

In this document, you will find the key words and their associated definitions for **World History 1450 to Present A**.

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| Unit 2: History Foundations | |
| Lesson 2 | **analysis** – an investigation of historical evidence to better understand the event as a whole as well as the implications for today  **bias** – prejudice in favor of or against a specific situation, person, or group of people  **collective memory** – the shared information, stories, and knowledge of a group of people who pass this on to future generations  **empathy** – the ability to understand and share the feelings that other people experience  **ethical** – acting in a way that is consistent with one’s values and morals  **geopolitical** – referring to international relations, geography, and politics  **historical context** – the details that surround a particular occurrence or event  **historiography** – the writing of history  **history** – the knowledge and study of the past  **identity** – the image that people have of who they are, what they want, and what they believe  **inclusion** – acknowledging and valuing others  **interpretation** – explaining the meaning and significance of an event, idea, or effect  **narrative** – story or framework for understanding  **perspective** – considering others’ viewpoints  **social justice** – an initiative that aims to bring political, economic, social, and personal rights and opportunities to all  **societal norms** – rules and structures that govern human behavior  **symbolism** – images or visuals used to convey meaning |
| Lesson 3 | **abolitionist** – a person who favors ending the practice of a particular institution, such as slavery  **bias** – a feeling or action that favors one viewpoint over another  **biography** – a book about the life and accomplishments of a person  **citation** – the credit given to sources used when conducting research  **frame of reference** – a collection of beliefs and viewpoints held by someone and used to create understanding and opinions of an event  **historian** – a person who studies history and communicates their findings to others  **historical context** – the background details surrounding events and places  **inquiry** – the process of conducting research of multiple and varied sources in order to answer a question  **perspective** – the outlook or viewpoint of an author or source that includes their experiences, beliefs, and thoughts on a particular topic  **point of view** – the author's perceptions that influence the creation of a source  **primary source** – a historical record created by a person who experienced something firsthand  **secondary source** – a historical record created by a person who did not experience events firsthand  **Underground Railroad** – a secret system of routes, places, and people that escaped enslaved people from the South used to find safety in free states or Canada |
| Lesson 4 | **cardinal directions** – the four main points of a compass: north, south, east, and west  **civil disobedience** – a peaceful form of political protest  **communism** – a political ideal based on the theories of Karl Marx believing in public ownership of property and that wages be more based on need than skill  **cultural trait** – characteristic or quality of a culture  **democracy** – a government system based on personal freedoms and choosing leaders by voting  **diffuse** – to spread  **diplomacy** – negotiations between nations  **empire** – a system of government where there is one authority (individual or group) who rules over a large territory  **infamy** – a condition of being well-known for something bad  interact – to come into contact  **interconnected** – having different parts connected to or related to each other  **internment camp** – a prison or facility to house political prisoners or enemies of war  **market** – a place where two or more people buy and sell goods  **modernize** – to make more modern in appearance, design, character; to update  **norm** – standard expectation or behavior  **picketing** – the act of protesting with signs outside places of work or government  **samurai** – the military fighters who fought for a noble family who owned land  **shogun** – a military leader  **society** – a group of people that live together in the same geographical location and share the same culture  **solstice** – a time when the tilt of Earth and the sun’s position create the longest and shortest days of the year; occurs once in winter and once in summer and marks the beginning of each season  **terrace farming** – the flat planes of land that look like steps and are built into the sides of mountains for farming |

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| Unit 3: Global Contact | |
| Lesson 2 | **Age of Exploration** – the period in history between the fifteenth century and the eighteenth century during which European explorers traveled throughout the world using new maritime technologies  **agribusiness** – large-scale, commercial farming  **Agricultural Revolution** – the unprecedented increase in farming and livestock breeding that took place in England from the middle eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century due to increases in labor and land productivity  **astrolabe** – perhaps developed in Persia in the eleventh century, the device helped mariners determine latitude  **caliphate** – an Islamic state or empire  **caravel** – a relatively light, fast-moving ship designed by the Portuguese in the fifteenth century, which helped make distant global exploration possible  **cartographer** – a person who creates maps  **Columbian Exchange** – the flow of food, peoples, animals, diseases, ideas, and cultures between the Americas and Afro-Eurasia beginning in 1492  **crop rotation** – planting different crops each planting season on a particular piece of land  **crusades** – a series of military and religious movements by Europeans seeking to conquer Muslim lands associated with the life of Jesus and expand Christianity  **dike** – a barrier to hold water back  **enclosure** – fenced land acquired by wealthy English landowners during the Agricultural Revolution where experimentation with new farming methods led to larger crop yields  **fallow** – describes land left unseeded for a season to regain its nutrients  **Fertile Crescent** – an area in the present-day Middle East where some of the first agricultural societies began to develop  **geocentrism** – the astronomical model of the universe where Earth is at the center of the universe  **Green Revolution** – based on agricultural research that led to the development of high-yield crop varieties. The effort was highly successful in Mexico and the Indian subcontinent  **Hammurabi’s Code** – one of the first written law codes in ancient times  **heliocentrism** – the astronomical model of the universe where celestial bodies, such as Earth, move around the sun  **heresy** – beliefs or opinions contrary to conventional doctrine  **hunter-gatherer society** – a nomadic group that killed animals for food and set aside plants and grains for later consumption  **indigenous** – native to a specific area or territory  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **lateen sail** – a triangular sail that enabled boats to use the gusts from the monsoon winds to travel across the Indian Ocean  **magnetic compass** – a device that uses cardinal directions and magnetized needles for navigation  **maize** – a food crop first cultivated by the Indigenous peoples of North America; commonly known as "corn" in the United States and Canada  **maritime empire** – an empire that relies on sea routes for economic or military expansion  **Mesoamerica** – a historic and cultural region that extends from central Mexico into Central America  **Mesopotamia** – a historical region in the Middle East that includes land around the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers and some of the Fertile Crescent  **Neolithic Revolution** – the time around 10,000 BCE when early humans began to abandon hunting and gathering to take up farming and establish permanent settlements  **Protestant Reformation** – the sixteenth century religious reform movement in Europe challenging the authority and doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church  **scientific method** – the process of inquiry where a hypothesis is developed based on observable data, tested, and later refined based on those results  **scientific revolution** – the period of time in European early modern history that saw major developments in chemistry, astronomy, mathematics, physics, and biology (1400 CE to 1690 CE)  **seed drill** – a mechanical device that deposits seeds  **slash-and-burn agriculture** – an agricultural practice of burning and clearing land  **step terrace** – a form of agriculture popular in Mesoamerica in which steps are cut into the earth to farm in mountainous regions  **Trans-Atlantic slave trade** – the enslavement and forced migration of African people to the Americas following European colonization |
| Lesson 3 | **95 Theses** – a document in which Martin Luther challenged the Catholic Church’s role as mediator between the people and God  **Al-Andalus** – the name applied to the parts of the Iberian Peninsula under Muslim control between the eighth and fifteenth centuries  **Alhambra Decree (Edict of Expulsion)** – royal order issued in 1492 by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella that forced all Jews to leave Spain  **anti-Semitism** – the hostility or prejudice toward people of the Jewish faith  **assimilate** – to take in and become part of a new culture  **auto-da-fé (act of faith)** – a public ceremony during which condemned heretics were executed for their beliefs against the Catholic Church  **bubonic plague** – referred to as the Black Death during the Middle Ages; a deadly pandemic of a bacteria in the 1300s that caused the population of Europe to drop by 30–60 percent  **Buddhism** – an Eastern religion, prominent in India and China, that seeks to understand the truths of the world, called the Four Noble Truths  **Byzantine Empire** – a term used by historians to refer to the Roman Empire in the east that persisted until the 1400s; based around the city of Constantinople (formerly Byzantium)  **Christendom** – the united Christian community that emerged in Western Europe after Charlemagne was crowned Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Leo III  **Church of England** – the established church in Britain founded by Henry VIII that incorporates both Catholic and Protestant traditions  **conversos** – Jews in Spain and Portugal who converted to Catholicism during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to avoid exile from their homelands  **convert** – to convince a person to adopt a specific belief or