government
Reforms (ie: Political)	- To change and improve past abuses or inferior practices in an effort to make things better
Republic	- A government in which power is in the hands of elected leader chosen by the people (by voting)
Revelation	- The realization of God's message (ie: by the prophets like Abraham or Muhammad)
Sahel	- Dry, semi-arid areas with scattered trees located on the "Fringes of the Sahara"
Satrap	- The governor of a province within ancient Persia
Savanna	- Rolling hills and grasslands of central and eastern Africa
Schism	- The formal division or separation of a religious group (ie: Roman Catholic -vs- Eastern Orthodox)
Shi'a	- Branch of Islam whose members recognize Ali & his descendents as Muhammad's rightful heirs
Sudan	- Arabic term used to describe sub-Saharan Africa as the "Land of the Blacks"
Sunni	- Branch of Islam whose members recognize the first four "Rightly Guided Caliphs" as their leaders
Swahili	- A language that developed through the mixing of Arabic and Bantu to facilitate trade in E. Africa
Triumvirate	- A government in ancient Rome based on three key leaders sharing control of the empire

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UNIT THREE (Middle Ages)

Anglo-Saxon	- Member of Germanic peoples who conquered England in the 5 th Century C.E.
Bushido	- The strict code of behavior for Samurai in feudal Japan, known as “The Way of the Warrior”
Canon Law	- The official rules and regulations of the Catholic Church
Castle	- The fortified manor house of a feudal lord in Medieval Europe
Chivalry	- The code of behavior for a Knight in feudal Europe stressing courage, loyalty & devotion
Christendom	- The Christian Kingdom in Europe developed during the time of Charlemagne
Clan	- Group of people who share a common descent or ancestry (ie: Germanic Tribes)
Clergy	- Group of officials who perform religious services (ie: Priests, Rabbis, Ministers)
Concordat	- An agreement or contract between a Pope and a Monarch or government concerning the church
Convert	- Anyone who changes from one form of religion or belief system to another
Coronation	- The ceremony or act of crowing a Monarch by a Pope or Bishop
Cruelty	- Inhuman treatment
Crusade	- Military expeditions by Christian warriors to try and retake the Holy Lands from the Muslims
Daimyo (Lord)	- Japanese or (European) feudal land owner who commanded an army of Samurai or Knights
Dialect	- Regional variation of an established language unique to a certain group or location
Disease	- An extreme illness or sickness
Donjon (Manor)	- The official house of a Daimyo (Lord) in Feudal Japan or Medieval Europe
Ethnicity	- Identification relating to a groups common racial, tribal, national, cultural, or linguistic origins
Excommunication	- To take away a person’s right to membership in a Christian Church
Feudalism	- Political system based on the reciprocal relationship between land, loyalty and service
Fief or Fiefdom	- An estate or land granted to a vassal by a feudal lord in Medieval Europe
Heresy (or Heretic)	- Any act (or person) that opposes or goes against the accepted religious doctrine or policies
Infidel	- Someone who is not a Christian or opposes Christianity
Inherit (or Heir)	- To receive (or One who receives) land, property, title, rank or office from a parent or predecessor
