

1. Social Sciences	<p>economist- studies resources/ supply and demand</p> <p>archaeologist- analyzes artifacts through excavations</p> <p>anthropologist- study of humankind</p> <p>topographic map- shows physical features of earth</p> <p>primary source- witness to history (diary, journal)</p> <p>secondary source- source about an event produced after the event (text book, magazine article)</p>	11. Confucianism	A philosophy based on the ideas of Confucius that focuses on morality, family order, filial piety, social harmony, and government
2. ethnocentrism	practice of judging another culture by the standards of one's own culture; "othering"	12. Judaism, Islam, and Christianity all share a belief in...	monotheism, which is a belief in 1 god.
3. Interdependence	A relationship between countries in which they rely on one another for resources, goods, or services	13. Hinduism	a religion developed in ancient India whose followers believe good dharma will lead to a favorable reincarnation. Vedas are the sacred texts of Hinduism.
4. self-sufficiency	the ability to fulfill all of one's needs without assistance.	14. Middle Ages	Time in western Europe beginning after the fall of Rom and ending around the time of the Renaissance. During this time the Catholic church was the main unifying force in Europe.
5. cultural diffusion	The spread of cultural elements from one society to another (Bantu migration- language, Alexander the Great- Greek culture, Byzantines bring Cyrillic, Eastern Orthodox, architecture to Russia, Columbian Exchange)	15. Golden Age of Islam	800-1300; a time when major discoveries in math and science were made in the Abbasid Caliphate
6. River Valley Civilizations	with the development of agriculture cities established along fertile rivers the river valley provided fresh water and fertile soils for growing crops. Complex civilizations arose around the Nile River Valley, the Indus River Valley, the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in Mesopotamia and the Yellow River Valley. Ancient Sumerians dug irrigation canals and created written language (cuneiform)	16. feudalism	A political, economic, and social system based on the relationship between lord and vassal in order to provide protection
7. Ancient Athenians/Greeks	established government with democratic elements	17. manorialism	Economic system during the Middle Ages that revolved around self-sufficient farming estates where lords and peasants shared the land.
8. Ancient Romans	codified law into the Twelve Tables, had advance trade systems (similar to Han dynasty in China)	18. results of the crusades	trade and commerce increased and the feudal system was weakened
9. The "fall" of the western Roman Empire	Invasions led to disorder and a weak central government in western Europe; similar to fall of Han dynasty in China	19. Bantu Migration	The movement of the Bantu peoples southward throughout Africa, spreading their language and culture, from around 500 b.c. to around A.D 1000
10. Byzantine Empire	Eastern Roman Empire. Emperor Justinian established Justinian's Code and built Hagia Sophia. The Byzantine Empire introduced architecture, Eastern Orthodox beliefs, and the Cyrillic alphabet to Russia.	20. African Trading Kingdoms	Three African kingdoms, Ghana, Mali, and Songhai that were important in the trans-Saharan trade of gold and salt.
		21. Mansa Musa	Emperor of the kingdom of Mali in Africa. He made a famous pilgrimage to Mecca and established trade routes to the Middle East. He also converted Mali to Islam.
		22. Tang and Song Dynasties	golden age in China that contributed gunpowder, porcelain, block printing, & compass
		23. Gupta Empire	(320--550) An empire in India characterized by peace, prosperity, and trade. Often referred to as the Golden Age of Hindu Culture. Concept of zero established during this time.

24. Bubonic Plague	This was a bacterial disease that was brought through trade routes from Asia to Europe. 1/3 of all Europe's population died, which led to a work shortage. Wages for skilled laborers soared.	34. Enlightenment	A movement in the 18th century that advocated the use of reason in the reappraisal of accepted ideas and social institutions. Enlightenment thinkers criticized the absolute monarchies and the church.
25. renaissance	"rebirth"; following the Middle Ages, a movement that centered on the revival of interest in the classical learning of Greece and Rome. Humanism was a intellectual movement that focused on individual potential.	35. Absolute monarchy	A system of government in which the head of state is a hereditary position and the king or queen has almost complete power
26. Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta	are best known for providing extensive information about lands and people	36. mercantilism	An economic system whose purpose of colonies is to ship raw materials to the colonial power and buy finished goods from the colonial power.
27. commercial revolution	A dramatic change in the economy of Europe at the end of the Middle Ages. It is characterized by an increase in towns and trade, the use of banks and credit, and the establishment of guilds to regulate quality and price.	37. The signing of the Magna Carta in 1215 and the Glorious Revolution in 1688 were key events in English history because they resulted in	limiting the power of the monarchy; foundations of modern democracy
28. Niccolo Machiavelli	"The Prince": function of a ruler is to preserve order and security by using whatever means necessary, except he must remain popular among the populace; seen as first modern guide to politics	38. John Locke	Enlightenment thinker who stated that it was the government's duty to protect life liberty and property
29. Columbian Exchange	An exchange of goods, ideas and skills from the Old World (Europe, Asia and Africa) to the New World (North and South America) and vice versa. (example- potatoes from Peru go to Europe, horses from Europe come to the Americas)	39. Simon Bolivar	1783-1830, Venezuelan statesman: leader of revolt of South American colonies against Spanish rule.
30. encomienda	A grant of land made by Spain to a settler in the Americas, including the right to exploit Native Americans as laborers on it	40. French Revolution	1789-1799. Period of political and social upheaval in France, during which the French government underwent structural changes, and adopted ideals based on Enlightenment principles of nationalism, citizenship, and inalienable rights. Changes were accompanied by violent turmoil and executions in reign
31. Protestant Reformation	A religious movement of the 16th century that began as an attempt to reform the Roman Catholic Church and resulted in the creation of Protestant churches. This ended the Catholic unity in Europe.	41. nationalism	A belief that people should be loyal to their nation, the people with whom they share land, culture, and history
32. Martin Luther	(1483-1546) a German monk who, in 1517, took a public stand against the sale of indulgences by nailing his 95 Theses to the door of the castle church in Wittenburg; he believed that people did not need priests to interpret the Bible for them; his actions began the Reformation	42. Otto von Bismarck	German statesman under whose leadership Germany was united (1815-1898)
33. Scientific Revolution	A major shift in thinking between 1500 and 1700 in which modern science emerged as a new way of gaining knowledge about the natural world	43. Industrial Revolution	A series of improvements in industrial technology that transformed the process of manufacturing goods. This resulted from the 2nd agricultural revolution when displaced workers migrated to urban environments.