faith  **convivencia** – the period during the Middle Ages when Christians, Muslims, and Jews lived uneasily together on the Iberian Peninsula  **Council of Trent** – a group of Catholic leaders who met during the mid 1500s in response to Protestant challenges and to direct the future of the Roman Catholic Church  **Counter-Reformation (Catholic Reformation)** – the Roman Catholic Church’s efforts during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to reform itself in order to slow the gains made by Protestantism in Europe  **crusaders** – the Christian Europeans who took up the call from Pope Urban II to go to the Holy Lands and take them back from the Muslims  **Crusades** – a series of military and religious movements by Europeans seeking to conquer Muslim lands associated with the life of Jesus and expand Christianity  **crypto** – a prefix meaning hidden or concealed  **crypto-Jews** – Spanish and Portuguese Jews who converted to Catholicism but secretly continued to practice the customs and traditions of their faith  **Dar al-Islam** – the term used by Muslim scholars to recognize territory under Muslim control, literally meaning the house or abode of Islam  **demographic** – related to statistical data on the study of human populations  **diaspora** – a mass migration of people from their homeland  **dissident** – a person who opposes the official policies of a specific body such as a government or religious institution  **Eastern Orthodox Church** – the Christian church that developed in the Byzantine Empire; it used Greek as its language  **Edict of Expulsion** – royal order issued in 1492 by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella that forced all Jews to leave Spain  **Edict of Fontainebleau** – royal order issued in 1685 by King Louis XIV that revoked the Edict of Nantes and made Protestantism illegal in France  **Edict of Nantes** – royal order issued in 1598 by King Henry IV that gave greater rights to French Protestants  **Franks** – a term used to describe Europeans in the Arab world. To people in the Arab world, the wars between 1096 and 1204 were referred not as Crusades, but as “the Frankish wars” or “the Frankish invasions”  **Golden Age** – a period of time in which a civilization’s political stability and economic prosperity led to a surge in innovation, art, and cultural achievement  **Great Puritan Migration** – the exodus of 20,000 Protestants who left England for New England between 1620 and 1640 in search of religious freedom  **heretic** – a person who holds beliefs contrary to the conventional doctrine of the culture’s dominant religion  **historical context** – the details that surround a particular occurrence or event; the background details surrounding events and places  **Holy Land** – the territory in the Middle East that has religious importance to Jews, Christians, and Muslims; the territory is regarded as sacred to people of many faiths  **Holy Office of the Inquisition** – a Catholic Church court established in Spain that used secret testimony, torture, and execution to combat anti-Catholic beliefs  **Huguenots** – French Protestants in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries who were persecuted by the Catholic majority and emigrated from France to North America and other parts of the world  **indulgence** – the Roman Catholic practice of giving money to the Church in return for the absolving of sin  **Inquisition** – a series of trials used by the Catholic Church to regulate the faith against heretics and Protestant Reformers (c. fifteenth to nineteenth centuries)  **Islam** – a monotheistic religion that developed in the Middle East around 600 CE  **Jesuits** – a religious order founded by Saint Ignatius of Loyola opposed to Reformation  **Ladino** – a Judaic-Spanish language spoken by Jews who lived in and migrated from the Iberian Peninsula  **Medieval** – a term relating to the Middle Ages in Europe  **mezuzah** – a decorative case containing a parchment of Jewish prayer that is hung on a doorpost  **Middle Ages** – a period from the fifth to fifteenth centuries in Europe, from the fall of the Roman Empire through the Renaissance  **mission** – an organized effort to spread Christianity to foreign lands  Moriscos – Muslims who converted to Christianity after the 1492 Battle of Granada  **Mudéjars** – Muslims who remained in Spain after the Reconquista and were guaranteed religious freedom  **pilgrimage** – a journey to a distant area often made by people in search of making greater meanings of their lives  **Pilgrims** – English colonists who fled England in search of religious freedom and settled in the Massachusetts Bay area in 1620  **point of view** – the perceptions of the author that influence the creation of a source  **primary source** – a source that was developed by someone who experienced a first-hand event  **Protestant Reformation** – sixteenth-century religious reform movement in Europe challenging the authority and doctrine of the Catholic Church  **Puritans** – English Protestants during the sixteenth century who believed that the Church of England was in need of greater reforms  **Reconquista** – the Christian reconquest of the Iberian Peninsula from the Muslims  **reduction** – a Portuguese community developed in South America for Indigenous populations to study, learn, and practice Christianity  **religious order** – a community of religious individuals who live by a set of beliefs laid out by its founder  **Renaissance** – the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century European era focused on renewed interest in classical Greek and Roman ideals  **Roman Catholic Church** – the religious institution that dominated Europe beginning approximately in the sixth century  **Sabbath** – a weekly day of rest and worship observed by Jews on Saturday and by Christians on Sunday  **salvation** – in the Christian faith, this is God’s forgiveness from sin  **scribe** – a person who copies documents; an especially important role before the invention of the printing press  **secondary source** – a source developed by someone who did not experience an event first-hand  **sect** – a religious, political, or cultural subgroup  **Semite** – a person whose heritage can be traced to Southwest Asia, including Jews and Arabs  **Separatists** – English colonists who fled England in search of religious freedom and settled in the Massachusetts Bay area in 1620; also known as Pilgrims  **Shinto** – Japan’s Indigenous religion  **Spanish Reconquista** – a series of conflicts that occurred between Muslims from North Africa and Christians in the Iberian Peninsula  **St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre** – the mass slaughter of thousands of Huguenots directed by the French monarchy and the Catholic Church on August 24, 1572  **toleration** – the practice of allowing people to exercise a faith other than the state-sponsored religion  **zeal** – the uncompromising support of religious ideals, almost to the point of fanaticism |
| Lesson 4 | **Black Death** – the name for multiple European epidemics of bubonic plague that occurred from 1347 to 1400  **British East India Company** – a company authorized by the English government around 1600 to control and expand trade in South Asia  **Canton System** – a system developed by the Qing Dynasty to control trade with Western nations, which focused on only allowing trade based in Guangzhou (Canton) and included a number of regulations to limit Western traders  **caravel** – the relatively light, fast-moving ships designed by the Portuguese in the fifteenth century, which helped make distant global exploration possible  **conquistador** – a Spanish soldier who came to the Western Hemisphere with the Spanish Empire to conquer territory and gain profit  **Dutch East India Company** – a company authorized by the Dutch government around 1600 to control and expand trade in South Asia  **Dutch West India Company** – a company authorized by the Dutch government in the seventeenth century to control and expand trade in the Western Hemisphere  **empire** – a term used to specify when a nation has power over territories outside of its immediate borders  **Enlightenment** – a European intellectual movement in the 1600s and 1700s that focused on the concepts of God, humankind, nature, and reason  **Indigenous peoples** – the original inhabitants of a given area  **maritime** – seafaring or connected with the sea  **mercantilism** – an economic theory that states that a country’s wealth is measured by the amount of gold or silver it has; colonies exist to provide wealth to the controlling country  **middleman** – an individual who acts as a go-between for two parties, such as a trader and a buyer  **Qing Dynasty** – a Chinese ruling power from 1644 to 1911 that grew politically weak by the early twentieth century  **Requerimiento** – a document, written in 1510 by the Spanish government and read to all conquered Indigenous peoples in the Americas, explaining that Spain now had control over the land and telling Indigenous peoples they had to convert to Christianity  **Silk Road** – an ancient network of trade routes that connected China to the Mediterranean Sea and allowed for widespread cultural interaction  **Treaty of Tordesillas** – a treaty established between Spain and Portugal in 1450 to decide where each country had the right to explore or invade  **triangle trade** – the name given to the transatlantic trade system that linked Africa, Europe, and the Americas through the use of enslaved peoples, who were taken from Africa to produce raw goods in the Americas, which were then sent to Europe for manufacturing and sale  **triangular trade** – the system of trade, based on sugar, that linked Europe, Africa, and the Caribbean |