Inquisition	- Roman Catholic tribunal or court for investigating and prosecuting charges of heresy
Interdiction	- Roman Catholic decree forbidding someone from receiving any sacraments (ie: wedding, death)
Khan (or Khanate)	- Turkish or Mongol ruler (or the political territory or kingdom of a Turkish or Mongol ruler)
Kingdom	- The region or realm under the control of a Monarch
Knight (or Samurai)	- An armored warrior or primary defender of a manor in feudal Europe (or Japan)
Lay Investiture	- The appointment of religious officials (usually bishops) in the Catholic Church by Monarchs
Longbow	- Large hand-drawn wooden weapon used by Medieval English Archers during the Middle Ages
Massacre	- The cruel slaughter or wanton murder of a large group of people
Middle Ages (Medieval)	- The period of European history lasting from the Fall of Rome to the Hundred Years War
Moors	- The mixed Arab/Berber invaders from North Africa who conquered Spain during the 8 th Century
Nationalism	- Belief that people should be loyal to each other based on their shared history, culture, & traditions
Nobility	- Person of high social standing or birth rite in societies between Antiquity and the Middle Ages
Norman (Norseman)	- One of the many Scandinavian invaders who conquered the French coast during the 10 th Century
Normandy	- Region along the French coast granted to and settled by Scandinavians during the 10 th Century
Papacy	- The power and authority of the office and position of the Catholic Pope
Pastoralist	- People who make their living primarily by raising and herding livestock (horses, cattle, sheep)
Pax Mongolica	- The period in Mongol history dominated by prosperity, stability and increased outside influences
Plunder	- To pillage, sack, or take illegally by force
Reconquista	- The period in history when Christian leaders tried to expel the Muslims out of Spain (1100-1492)
Revival	- The restoration, rebirth or renewal of a cultural, social or political practice or influence
Sacraments	- One of the Christian ceremonies where God’s grace is transmitted to the people
Saracen	- Member of nomadic people of the deserts between Syria and Arabia during the Crusades
Secular	- To be concerned with worldly instead of spiritual matters
Seljuks	- Turkish group that migrated into Persia and Anatolia between the 10 th and 11 th Centuries
Serf	- Medieval peasant farmer in legally bound to their lord’s manor or fief
Simony	- The act of selling or buying official positions within the Catholic Church
Siege Warfare	- The methods used during a military blockade of a city or castle to force it to surrender
Slavs (or Vikings)	- Group of Scandinavians from the Black Sea who migrated/raided into Europe during 10 th Century
Strategy	- The art or science of employing military, political or economic forces to accomplish a goal
Tactics	- The special military plans or methods of employing forces in battle to accomplish a goal
Taxes	- The sum of money or payment levied by a ruler or government to pay for protection or services
Trebuchet (Catapult)	- The French word for an ancient or medieval military device used for hurling projectiles in combat
Vassal	- Person who receives a land grant from a feudal lord in exchange for a pledge of loyalty & service