44. Karl Marx	(1818-1883)-German philosopher and founder of Marxism, the theory that class conflict is the motor force driving historical change and development. Wrote the communist manifesto	55. Mohandis Gandhi	Indian nationalist and spiritual leader who developed the practice of nonviolent disobedience, such as the famous Salt March, that forced Great Britain to grant independence to India (1947). He was assassinated by a Hindu fanatic.
45. communism	A political and economic system where factors of production are collectively owned and directed by the state.	56. Partition of India	Violent division of India into Muslim Pakistan and Hindu India upon its independence in 1947. This led to the movement of millions of people in South Asia after India became independent from Britain.
46. capitalism	An economic system based on private property and free enterprise.	57. Chairman Mao	Leader of the Chinese Communist Party from the 1930s to his death in 1976. He instituted many far-reaching but ill-advised reforms which led to some modernization and collectivization, but caused untold famine, death, and terror (Great Leap Forward similar to Stalin's 5 Year Plan, Cultural Revolution similar to Stalin's Purges).
47. imperialism	A policy in which a strong nation seeks to dominate other countries politically, socially, and economically.	58. Deng Xiaoping	1904-1997 The leader of China and the Communist party following Mao Zedong's death who implemented four new modernizations that led China toward a mix of a socialist and market economy. Although his policies increased the living standards of many, he was known for brutality, such as the crackdown of student protests in Tiananmen Square.
48. The Berlin Conference in 1884 was significant because it	established rules for the European division of Africa	59. Mikhail Gorbachev	(ruled 1985-1991) the last General secretary of the Soviet Union. He brought about massive economic, social, and political changes and helped bring an end to both the Soviet Union and the Cold War. His reforms included giving citizens the ability to freely voice their opinions (glasnost) and entirely restructuring the Soviet Union's economy (perestroika).
49. Boxer Rebellion	A 1900 Uprising in China aimed at ending foreign influence in the country. Rebellion crushed by British.	60. OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: An organization of countries formed in 1961 to agree on a common policy for the production and sale of petroleum.
50. Meiji Restoration	The political program that followed the destruction of the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1868, in which a collection of young leaders set Japan on the path of centralization, industrialization, and imperialism.	61. Independence Movements in Africa	Kwame Nkrumah- Ghana, non-violence against French, successful, becomes president for life Jomo Kenyatta- Kenyan nationalist Mau Mau- used guerrilla warfare to drive out British in Kenya
51. Russian Revolution	A revolution that was caused by labor unrest and promises of land reform by the communist Bolshevik party, this political revolution occurred in 1917 when Czar Nicholas II was murdered and Vladimir Lenin sought control to implement his ideas of socialism. After Lenin died in 1924 Stalin gained control.	62. Nelson Mandela	A black South African leader who protested the policy of Apartheid and spent over thirty years in prison before becoming the first black president of South Africa after released from prison due to efforts of Desmond Tutu and president F.W. de Klerk
52. appeasement	A policy of making concessions to an aggressor in the hopes of avoiding conflict. Associated with Neville Chamberlain's policy of making concessions to Adolf Hitler.		
53. Josef Stalin	Bolshevik revolutionary, head of the Soviet Communist Party after 1924, and dictator of the Soviet Union from 1928-1953. He led the Soviet Union with an iron fist, using Five-Year Plans to increase industrial production and terror to crush all opposition. His forced collectivization led to a famine in Ukraine.		
54. The Cold War	refers to the period following WWII until the collapse of the Soviet Union in the 1990s. This was a period when much of the world was divided by the communist/non-communist battle for military and political superiority. While the USA and the USSR were unquestionably the world's two superpowers, they avoided direct military conflict.		

63. Fall of the Berlin Wall	1989 - Beginning of the fall of communism and the Soviet Union - symbolized the failure of communism and massive socialism and end of the Cold War. Soviet Union dissolved into smaller nation-states in the 1990s.
64. Human Rights Violations	Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, ethnic cleansing in the Balkans by Milosevic, Stalin's forced famine in Ukraine, Holocaust, Armenian genocide, Rwandan genocide
65. Desertification	Degradation of land, especially in semiarid areas, primarily because of human actions like excessive crop planting, animal grazing, and tree cutting.