| Lesson 5 | **age of exploration** – the period in history between the fifteenth century and the eighteenth century during which European explorers traveled throughout the world using new maritime technologies  **Aristotelian** – the ideas of the Greek philosopher Aristotle, which had been preserved and expanded upon by Muslim scholars and transferred to Western Europe during the High Middle Ages; experience and observation, which formed his main method of discovery, overtook that of his teacher, Plato, who tended to be otherworldly  **Byzantine Empire** – a term used by historians to refer to the Roman Empire in the east that persisted until the 1400s; based around the city of Constantinople (formerly Byzantium)  **Charlemagne** – the king of the Holy Roman Empire beginning in 800 CE; he united most of central and western Europe  **conquistador** – a Spanish person who came to the Western Hemisphere with the Spanish Empire to conquer territory and gain profit  **Constantinople** – named after the first Christian Roman emperor, Constantine I. It was the capital of the Byzantine Empire until 1453, when it was invaded by the Ottoman Empire, which secured it as their new capital  **crusaders** – Christian Europeans who took up the call from Pope Urban II to go to the Holy Lands and take them back from the Saracens  **diocese** – a specific area or territory in the Roman Catholic Church; usually contains multiple churches in a geographic area  **empire** – a term used to specify when a nation has power over territories outside of its immediate borders  **encomienda** – a system the Spanish developed to control land and Indigenous peoples’ labor in the Western Hemisphere in the sixteenth century  **evangelizing** – the act or process of telling someone about and converting them to a religious faith Indigenous peoples – the original inhabitants of a given area  **Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen)** – a Muslim Arab scholar during the Middle Ages who advanced the subjects of astronomy, mathematics, and physics; he is called the “father of modern optics” because of his advances in optics and visual perception  **Ibn Rushd (Averroes)** – the Muslim philosopher who studied Aristotle and built on his work in various subjects, especially in medicine  **Indigenous peoples** - the original inhabitants of a given area  **indulgence** – the Roman Catholic practice of giving money to the Church in return for the absolving of sin  **peninsula** – an area of land surrounded by water on almost all sides, but attached to a larger piece of land in one place  **Protestant Reformation** – the sixteenth-century religious reform movement in Europe challenging the authority and doctrine of the Catholic Church  **purgatory** – in the Catholic religion, a place of suffering that purified the soul before it could enter heaven  **Reconquista** – a series of conflicts leading to the conquest of Muslim kingdoms in the Iberian Peninsula by Christian states  **Richard I (the Lionheart)** – the King of England, who had little interest in governing; he launched a force against Saladin in the Third Crusade, but victory eluded him  **Salah al-Din (Saladin)** – the Muslim sultan of Egypt and Syria, who proved to be formidable in battle, especially during the Third Crusade, which ended as a resounding victory over the crusaders; Muslim and Christian scholars alike praised him not only for his commanding leadership, but also for his tolerance and chivalry  **Silk Road** –an ancient network of trade routes that connected China to the Mediterranean Sea and allowed for widespread cultural interaction  **Treaty of Tordesillas** – a treaty established between Spain and Portugal in 1450 to decide where each country had the right to explore or invade |
| Lesson 6 | **armada** – a fleet of warships  **barter** – a system of exchange where goods and services are direct exchanges between participants without the use of money  **capitalism** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **cash crop** – a crop, such as cotton, that is grown for profit and production, rather than food  **cash economy** – the transactions for goods or services that are carried out with the use of currency  **Catholicism** – a branch of the Christian religion  **chuño** – a dehydrated potato product, traditionally made and consumed by Andean cultures  **colonization** – the act of large scale settling and establishing economic and political control over an already settled land  **colonizer** – someone who participates in the act of large-scale settling and establishing economic and political control over an already settled land  **Columbian Exchange** – the exchange of plants, animals, and diseases between the Americas and Eurasia after the arrival of Christopher Columbus  **Commercial Revolution** – a period of change during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in which higher levels of global trade and wealth flowed into European nations and resulted in the creation of new economic and political systems  **conquistador** – a Spanish soldier in the Americas during the 1500s and 1600s  **Creole** – describing a mixture of Black and European ancestry  **cultural practice** – a custom or item shared in a group that has meaning to the group  **feudal system** – a political, military, and social system based on landownership in which workers do agricultural labor for the landowner in exchange for a portion of their crops and the landowner provides military protection  **globalization** – the processes by which the world has become more connected through economic activity, transportation, and communications technology as well as the impact of these processes on societies and cultures  **Inca Empire** – a fifteenth-century civilization located in the Andes Mountains  **indentured laborers** – workers who willingly enter into a labor agreement that included the number of years that the worker must work in return for pay, housing, and food; also called indentured servants  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **inflation** – an increase in prices and a decrease in the value of money/currency  **mercantilism** – an economic system in which government controls trade to benefit the state and colonies exist to provide wealth to the controlling country  **migration** – the movement of people from one country, region, or place of residence to another. It can be one-way or temporary, forced or voluntary.  **minted** – to make paper currency and metal coins  **New World** – a term used to describe North and South America  **Old World** – a term used to describe Africa, Europe, and Asia  **plantation** – a large farm generally specializing in one highly profitable crop  **reservation** – land set aside for a specific use  **slave trade** – the sale and exportation of enslaved people for profit  **smallpox** – a disease similar to the flu that can result in death; vaccines today prevent it from occurring  **transatlantic slave trade** – a system of trade between Africa, the Americas, and Europe that saw millions of Africans bought, sold, enslaved, and forced to work without pay in New World colonies |
| Lesson 7 | **African diaspora** – the assemblage of communities around the world of people who descended from Africa  **African slave trade** – the sale and exportation of enslaved people from Africa for profit  **cash crop** – a crop, such as sugar, that is grown for profit and production, rather than food  **chattel slavery** – the enslaving and owning of human beings and their children; in the system of chattel slavery, people were treated like livestock and families were enslaved for generations  **colonial plantation** – a large farm in the colonies generally specializing in one highly profitable crop  **diaspora** – a mass migration of people from their homeland  **flogging** – whipping  **Indigenous people** – the original inhabitants of a given area  **mercantilism** – a country’s wealth is measured by the amount of gold or silver it has; colonies exist to provide wealth to the controlling country  **Middle Passage** – the sea journey that transported enslaved people from Africa to the Americas  **nationalism** – an intense pride in one’s nation  **transatlantic trade network** – a trade network across the Atlantic Ocean that transported goods between Africa, Europe, and the Americas |
| Lesson 8 | **cash crop** – a crop, such as cotton, that is grown for profit and production, rather than food  **Christopher Columbus** – an Italian explorer who sailed for the country of Spain  **Columbian Exchange** – the exchange of plants, animals, and diseases between the Americas and Eurasia after the arrival of Christopher Columbus  **conquistador** – a Spanish person who came to the western hemisphere with the Spanish Empire to conquer territory and gain profit  **Cormantin** – an area in Ghana well known for its former slave fort, Fort Amsterdam  **Crusades** – a series of military and religious movements by Europeans seeking to conquer Muslim lands associated with the life of Jesus and expand Christianity  **Eurocentric** – the focus on European history and beliefs while excluding other world views or beliefs  **Hispaniola** – an island in the Caribbean Sea that includes the modern nations of Haiti and the Dominican Republic  **Huron Confederacy** – various indigenous groups living along the St. Lawrence River in Canada who spoke the same language and allied themselves with the French colonists against the English  **Indigenous peoples** – the original inhabitants of a given area  **Jaga** – a Portuguese term for various tribes of African warriors from lands east of Kongo  **K'iche'** – the Indigenous people of the Mayan Empire who occupied territory in the highlands of Guatemala  **Kwaland** – a region in interior Africa, around Liberia to Nigeria, defined by the peoples who speak languages from the Kwa language family  **missionaries** – priests sent to promote the Christian religion  **New Spain** – the Spanish Empire in the Americas during the 1500–1700s  **plantation** – a large farm that specialized in growing one crop and depended on the labor of enslaved Black Americans and Black Africans  **primary source** – a historical record created by a person who experienced something firsthand  **secondary source** – a historical record created by a person who did not experience those events firsthand  **Taíno** – indigenous inhabitants of Haiti and other Caribbean islands  **The Popol Vuh** – the mythological book of the K'iche' people that details their history and religious beliefs  **transatlantic slave trade** – the enslavement and forced migration of African people to the Americas following European colonization |
| Lesson 9 | **Columbian Exchange** – the exchange of plants, animals, and diseases between the Americas and Eurasia after the arrival of Christopher Columbus  **fact** – a statement that can be proven true  **opinion** – a person's feelings that cannot be proven  **peer-review** – an evaluation process for publication in scholarly journals by others in the same field  **perspective** – the outlook or viewpoint of an author or source that includes their experiences, beliefs, and thoughts on a particular topic  **primary source** – a historical record created by a person who experienced something firsthand  **propaganda** – the biased or misleading information that is promoted by a particular political ideology with the intent to persuade  **values** – beliefs, ideas, or principles held by a society on what is right or wrong |

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| Unit 4: Imperialism-Colonization | |