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UNIT FOUR (Age of Discovery)

Annulment	- To declare or make a marriage legally invalid or void
Aqueduct	- A pipeline or channel built to carry water to populated areas
Astrolabe	- A compact instrument used to determine the location of celestial bodies for navigation
Ayllu	- A small community or family group whose members worked together for common good
Balance of Trade	- Economic policy in which no one nation is able to monopolize the global systems of exchange
Burgers	- Medieval merchant class town dwellers
Calendar	- A graphic representation of days, weeks, and months based on a specific mathematical system
Calvinism	- A body of religious teachings based on the ideas of protestant reformer John Calvin
Capitalism	- An economic system based on private ownership in business ventures to make a profit
Codex	- A ancient manuscript book or annual
Colony or Colonies	- A group of people living in a new territory but retaining ties with their parent country or state
Columbian Exchange	- The global transfer of animal, plants, and diseases between Europe and the Americas
Common Law	- Uniformed body of laws formed from the rulings of England's Royal Judges
Compass	- A device for determining direction using a magnetic needle
Conquistadores	- Spanish explorers and soldiers who took part in the conquest of the Americas in the 16 th Century
Council	- An appointed or elected group of officials who provide advice to a monarch or ruler
Elizabethan Age	- The Golden Age of English Renaissance during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I
Exploration	- The act of traveling to new lands for the purpose of adventure or discovery
Ghazis	- Turkish warriors for Islam during the rise of the Ottoman Empire
Global Interdependence	- Economic development in which people around the world came to rely on each other's trade
Glyph	- A symbolic picture used as a part of writing for carving messages in stone
Guild	- Medieval association of workers that set standards for wages, work conditions, & making goods
Humanism	- Intellectual movement during the Renaissance that focused on people's potential and achievement
Indulgence	- A pardon issued by the Catholic church forgiving a person from punishment for their sins
Isolationism	- A policy of avoiding political, military, or economic involvement with other countries
Janissaries	- Members of an elite force of soldiers organized in the Ottoman Empire during the 14 th Century
Joint Stock Company	- A business in which investors pool their wealth and share in the profits
Jury	- A body of 12 members sworn to give a verdict or decision concerning guilt or innocence in a trial
Kabuki	- Traditional Japanese drama in which singing, dancing and mime is used to tell a story
Lutheran	- A member of the protestant church founded on the teachings of Martin Luther
Magistrate	- A official entrusted with the administration of local laws
Magna Carta	- Document drawn up by English Nobles in 1215 CE to limit the power of the Monarchy
Mercantilism	- Economic policy in which nations try to increase their wealth & power through trade monopolies
Middle Passage	- The middle leg of the of the triangular trade system that brought African slaves to the Americas
Parliament	- Body of representatives that makes laws in England (and other countries)
Patron	- A person who provides financial and non-financial support for artist, writers, and scientists
Perspective	- An artistic technique that creates the appearance of three dimensions on a flat surface
Pilgrims	- A group of people who founded a colony in Massachusetts to escape religious persecution in 1620
Predestination	- A doctrine developed by John Calvin that God has decided all things beforehand
Presbyterians	- Members of a protestant church founded by the teachings of John Knox and governed by elders
Protestants	- Members of a Christian church founded during the Reformation who were against papal authority
Puritans	- A group of people who founded a colony in the Americas to escape English religious persecution
Quipu or Quipa	- A system of knotted strings used by the ancient Inca to record numerical information
Reformation	- 16 th Century European movement to bring about change & improvements to the Christian church
Renaissance	- Period of European history (1300-1600) when the rebirth of classical knowledge influenced change
Scutage	- A tax levied on a vassal or knight in exchange for military service
Sextant	- An instrument used for measuring angular distance used in navigation
Shah	- Hereditary monarch of Iran
Sikh	- Member of a non-violent religious group in India which blended Hinduism, Buddhism & Surfism
Sultan	- Title of rulers during the rise of the Ottoman Empire meaning "overlord" or "one with power"
Summons	- An official order by political, judicial, or military authority to appear at a specified place & time
Treaty	- A written contract or agreement between two or more political authorities, states, or countries
Trans-Atlantic Trade	- The exchange of goods and services between Europe and the Americas
Triangular Trade	- Trans-Atlantic trade network used to trade slaves and goods between Europe, Africa & America
Utopia	- An imaginary ideal or perfect land describe by the English writer Thomas More
Vernacular	- A form of writing in a person's native language that developed during the Renaissance