| Lesson 2 | **apartheid** – a system of political and social segregation based on race  **autonomy** – the ability to rule or govern independently, without oversight from another  **Battle of Adwa** – an 1896 battle in which the Ethiopian Army defeated Italy, guaranteeing the country’s independence until World War II  **Berlin Act** – the official document of the Berlin Conference that outlines the guidelines for the attending 13 European countries to divide Africa and its resources among them  **Berlin Conference of 1884** – the conference that formalized the scramble for African colonies by various European nations in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries and led to the partition of Africa between these imperial powers  **Bowring Treaty** – an 1855 treaty between Siam and Great Britain that set arrangements for Great Britain’s trade with Siam; later treaties between Western nations and Siam were modeled on this document  **colonialism** – when a country takes control of another country by sending settlers to the area  **eugenics** – the pseudoscientific belief that the human race can be improved through the selective breeding of those with superior traits  **extraterritoriality** – under international law, a nation’s citizens are exempted from local laws when in another country  **Gold Coast** – the name given to a collection of western African colonies ruled by British, Portuguese, Dutch, Swedish and Danish colonizers; present-day Ghana  **imperialism** – the practice of one group of people establishing control over another in a foreign land  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **industrialization** – the process of developing machine production of goods  **New Imperialism** – a period of imperial expansion during the nineteenth century by Europe, the United States, and Japan  **partition** – a term that means to divide into separate areas, especially regarding the dividing of countries during imperialism  **primary source** – a historical record created by a person who experienced something firsthand  **protectorate** – a country that is controlled by, but not governed by, another country  **scientific racism** – the use of pseudoscientific ideas to support racism  **Scramble for Africa** – the nickname given to the partitioning of Africa as a result of the Berlin Conference  **segregation** – an imposed physical separation of people  **social Darwinism** – the sociological, economic, and political belief that some groups and/or peoples are destined for success or failure based on survival of the fittest  **sovereignty** – independent, autonomous authority  **sphere of influence** – an area over which a country or government has influence yet no formal authority  **Stolen Generation** – the name given to the children taken by the Australian and/or Canadian governments through a policy of forced assimilation  **Suez Canal** – a trade route between Europe and Asia connecting the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea  **Treaty of Wuchale** – an 1889 agreement between Italy and Ethiopia; it gave Italy the area now known as Eritrea in exchange for Italy’s recognition of Ethiopia as a sovereign state  **tributary** – typically refers to a stream that feeds water into a larger river; in governance and economics it is a smaller state that pays tribute (usually money or goods) to a larger state in exchange for protection or trade preference |
| Lesson 3 | **assimilation** – the act of adopting the ways of the dominant culture or group  **Austria-Hungary** – a powerful former empire in Central Europe  **Boxer Rebellion** – an uprising against foreigners in China  **British Empire** – a global group of lands and colonies run by the government of Great Britain  **cede** – to give control to  **Christianity** – monotheistic religion that developed in the Middle East around the first century CE, based on the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth  **citizen** – an individual who owes allegiance to a political state  **daimyo** – the wealthy landowners of Japan  **duty** – a type of tax paid on imports  **export** – a trade good produced in a civilization but sold to places outside that civilization  **feudalism** – a system of government in which nobles received land from more powerful nobles in exchange for military service and loyalty  **finance** – the management of money, usually large amounts  **gunboat diplomacy** – a style of diplomacy that uses the threat of military force to meet goals  **imperial** – relating to an empire  **imperialism** – the practice of one country controlling and influencing the politics and economics of another territory or nation  **imperialist** – relating to or supporting imperialism  **import** – a trade good produced outside of a civilization and bought or traded for by that civilization  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **isolationism** – a political stance that advocates avoiding economic or diplomatic ties to other countries  **legal jurisdiction** – the ability and range of a legal system to enact and enforce laws  **manufactured good** – something made out of raw materials, with the addition of labor and capital (usually time and money)  **Meiji Restoration** – a political event that restored imperial rule in Japan to the Emperor Meiji and was characterized by rapid industrialization and the adoption of Western ideas and methods of production  **oligarchy** – a small group of wealthy people who control the government in a territory, nation, or region  **open door policy** – a statement issued in 1899 by the U.S. to China declaring that the U.S. had the same equal protection and privileges as other countries trading with China  **opium** – an extremely addictive narcotic derived from the poppy plant in India; caused the first Opium War  **Opium Wars** – a series of two wars from 1839 to 1842 and 1856 to 1860 that were fought between China and the Western countries of Great Britain and France over trading privileges  **rebellion** – the act of resisting authority  **reparations** – the giving of money from one country to another as compensation; after a war, this is usually done by the losing country to the winning country  **ruling class** – the group of people who decides the political direction of a country  **Shinto** – the Indigenous religion of Japan  **shogun** – a military leader that controlled Japan  **smuggle** – illegally taking something into or out of a country  **Taiping Rebellion** – a rebellion of Chinese people against Western imperialist powers  **Treaty of Kanagawa** – the treaty signed between Japan and the U.S. that opened the door for Japan to end its isolation from the Western world  **Treaty of Nanking** – the treaty between China and Western imperialist powers that ended the First Opium War |
| Lesson 4 | **agriculture** – the practice of cultivating soils for raising crops and animals to provide food, fibers, and other products  **Berlin Conference** – the conference that formalized the scramble for African colonies by various European nations in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and led to the partition of Africa between these imperial powers  **caste system** – a class structure determined by birth and occupation  **Catholicism** – a Christian religion that follows the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church  **centralized government** – a type of government in which most of the power is concentrated in one place, rather than in smaller, local governments  **chancellor** – a prime minister of the German Republic government  **colonialism** – when a country takes control of another country by sending settlers to the area  **constitution** – a set of founding principles under which a group of people agrees to be governed  **culture** – all the values, beliefs, language, and other characteristics that make up a group of people  **divide and rule** – a policy to deliberately weaken a unified group by separating it into sections with different privileges and rules  **empathize** – the ability to understand the feelings of others  **emperor** – a figurehead and religious leader of Japan  **feudal lords** – a ruler in a feudal system, in which lower-class people work in the lord’s service  **First Sino-Japanese Wa**r – a war fought between China and Japan from 1894 to 1895 over control of Korea  **foreign relations** – the process undertaken by a country when officially interacting with another country  **Franco-Prussian War** – a war between France and the states of Germany that lasted from 1870 to 1871  **imperialism** – the practice of one group of people establishing control over another in a foreign land  **imperialist** – relating to or supporting imperialism  **industrialized** – the process a country goes through to develop machine production of goods  **industrializing** – the process of undergoing technological advancement on a large scale  **Iranian Revolution** – during the 1970s, the overthrow of the pro-western Iranian ruler, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi; this led to the creation of Iran as an Islamic state  **Judaism** – a monotheistic religion based on the teaching and principles of the Tanakh  **Meiji Restoration** – a political event that restored imperial rule in Japan to the Emperor Meiji; characterized by rapid industrialization and the adoption of Western ideas and methods of production  **nation** – a group of people who see themselves as belonging together because of a shared history, culture, or language  **nation-state** – an autonomous, self-governing entity that exerts political power inside and beyond its territorial borders  **nationalism** – an intense pride in one’s nation  **North German Confederation** – an alliance of northern German states  **parliament** – a body of government that makes laws  **primary source** – a source that was developed by someone who experienced something firsthand  **prime minister** – a term for someone who runs a government  **Protestant Christian** – someone who follows a form of Christianity that began in the sixteenth century during the Protestant Reformation and split from the Catholic Church  **Prussia** – a former state in northern Europe  **resources** – materials, people, money, and other assets that can be used by a person, organization, or group to function and achieve goals  **Scramble for Africa** – the nickname given to the partitioning of Africa as a result of the Berlin Conference  **secondary source** – a source that was developed by someone who did not experience an event firsthand  **state** – an independent government that rules over an area with clear boundaries  **sympathize** – the ability to understand someone’s emotions based on your own experiences  **Thirty-Years War** – a German religious struggle that lasted from 1618–1648  **Tokugawa shogunate** – the military government in Japan founded by Tokugawa Ieyasu; it lasted from 1603 to 1867  **unification** – the process of becoming a whole or one group  **Western empires** – empires based in the Western Hemisphere  **Westphalian System** – a system from the Thirty-Years War that led to understanding that a nation-state, no matter how small, has international rights and the ability to create their own laws  **white man’s burden theory** – a theory for colonization that claimed it was the responsibility of developed nations to “civilize” the cultures of others |
| Lesson 5 | **Bourbon Reforms** – a series of social and military changes created by the Royal Bourbon family  **Columbian Exchange** – the exchange of plants, animals, and diseases between the Americas and Eurasia after the arrival of Christopher Columbus  **conquistador** – a Spanish person who came to the Western Hemisphere with the Spanish Empire to conquer territory and gain profit  **Council of Trent** – a group of Catholic leaders who met during the middle 1500s in response to Protestant challenges and to direct the future of the Roman Catholic Church  **creoles** – the people who have a mix of Black and European ancestry  **diffusion** – the spatial spreading of a cultural element, trait, or some other phenomenon  **divine right** – the idea that the power of the monarch came from God, which justified the absolute power of the monarch  **independence movement** – a group of people pushing for their country to be its own sovereign nation  **Jesuits** – a religious order founded by Saint Ignatius of Loyola opposed to Reformation  **mercantilism** – the idea that the government should control trade to benefit the state  **missionaries** – the people tasked with traveling to an area to promote a religion  **Nahuatl** – a name for Aztec language  **peninsulares** – members of the Spanish elite in the Americas who held all important positions of power because they had been born in Spain  **political administration** – a country exercising its powers to control its affairs in its government  **pope** – the head of the Roman Catholic Church who also serves as bishop of Rome  **Protestant Reformation** – the sixteenth-century religious reform movement in Europe challenging the authority and doctrine of the Catholic Church  **reduction** – a Portuguese community developed in South America for Indigenous populations to study, learn, and practice Christianity  **Renaissance** – the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century European era focused on renewed interest in classical Greek and Roman ideals  **Roman Catholic Church** – the religious institution that dominated Europe beginning approximately in the sixth century; prior to 1517, it was the official religion in most European states  **social caste system** – a system in which status and power in society are strictly defined  **Treaty of Tordesillas** – a treaty established between Spain and Portugal in 1450 to decide where each country had the right to explore or invade |
| Lesson 6 | **Afrikaner** – a member of a South African ethnic group descended from Dutch settlers  **Anglo-Zulu War** – the war fought between the British and the Zulu in 1879  **apartheid** – a system of political and social segregation based on race  **Bantustan** – a territory set aside for Black South Africans as homelands as part of apartheid  **Battle of Plassey** – the battle between the East India Company and the French for control of India in 1757  **Boer** – a member of a South African ethnic group descended from Dutch settlers  **British East India Company** – the organization formed by British merchants around 1600 to control and expand trade in South Asia  **British Raj** – the government of India from 1858 until their independence in 1947  **cash crop** – a crop, such as cotton, that is grown for profit and production, rather than food  **caste system** – the social levels within a society that are strictly defined, for example in ancient Indian culture; each level has its own duties and individuals are expected to marry someone from their own level, take a job appropriate to their level, etc.  **colonialism** – the act of large-scale settling and establishing economic and political control over an already settled land  **Great Trek** – in southern Africa, the migration of Dutch settlers northward to escape British colonial rule  **gross domestic product (GDP)** – the total amount of goods and services in a market during one year’s period of time  **hut tax** – a tax placed on Zulu huts based on their size by the British imperial government  **imperialism** – the practice of one group of people establishing control over another in a foreign land  **indentured servants** – workers who willingly enter into a labor agreement that included the number of years that the worker must work in return for pay, housing, and food  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **joint-stock company** – a predecessor to the modern corporation; investors purchased shares in an overseas venture in hope of securing a profit  **mercantilism** – an economic theory that states that a country’s wealth is measured by the amount of gold or silver it has; colonies exist to provide wealth to the controlling country  **mineral revolution** – the political, economic, and social changes that resulted from the discovery of diamonds and gold in South Africa during the nineteenth century  **monopoly** – a situation where one entity controls all trade or access to trade in a business sector or region  **nawab** – a deputy ruler or prince usually found in the Indian subcontinent  **patronage** – the support, usually in the form of money, that one organization or person gives to another  **reparations** – compensation for a wrongdoing, often through monetary payment  **scientific racism** – the use of pseudoscientific ideas to support racism  **sepoy** – an Indian soldier in the British Army during British colonial rule of India  **South African War** – a conflict between the Dutch Boers and the British Empire resulting in the unification of South Africa under British control and the removal of political rights for Black South Africans  **textile** – a type of cloth woven from material such as cotton or linen  **Zulu Wars** – a series of conflicts between the British and the Zulu throughout the nineteenth century |
| Lesson 7 | **ashram** – a dwelling or home of someone who lives in religious solitude  **Battle of Plassey** – the battle between the East India Company and the French for control of India in 1757  **boycott** – the refusal to purchase products as a form of protest  **British East India Company** – the organization formed by British merchants around 1600 to control and expand trade in South Asia  **British Raj** – the government of India from 1858 until their independence in 1947  **caste system** – the social levels within a society that are strictly defined, for example in ancient Indian culture; each level has its own duties and individuals are expected to marry someone from their own level, take a job appropriate to their level, etc.  **civil disobedience** – a peaceful form of political protest  **commercialization** – the process of managing a certain economic activity in order to make a financial profit  **Defense of India Act** – a law passed in India to prevent revolutionary acts by Germans in India after World War I  **doctrine of lapse** – a policy used by the British East India Company to annex Indian lands if a prince failed to have a male heir  **East India Company** – a trading company of wealthy merchants founded in Britain in 1600 that stripped India of its wealth  **House of Commons** – the lower house of England’s parliament  **imperialism** – the practice of one group of people establishing control over another in a foreign land  **Indian National Congress** – an Indian political party formed in 1885  **industrialization** – the process of developing machine production of goods  **land revenue system** – the system of taxation set up by the British in India to tax farmers  **nationalism** – the belief that identity groups unified by common interests should rule themselves as a nation-state  **non-cooperation movement** – a movement in which the Indian people refused to cooperate with the British government  **Salt Act** – a law the British implemented in India that heavily taxed salt and prevented native Indians from manufacturing or selling the mineral  **satyagraha** – an act of civil disobedience  **sepoy** – an Indian soldier in the British Army during British colonial rule of India  **Sikh** – a member of the Gurmat faith, which was founded in the Punjab region of the Indian subcontinent  **Sikhism** – a monotheistic religion that preaches the equity of all humankind; founded in the Punjab region of India during the late 1400s |
| Lesson 8 | **annexation** – a formal act to make one land, state, or territory part of another land, state, or territory  **assimilate** – to take in and become part of a new culture  **assimilation** – an adoption of cultural values, beliefs, and traditions  **“big stick” diplomacy** – a United States foreign policy that emphasized the implied threat and strength of military force to achieve foreign policy goals  **Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)** – a racist act that outlawed Chinese immigration for 10 years  **dollar diplomacy** – a United States foreign policy that emphasized the use of loan guarantees over military force  **ethnic minority** – a group with a different culture than the majority of people  **expansionism** – a policy strategy of increasing a nation’s territory  **foreign policy** – a government’s objectives and strategies concerning its relationships with other countries  **geopolitics** – a political term that links a nation’s power to geography and strategy  **imperialism** – a system of one nation extending control over the territory of another through the use of economic, military, or social power  **industrialization** – the process of developing machine production of goods  **infrastructure** – the basic systems, such as road and building construction, that are necessary for a society to function effectively  **militarization** – the policy of building large armies and navies; the glorification of the military  **Monroe Doctrine** – a United States foreign policy goal that opposed European colonialism in Latin America  **nationalism** – an ideology that promotes loyalty to a specific nation or power’s interests at the exclusion of other nations or powers’ interests  **orientalism** – an imperialist or colonial stereotypical characterization of Asian people and culture  **Panama Canal** – a manmade waterway connecting the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean used for trans-Atlantic commerce  **paternalism** – an imperialist policy of treating subjects as if they were children and incapable of self-rule  **Russification** – a period of time and policies in which non-Russian identities were forced to adopt Russian culture and beliefs  **Russify** – to make Russian  **sphere of influence** – an area over which a country or government has influence yet no formal authority  **Spooner Act** – the legislation that allowed United States involvement in the construction of the Panama Canal  **subjugation** – the act of subordinating or ruling over another human  **Treaty of Paris (1898)** – the peace treaty between the United States and Spain that ended the Spanish-American War. The treaty named Cuba as an independent nation and annexed Spain’s colonial holdings (Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines) to the United States. |