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UNIT FIVE (Age of Revolutions)

Absolute Monarchy	- A king or queen who has unlimited power and seeks to control all aspects of society
Analysis	- An examination of anything based on its elements, functions, limitations, and abilities
Balance of Power	- A political situation in which no one nation is powerful enough to pose a threat to others
Blockade	- The use of troops or ships to prevent commercial traffic from entering or leaving a city or port
Boyars	- Russia's landowning nobility
Bourgeoisie	- Middle class people in France from the 14 th through 18 th Centuries
Bureaucracy	- A system of departments, agencies, and royal agents formed to carry out government work
Cabinet	- A group of advisors or ministers chosen by the ruler of a country to help make decisions
Checks & Balances	- Measures designed to prevent any one branch of government from dominating the others
Conclusion	- A reasonable judgment or decision made from an analysis
Constitution	- A document outlining the basic principles and laws of a nation
Constitutional Monarchy	- A system of government where the ruler's power and authority are limited by the nation's laws
Cortes	- A local council of representatives in a Spanish province during the 14 th through 18 th Centuries
Coup D'etat	- The sudden seizure or takeover of political power in a country or nation
Creoles	- Spanish colonists who were born in Latin America to Spanish parents
Criminal Justice	- Policies established to handle violators of local laws and the punishments associated with them
Divine Rights	- The idea that monarchs are God's representatives on earth and therefore only answerable to God
Duma	- The representative council in pre-communist Russia
Emigres	- People who flee or leave their native country for political reasons
Enlightenment	- An 18 th Century intellectual movement in Europe applying the principals of reasoning to society
Estates General	- Assembly of representatives from all three major social classes in France (14 th – 18 th Centuries)
Executive Branch	- Portion of the government that administers the laws of a country or nation
Experiment	- An operation or test carried out under controlled conditions to analyze a problem or situation
Federal System	- A type of government in which power is divided between a central authority and separate states
Freedom	- The quality or state of being liberated from slavery, control, or coercion by another
Geocentric	- A scientific theory promoting the idea that the earth is the center of the universe
Great Fear	- A wave of senseless panic that swept through the countryside during the French Revolution
Guillotine	- A machine created as a more humane method for beheading people during the French Revolution
Guerillas	- Members of a loosely organized fighting force that makes surprise attacks or raids on their enemy
Habeas Corpus	- A formal writ or order requiring the presentation of the elements of a crime against a person
Haiti	- Native term meaning "mountainous island"
Heliocentric	- A scientific theory promoting the idea that the sun is the center of the universe
Independence	- The practice of gaining freedom from the control or rule of a foreign power or authority
Intendant	- French government official appointed by the monarch to collect taxes and administer justice
Jacobins	- Members of an extremist or radical political group in France during the French Revolution
Judicial Branch	- Portion of the government that administers the court systems within a country or nation
Junkers	- Prussia's landowning nobility
Latin America	- Regions of the new world dominated by colonists speaking Latin based languages (Spanish)
Legislative Branch	- Portion of the government that has the power to make laws and levy taxes in a country or nation
Legitimacy	- Anything proven to be within the acceptable legal rights, authorities or traditions of a society
Liberation	- A movement seeking independence or the equal status or rights for a group of people
Liberty	- The power to do as one pleases within the laws of the country or nation
Lycee	- A government run public school in France during Napoleon's reign
Mestizo	- A person of mixed Spanish and Native American ancestry in Latin America
Mulatto	- A person of mixed European and African ancestry in the Americas (both continents)
Napoleonic Code	- A comprehensive and uniform system of laws established in France during Napoleon's reign
Natural Rights	- The theory established by John Locke that every person is born "Free and Equal"
Observation	- The practice of watching and / or studying the results of an experiment
Old Regime	- The political or social system that existed in France prior to the French Revolution
Peninsulares	- Colonists in Latin American society who were actually born in Spain
Petition	- A formal written request or complaint made to a ruler or legislative assembly
Plebiscite	- A direct vote in which a country's people have the opportunity to either approve or reject
Reasoning	- The drawing of conclusions based on a lengthy conversation, discussion, or argument on the topic
Reign	- A period during which a monarch or ruler is in power over a country, nation or state
Reign of Terror	- Historical period in France when Maximilien Robespierre was a cruel dictator (1793-1794)
Restoration	- Historical period in England after the civil war when Charles II was brought back to the throne
Scientific Method	- A logical procedure for gathering information, experimenting and drawing conclusions
Scorched Earth Policy	- The practice of burning crops and killing livestock to prevent the enemies use during wartime

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Separation of Powers	- An ideology promoted by Montesquieu to divide a government's political power in its branches
Social Contract	- An agreement between a ruler / government and the people defining the limits of people's rights
Spaniards	- A native or inhabitant of Spain during the exploration and conquest of the Americas
Tallage	- A form of tax levied by a lord or noble on his tenants
Tariffs	- A form of tax levied on a countries exports or imports in order to control foreign trade
Tennis Court Oath	- A pledge made by members of France's third estate in 1789 to create a new constitution
Theory	- A hypothetical idea or belief supported by various facts (an unproven assumption)
Tolerance	- The act of allowing something to exist or occur without prejudice

UNIT SIX (Nationalism, Imperialism & Industrial Revolution)