| Lesson 9 | **assimilation** – a policy in which the imperialists force their culture and way of life onto their subjects; the policy assumes that the way of life of the imperialist is superior to the way of life of the subject  **Berlin Conference** – the conference that formalized the scramble for African colonies by various European nations in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and led to the partition of Africa between these imperial powers  **British East India Company** – the organization formed by British merchants around 1600 to control and expand trade in South Asia  **British Raj** – the government of India from 1858 until their independence in 1947  **cash crop** – a crop, such as cotton, that is grown for profit and production, rather than food  **colonial rule** – when a powerful nation exerts control over less-powerful countries  **colonialism** – when a country takes control of another country by sending settlers to the area  **colonization** – the process of one country taking over another in order to take its land and resources  **conquistador** – a Spanish soldier who came to the Western Hemisphere with the Spanish Empire to conquer territory and gain profit  **decolonization** – the dismantlement of colonial empires that had been in existence prior to World War II  **exploitation** – the act of taking advantage of another group or individual for personal gain  **famine** – a period of time when food is very scarce, usually resulting in starvation and other impacts on affected people  **Francophone** – a person who speaks the French language  **Hindu** – belonging to Hinduism, an Eastern religion originating in India in which a diverse set of religious practices aim to help the soul rejoin Brahman, or ultimate reality  **imperial** – relating to an empire  **imperialism** – the practice of one group of people establishing control over another in a foreign land  **indirect rule** – a form of imperial government in which local people administer the colony under the control of a foreign power  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **lingua franca** – a commonly adopted language used as a bridge where there are many different local languages  **Meiji Restoration** – a political event that restored imperial rule in Japan to the Emperor Meiji and was characterized by rapid industrialization and the adoption of Western ideas and methods of production  **missionaries** – the priests sent to promote the Christian religion  **Mughal Empire** – an Islamic empire that ruled over South Asia from 1526 to the time of British colonization of the region  **nationalism** – the belief that identity groups unified by common interests should rule themselves as a nation-state  **paternalism** – an imperialist policy of treating subjects as if they were children and incapable of self-rule.  **protectorate** – a country that is controlled by, but not governed by, another country  **raja** – an Indian prince who ruled over a small local kingdom; also spelled “rajah”  **sati** – the practice in which a widow was cremated alive on her dead husband’s funeral pyre  **scientific racism** – the use of pseudoscientific ideas to support racism  **Scramble for Africa** – the nickname given to the partitioning of Africa as a result of the Berlin Conference  **Shinto** – Japan’s Indigenous religion  **social Darwinism** – the misapplication of Charles Darwin’s ideas to people and societies  **sub-Saharan** – a term for regions below the Sahara in Africa  **suffrage** – the right to vote |
| Lesson 10 | **caste system** – a social class system based on race and wealth  **imperialism** – a system of one nation extending control over the territory of another through the use of economic, military, or social power  **Partition of India** – the division of the British colony of India into two nations—India and Pakistan—in 1947 |

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| Unit 5: Europe 1650-1815 | |
| Lesson 2 | **agnosticism** – the belief that the existence of a divine creator is a known uncertainty; a philosophy that allows for the existence of a divine creator without defining them within the terms of a specific religious faith  **deductive reasoning** – the formation of an idea or conclusion based on a traditionally accepted statement or fact  **Deist** – a believer in the religious philosophy of deism, who believed that religious beliefs were natural or inherent, existing outside the teachings of a church or prophet  **divine right of kings** – the belief that the power of the monarch comes from God and is therefore absolute  **empirical** – an idea or thought that is verified by observation or experience through the five senses: touch, taste, sight, smell, hearing  **empiricism** – a theory that all data and information can be derived through observable experience; a foundational element of the scientific method  **geocentric theory** – an astronomical model of the universe in which Earth is at the center of the universe  **heliocentric theory** – an astronomical model of the universe in which celestial bodies such as Earth move around the sun  **hypothesis** – a propositional question used as the starting point for rational investigation  **insecticide** – a chemical used to kill insects  **malaria** – a disease caused by mosquito bites that is common in hot, tropical climates  **morphine** – a drug derived from opium and used as a painkiller  **opium** – a drug created from a specific type of poppy; known for being an addictive narcotic  **Pythagorean Theorem** – a theorem that states if a triangle is a right triangle, then the sum of the squares of the legs is equal to the square of the hypotenuse; a2 + b2 = c2  **rationalism** – a growing movement during the Scientific Revolution, and later the Enlightenment, to promote rational thinking  **revolution** – a sudden and significant change to the current state, typically denoting a political or cultural change  **science** – the process of studying the physical universe through predictions, practice, and testing  **scientific method** – the process of inquiry in which a hypothesis is developed based on observable data, tested, and later refined based on those results  **Scientific Revolution** – the period of time in European early modern history that saw major developments in chemistry, astronomy, mathematics, physics, and biology (1400 CE to 1690 CE)  **smallpox** – a disease similar to the flu that can result in death; vaccines today prevent it from occurring  **Socratic method** – the practice of asking questions and engaging with students to promote critical thinking and logic |
| Lesson 3 | **absolute monarchy** – a system of government where political power and decision making is granted to one individual (usually a king or a queen), most commonly for his/her lifetime  **absolutism** – a governing philosophy based around the unlimited legal and political power of a single, centralized authority such as a king or an emperor  **boyar** – a member of the Russian nobility  **British Parliament** – a governing body in Britain, made up of the hereditary nobles’ House of Lords and the property owners’ House of Commons, which officially meets at the summons of the monarch  **constitutional monarchy** – a system of government in which an elected or hereditary monarch is the head of state and shares power with a constitutionally organized government  **divine right of kings** – the belief that the power of the monarch comes from God and is therefore absolute  **English Bill of Rights** – a legal document passed by Parliament after the end of King James I’s reign, in which limits to the powers of the monarch were legally defined  **English Civil War** – the war between the British monarchy and Parliament, which ended with the execution of King Charles I  **enlightened despotism** – a governing philosophy that included absolutism but added the idea that an absolute ruler should implement reforms for the betterment of their people  **expansionism** – a national political and military policy of expanding territory  **Fronde** – a French civil war that took place from 1648–1653  **Glorious Revolution** – a series of events resulting with the British Parliament offering the throne and a Declaration of Rights to new monarchs chosen by them  **Magna Carta** – the 1215 document signed by King John declaring that free Englishmen have certain rights and the monarchy is bound by the rule of law  **Palace of Versailles** – a large series of buildings and gardens built by King Louis XIV  **Parlement of Paris** – the high court of Paris and Northern France  **Petition of Right** – a petition sent by Parliament to King Charles in 1628, complaining about a series of broken laws and demanding that certain rights be recognized and protected by him  **serf** – a member of the lowest class in a feudal system bound to work for the owner of the land they were born on, whose labor could also be sold by that owner  **Three Estates** – the social structure of prerevolutionary France that divided the country into three social classes: the clergy, the nobility, and the common people  **tsar/tsarina** – the ruler of Russia, with a male and female form  **westernization** – the putting in place of reforms or encouraging development of a society and economy to become more like those in Western Europe and the United States |
| Lesson 4 | **absolute monarchy** – a government where the monarch holds unlimited power  **British East India Company** – a company authorized by the English government around 1600 to control and expand trade in South Asia  **capitalism** – a system of social organization where there is a free market with a limited role of government  **divine right** – the belief that the power of a monarch is given by God, a common belief in European monarchies before the twentieth century  **enlightened despot** – a ruler who embraced Enlightenment ideas and attempted to implement reforms  **Enlightenment** – a European intellectual movement in the 1600s and 1700s that focused on the concepts of God, humankind, nature, and reason  **enserfed population** – peasants who are legally bound to an estate and forced to labor under the lord who owns it  **human rights** – the rights that all people deserve according to the moral principles ascribed to human behavior, typically codified as legal rights and defined by international law  **inalienable rights** – the natural rights of all people that are universal and supersede all legal rights  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **infrastructure** – the basic systems, such as road and building construction, that are necessary for a society to function effectively  **innate ideas** – knowledge that some people are born with that gives them advantages over others, a belief that was refuted in the Enlightenment  **invisible hand** – a term used by Adam Smith to describe the unseen forces that shape people’s economic behaviors in laissez-faire capitalism  **laissez-faire** – a French phrase meaning “let them be” or “let them do,” which was advocated by Adam Smith and other capitalist thinkers in the age of industrialization; essentially encouraged the governments to play little to no role in the economy  **liberalism** – a political philosophy that focuses on personal freedom and equality  **mercantilism** – an economic system in which government controls trade to benefit the state and colonies exist to provide wealth to the controlling country  **monopoly** – a situation where one entity controls all trade or access to trade in a business sector or region  **Navigation Acts** – a series of laws put in place by Britain from the 1660s into the 1700s, forbidding its colonies from trading with other countries  **pedagogy** – the theory and practice of teaching  **philosophes** – literally “philosophers” in French, used to describe the eighteenth-century intellectuals who applied reason to areas of study beyond science  **primary source** – a historical record created by a person who experienced something firsthand  **republic** – a government whose decisions are made by elected people  **Romantic movement** – an artistic, literary, and philosophical movement in nineteenth-century Europe that emphasized individuality, nature, and the expression of emotions  **serfdom** – a form of slavery that forced individuals into indentured servitude using debt bondage  **social contract theory** – the Enlightenment idea that members of a society agree to give up some individual freedoms to the government in exchange for the government protecting their natural rights  **socialism** – a political ideology that advocates the working class should be in control of wealth  **supply and demand** – a core economic idea in which supply represents the amount of a certain product or commodity that is available, and demand represents the amount of desire for that commodity  **the Enlightenment** – an intellectual movement that took place from 1600 to 1800 that focused on the individual rather than on tradition  **utilitarianism** – a philosophical and moral theory that defines the “usefulness” of an action by its outcome; considers the best course of action to be that which has a positive outcome for the greatest number of people |
| Lesson 7 | **absolute monarchy** – a government in which the king or queen has unlimited power  **atheist** – a person who does not believe in the existence of a supreme creator, such as a God or gods  **bourgeoisie** – members of the French Third Estate who were educated in Enlightenment ideas  **Candide** – a satirical novel published by Voltaire in 1759  **capitalism** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **communism** – a movement to create a socioeconomic system structured around common ownership of the means of production and the abolition of social class and the state  **constitutional monarchy** – a system of government in which an elected or hereditary monarch is the head of state and shares power with a constitutionally organized government  **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen** – a document of basic human liberties written in 1789 that was inspired by the principles of the French Revolution  **deism** – a belief in the existence of a supreme being that does not intervene in human life after creation  **Deist** – a believer in the religious philosophy of deism, which believed that religious beliefs were natural or inherent, existing outside the teachings of a church or prophet  **divine right** – the idea that the power of the monarch came from God, which justified the absolute power of the monarch  **division of labor** – a key feature of the factory system of the industrial era in which individual workers perform the same task over and over as part of the larger production process, which increased the efficiency of production but was criticized as monotonous by the workers  **empirical** – an idea or thought that is verified by observation or experience through the five senses: touch, taste, sight, smell, hearing  **encyclopedia** – a group of books that provide information on a wide variety of subjects  **Enlightenment** – a European intellectual movement in the 1600 and 1700s that focused on the concepts of God, humankind, nature, and reason  **Estates-General** – the lawmaking body of prerevolutionary France  Gulliver’s Travels – a satirical story written by Jonathan Swift in 1726  **heliocentric theory** – a theory that placed the sun at the center of the universe  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **laissez-faire** – a French phrase meaning “let them be” or “let them do,” which was advocated by Adam Smith and other capitalist thinkers in the age of industrialization; essentially encouraged the governments to play little to no role in the economy  **mercantilism** – an economic system in which government controls trade to benefit the state and colonies exist to provide wealth to the controlling country  **monarch** – a king or queen  **narrative** – a story or framework for understanding  **natural right** – a right that is not given by a government or society, but exists universally; according to Enlightenment philosopher John Locke, these included an individual’s right to life, liberty, and property  **Reign of Terror** – a brief period of the French Revolution during which thousands of people were executed by the ruling faction  **Renaissance** – an era in European history from 1340 to 1620 in which people began to show a greater interest in the arts and sciences  **representative democracy** – a form of governance in which the people exercise their right to make political decisions through their elected representatives  **representative government** – a government in which citizens vote to elect leaders who consider the voters’ interests and concerns when making laws  **satire** – the use of humor, exaggeration, or ridicule in plays or literature toward people, groups, or society  **scientific method** – the process of inquiry in which a hypothesis is developed based on observable data, the hypothesis is tested, and later refined based on those results  **Scientific Revolution** – the period of time in European early modern history that saw major developments in chemistry, astronomy, mathematics, physics, and biology (1400 CE to 1690 CE)  **separation of powers** – the principle of government in which executive, judicial, and legislative powers are assigned to different branches of government  **social contract theory** – the Enlightenment idea that members of a society agree to give up some individual freedoms to the government in exchange for the government protecting their natural rights  **three estates** – the social structure of prerevolutionary France that divided France into three social classes: the clergy, the nobility, and the common people  **urbanization** – the movement of people to major centers of population |
| Lesson 8 | **American Revolution** – an ideological conflict between Great Britain and the American colonies that resulted in the Revolutionary War  **Boston Tea Party** – a protest by the Sons of Liberty in response to the raising of taxes on tea in the American colonies  **constitutional monarchy** – a system of government in which an elected or hereditary monarch is the head of state and shares power with a constitutionally organized government  **Declaration of Independence** – a document written by the Continental Congress in 1776 declaring separation from Britain  **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen** – a document of basic human liberties written in 1789 that was inspired by the principles of the French Revolution  **divine right of kings** – the belief that the power of the monarch comes from God and is therefore absolute  **Glorious Revolution** – a series of events resulting with the British Parliament offering the throne and a Declaration of Rights to new monarchs chosen by them  **grievances** – the reasons for complaint, written by the American colonists to express their unfair treatment by the British government  **hegemony** – the social or political dominance over a group  **Intolerable Acts** – a series of laws created by the British in response to the Boston Tea Party protest  **legislature** – a law-making body of a country  **natural rights** – the rights that are not given by a government of society but exist universally  **Proclamation of 1763** – a royal English law that set aside trans-Appalachia as an Indigenous American reserve and forbade English colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains  **salutary neglect** – the unofficial policy in the seventeenth century that allowed the American colonies to have their own form of government as long as they remained profitable and loyal to the British  **social contract** – the Enlightenment idea that members of a society agree to give up some individual freedoms to the government in exchange for the government protection of their natural rights  **state of nature** – an idea used by philosophers to describe a society without government or laws  **the Enlightenment** – an intellectual movement that took place in Europe from 1600 to 1800 that focused on the individual rather than on tradition  **the Terror** – an effort by radicals in the French Revolution to exterminate their political enemies and all those involved with the French government before the revolution |