Annexation	- Adding a region to the territory of an existing political unit (state, country, nation, or empire)
Assimilation	- Practice where people in a colonized or conquered region adopt the foreigners culture/customs
Berlin Conference	- Meeting between 1884-1885 when European nations decided how to divide up Africa
Boer	- Dutch name for a colonial farmer in South Africa
Boxers	- Secret radical organization in China known as the Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists
Canal	- An artificial (man-made) waterway for the purpose of navigation, drainage, or irrigation
Chartist Movement	- Member of Britain's working class who demanded working reforms and voting rights in 1838
Citizenship	- A native or naturalized person with full rights and membership in a state, country or nation
Civil War	- Conflict between two or more opposing groups with the same country or nation
Confederation	- A group of countries or nations joined together within an alliance or league
Corollary	- Something that naturally follows or is linked to something else (often with a document or order)
Corporation	- A business owned by stockholders who share in its profits but are not responsible for its debts
Crop Rotation	- A system for growing a different crop in each field each season to help preserve soil fertility
Doctrine	- Principles of law or strict procedures established through past experiences or decisions
Dominion	- A territory or nation within a larger political unit (empire) allowed to govern themselves
Emancipation	- The act of freeing someone from restraint, control or slavery
Entrepreneur	- A person who organizes, manages, and takes on the risks of a business
Extraterritorial Rights	- A policy that allows an exemption for foreign residents from the laws of the country they are in
Factories	- Large buildings in which machines are used to manufacture goods
Factors of Production	- The resources needed to produce goods and services (ie: Land, Labor, Capital or Wealth)
Home Rule	- Control over internal matters granted to the people of a province or colony by a government
Humanitarian	- A person who promotes social welfare and reforms for people in a disadvantaged region/country
Imperialism	- Policy in which a strong nation tries to dominate another country's economy, politics, or society
Industrialization	- Development of a strong system of manufacturing using machines and the factors of production
Industrial Revolution	- Historical period, starting in England, when production shifted from hand-made to machine made
Laissez Faire	- The idea that governments should not regulate or interfere with industries and businesses
Manifest Destiny	- Popular idea in America that the United States had the right to expand in & control North America
Meiji	- Historical period in Japan when Emperor Mutsuhito restored the power of the traditional monarch
Middle Class	- The group of society usually made up of skilled workers, businessmen, and wealthy farmers
Missionaries	- People selected by a religious organization to spread its faith to new regions or territories
Nation-State	- Independent geopolitical unit of people sharing a common culture, history, language or ancestry
National Language	- The traditional or most common dialect spoken by the majority of people in a geopolitical area
Open Door Policy	- Policy, proposed by the U.S. in 1899, allowing all nations to have equal opportunities to trade
Opium War	- Conflict between Britain & China over the illegal trade of an addicting drug or narcotic
Paternalism	- Policy in which a government treats subjects as children, providing for their needs but w/o rights
Patriotism	- Love for or devotion to one's country
Penal Colony	- A foreign territory to which convicts are sent as an alternative to prison (ie: British Australia)
Proclamation	- A formal public announcement or declaration by a monarch or government
Protectorate	- A dependent political region secured and /or defended by a superior power or political authority
Publications	- Any document, book, or pamphlet that is printed and dispersed for all people to read
Racism	- The belief that one ethnic group is superior to another (or all others) in the world
Raj	- The British controlled areas of India between 1757-1947
Resistance	- Opposition offered by a group against the political, economic, or social actions of a government
Secede	- To withdraw from a political or religious organization (ie: Southern secession from the U.S.)
Social Darwinism	- The ideas of racial and/or social superiority developed by Charles Darwin (Survival of the Fittest)
Sphere of Influence	- A region with a country where a foreign nation has control over trade and/or economic activities
Strike	- Refusal to work in order to force an employer to meet certain standards
Suffrage	- The right to vote

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Superiority	- A person or government that has demonstrated their higher quality, importance or strength
Taiping Rebellion	- A Chinese resistance movement against the Qing Dynasty using the Chinese term “Great Peace”
Union	- An association of workers, formed to bargain for better working conditions and wages
Westernization	- The practice of adopting the economic, political or social practices or institutions of Europe or US

UNIT SEVEN (World at War)

Alliance	- The bond, connection, or treaty between two or more groups or nations
Anti-Semitism	- Hostility toward or prejudice against Jews as a religious, ethnic or racial group
Armistice	- Agreement between two or more nations to stop fighting during a conflict (to make peace terms)
Atrocities	- Any extremely wicked, brutal or cruel treatments committed by a person or group on others
Authoritarian	- A form of leadership that expects people to completely submit to a ruler's power over them
Bolsheviks	- Group of revolutionary Russian Marxists who took control of the Russian government in 1917
Boycott	- A movement or concerted effort by a group or nation to avoid any dealings with another group
Censorship	- The official institution, system, or practice of suppressing people's spoken or written words
Civil Disobedience	- A deliberate and public refusal to obey a law or policy considered to be unjust
Coalition Government	- A temporary alliance between several political parties to run the political system of a country
Collective Farms	- A large government controlled agricultural center designed to produce high volumes of crops
Command Economy	- A system where all matters concerning production and trade are decided by the government
Communism	- An economic system where all the factors of production are controlled by the society as a whole
Concentration Camp	- An enclosed prison like area where the Jews were forced to work and live by Nazi Germany
Czar (Tsar)	- The Russian term for ruler adopted from the Roman title “Caesar”
Dictator (Dictatorship)	- Political leader who is either given, or takes by force, absolute power over the government
Economic Stability	- The ability of a country or nation to maintain an equal balance of production and trade
Embargo	- An order by a government to restrict or prohibit commerce or trade with another nation
Extermination Camp	- An enclosed prison like area where the Jews were tortured and killed by Nazi Germany
Fascism	- Political movement that promotes an extreme form of nationalism & denial of individual rights
Genocide	- The systematic killing of an entire group of people or race (ie: Holocaust or Ethnic Cleansing)
Gestapo	- The secret police organization of Nazi Germany using terrorist type actions against the people
Ghetto	- City neighborhoods in which European Jews were forced to live between the 14 th -20 th Centuries
Great Depression	- The severe global economic slump that followed the collapse of the U.S. stock market in 1929
Holocaust	- The systematic extermination of the Jewish people in Europe by the Nazis between 1939-1945
Indoctrination	- The practice of instructing the population in the political or social policies of the government
Inferior	- Anything considered to be of lower quality
Kristallnacht	- A German term meaning “Night of Broken Glass” linked to the Nazi treatment of Jews in 1938
Mensheviks	- Members of the Russian Social Democratic Party during the Russian Revolution of 1917
Militarism	- A policy of always maintaining a strong professional army and navy and glorifying their power
Nazis or Nazism	- National Socialist German Workers party & their Fascist beliefs in economic & racial superiority
New Deal	- Economic reform program developed by President F.D.R. to solve the problems of the depression
Passive Resistance	- The peaceful refusal to obey a law or policy considered to be unjust
Proletariat	- According to Karl Marx, it is the working class that should overthrow the tsar and rule Russia
Protest	- The act of opposing an organization's policies or practices by an individual or organized group
Propaganda	- Information or material spread to advance a cause or damage an opponent's cause
Provisional Government	- A temporary political organization created to run a nation or country
Refugee	- A person who leaves their country due to a crisis and moves to another country for safety
Reparations	- The act of making amends or paying for damages
Rowlett Acts	- British laws passed in 1919 allowing them to imprison protestors in India without trial (2 years)
Soviets	- Local representative councils formed in Russia after the downfall of Tsar Nicholas II
Stocks	- Documented shares or certificates of value in a business or corporation
Total War	- A conflict in which the participating countries devote all their resources to winning the fight
Weimar Republic	- The democratic form of government established in Germany between 1919-1933

WORLD HISTORY

Course Review

UNIT EIGHT (Cold War to the Present)

Apartheid	- A “Whites Only” policy of racial segregation in South Africa during the 20 th Century
Brinkmanship	- A political policy or strategy of threatening to go to nuclear war against an enemy aggressor
Containment	- The U.S. policy for restricting the spread of communism during the Cold War
Demilitarization	- A policy for reducing or eliminating a nations military power and ability to wage war
Democratization	- The process (during the Cold War) of creating a government elected by the people
Détente	- A policy designed to reduce the Cold war tensions between the U.S. and Soviet Union
Destalinization	- A policy in the Soviet Union designed to eliminate the influences of Joseph Stalin
Dissidents	- Opponents of a governments policies or actions
Glasnost	- A Soviet policy of openness to the free flow of ideas and information during the Cold War
Globalization	- The process by which everyone in the world has become closer due to modern technology
Intifada	- A Palestinian campaign of civil disobedience against the Israeli occupation of the West Bank
Martial Law	- A temporary rule by military authority over a civilian population during times of civil unrest
Négritude Movement	- A movement within Africa promoting and celebrating the traditional culture of Africans
Partition	- The official division of a territory to maintain peace (ie: India & Pakistan or Israel & Palestine)
Perestroika	- The restructuring of the economy in the Soviet Union to permit more local decision making
Realpolitik	- A new policy designed around the idea of practicing tough power politics
Terrorism	- Systematic use of violence to cause a state of intense fear and bring attention of a group’s cause
Vietnamization	- The U.S. strategy for gradually withdrawing military troops from the Vietnam War