| Lesson 9 | **balance of power** – the idea that a country or group of countries should be equal in power  **Bastille** – a state-run prison in France that was known to house political prisoners  **canon laws** – laws developed by the Roman Catholic Church  **Concert of Europe** – a series of meetings held by the major powers of Europe after the Napoleonic Wars; the first meeting was known as the Congress of Vienna  **Congress of Vienna** – an assembly of nations that met from 1814 to 1815 to reconstruct Europe after the Napoleonic Wars  **consul** – the title given to one of the chief political leaders in France during Napoleon’s time  **Continental System** – Napoleon’s strategy to bankrupt the British Empire by preventing it from accessing the continent  **Enlightenment** – a European intellectual movement in the 1600s and 1700s that focused on the concepts of God, humankind, nature, and reason  **Estates-General** – the lawmaking body of prerevolutionary France  exile – to be forced to leave the country one comes from  **feudal** – relating to a system of government in which nobles received land from more powerful nobles in exchange for military service and loyalty  **feudalism** – a system of government in which nobles received land from more powerful nobles in exchange for military service and loyalty  **guillotine** – an instrument for administering capital punishment by decapitation  **League of Nations** – an international organization created after World War I to prevent future wars  **Napoleonic Code** – a French civil code that was passed in 1804  **Napoleonic Wars** – a series of wars from 1801 to 1815 led by Napoleon against Austria, Russia, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, and other European powers  **nationalism** – an intense pride in one’s nation  **Polish-Saxon Crisis** – a crisis in 1814 where Russia and Prussia aligned to make the tsar the King of Poland, a move opposed by Great Britain, France, and Austria  **Quadruple Alliance** – an alliance of countries who fought against France, which included Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia  **Reign of Terror** – a brief period of the French Revolution during which thousands of people were executed by the ruling faction  **Seven Years’ War** – a war between the British and French seeking overall dominance on the world stage (1756 – 1763)  **Tennis Court Oath** – a signed pledge and revolutionary act stating political authority came from the nation’s people and not from the monarchy  **United Nations** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world |
| Lesson 10 | **absolute monarchy** – a system of government where political power and decision making is granted to one individual (usually a king or a queen), most commonly for his/her lifetime  **Age of Enlightenment** – an intellectual and philosophical movement in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that emphasized that reason was the main authority and power; also was known as the Enlightenment  **boyar** – a member of the Russian nobility  **Charter of the Nobility** – laws that gave the Russian nobility special privileges  **czar** – a ruler of Russia  **enlightened despot** – a ruler who embraced Enlightenment ideas and attempted to implement reforms  **feudal** – relating to a system of government in which nobles received land from more powerful nobles in exchange for military service and loyalty  **First Partition** – an agreement among Russia, Prussia, and Austria-Hungary to divide territories belonging to Poland for each of the three states to annex in 1772  **fjord** – a narrow inlet in the water created by glaciers  **glaciation** – the shaping of the land by the movement of glaciers, which causes erosion, weathering, and transportation of certain rocks and minerals  **Golden Horde** – the Russian name for the western khanate, or western part of the Mongol Empire from the mid-1200s to the late 1300s  **historical map** – a map that shows a specific event or different times in the past  **Holy Synod** – a group created by Peter the Great to set Russian Orthodox Church policies  **Iron Age** – a period of history characterized by the use of iron tools  **marshland** – a wetland that consists of herbaceous vegetation rather than those wood-based plants found in forests  **Neolithic period** – an era in human history lasting from 10,000 BCE up to 1,200 BCE that is known as the final era of the stone age  **noble** – a member of aristocracy  **Patriarch** – the head of the Russian Orthodox Church  **physical map** – a map that illustrates physical features such as mountains, rivers, lakes, etc.  **Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth** – a joint Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania that lasted from 1569 to 1795  **political map** – a map that illustrates agreed upon imaginary boundaries of administrative entities like countries, states, provinces, counties, townships, districts, etc.  **Pugachev rebellion** – a peasant revolt in Russia that caused Catherine the Great to limit reform  **serf** – a peasant who farms land for a landlord in exchange for protection  **serfdom** – the social status of peasants within a society that links peasants to their landlords  **Table of Ranks** – a program adopted by Peter the Great to allow non-nobles the ability to enter the nobility  **the Instruction** – Catherine the Great’s guide for Enlightenment reform in Russia  **topographical map** – a map that provides a summary of the landscape and important natural and man-made features of an area |
| Lesson 11 | **astrolabe** – perhaps developed in Persia in the 11th century, the device helped mariners determine latitude  **Byzantine Empire** – a term used by historians to refer to the Roman Empire in the east that persisted until the 1400s; based around the city of Constantinople (formerly Byzantium)  **capitalism** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **cash crop** – a crop, such as cotton, that is grown for profit and production, rather than food  **Christopher Columbus** (1451–1506) – an Italian explorer who sailed for the country of Spain  **city-state** – a city that retains sovereignty and autonomy generally reserved for nation states  **Columbian Exchange** – the exchange of plants, animals, and diseases between the Americas and Eurasia after the arrival of Christopher Columbus  **Commercial Revolution** – a period of change during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in which higher levels of global trade and wealth flowed into European nations and resulted in the creation of new economic and political systems  **Crusades** – a series of military and religious movements by Europeans seeking to conquer Muslim lands associated with the life of Jesus and expand Christianity  **Crusades** – the religious wars during the Middle Ages sanctioned by the Catholic Church to expand Christianity into the Holy Lands  **doge** – the title given to the ruler of the city-state of Venice from 726 to 1797  **exploitation** – the act of taking advantage of another group or individual for personal gain  **Holy Land** – the territory in the Middle East that has religious importance to Jews, Christians, and Muslims; the territory is regarded as sacred to people of many faiths  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **insurance** – a guarantee against loss or damage for the payment of a premium  **joint-stock company** – a predecessor to the modern corporation; investors purchased shares in an overseas venture in hope of securing a profit  **lateen sail** – a triangular sail that enabled boats to use the gusts from the monsoon winds to travel across the Indian Ocean  **loan** – something borrowed with the promise that it will be paid back over time with interest  **mercantilism** – an economic theory that states that a country’s wealth is measured by the amount of gold or silver it has; colonies exist to provide wealth to the controlling country  **Middle Ages** – a period in European history roughly lasting from the fall of the Western Roman Empire to the Renaissance or the voyages of Christopher Columbus, depending on interpretation; this time period is characterized by a lack of strong secular governments able to promote stability or economic growth  **monsoon** – a seasonal wind and rain pattern associated with South and Southeast Asia  **patronage** – the support, usually in the form of money, that one organization or person gives to another  **Renaissance** – an era in European history from 1340 to 1620 in which people began to show a greater interest in the arts and sciences  **Silk Road** – an ancient network of trade routes that connected China to the Mediterranean Sea and allowed for widespread cultural interaction  **Vasco de Gama** (1460s–1524) – a Portuguese explorer |

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| Unit 6: Americas 1650-1850 | |
| Lesson 2 | **American Revolutionary War** – the war that decreed the United States’ independence from Britain; lasted from 1775 to 1783  **Apache** – a group of Indigenous American tribes in the southwestern United States  **Black Hills War** – a war fought between the Lakota Sioux (in alliance with the Northern Cheyenne) and the U.S. government between 1876 and 1877  **bounty** – a reward of money to capture, hurt, or kill someone  **cash crop** – a crop, such as cotton, that is grown for profit and production, rather than food  **Catholicism** – a branch of Christianity led by the Roman Catholic Church  **Cayuse** – an Indigenous American tribe in the northwestern United States  **Chinook** – a group of Indigenous American tribes in the northwestern United States  **cholera** – an infectious and often fatal disease caused by drinking infected water  **citizen** – a subject of a nation or a state  **citizenship** – the relationship between an individual and a political state to which this person owes allegiance  **colonization** – the act of large-scale settling and establishing economic and political control over an already settled land  **colonizer** – someone who participates in the act of large-scale settling and establishing economic and political control over an already settled land  **compensation** – money or goods received in exchange for something  **convert** – to adopt a specific belief or faith  **Coquille** – an Indigenous American tribe in the northwestern United States  **first contact** – the first meeting between two communities that previously did not have contact with one another  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from the same ethnicity or culture in order to exterminate the group  **Indigenous** – native to a specific area or territory  **Indigenous peoples** – the original inhabitants of a given area  **Iroquois Confederacy** – an alliance of six Iroquois-speaking Indigenous societies that controlled large amounts of land in eastern North America and sided with the English during the American Revolution  **labor** – the act of work, usually for a figure of authority  **Lakota Sioux** – an Indigenous American tribe in what is now North and South Dakota  **Lewis and Clark** – two men who undertook an expedition to explore the American continent after the Louisiana Purchase  **Manifest Destiny** – the idea that the United States is destined to have a geographical reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans  **Navajo** – an Indigenous American tribe in the southwestern United States  **nomadic** – a lifestyle of continual movement to meet survival needs  **Northwest Ordinance of 1789** – an American legal document that explained how new land would be incorporated into the country  **Oregon Trail** – a trail that connected Missouri with Oregon and facilitated colonizer expansion across the North American continent  **persecution** – the persistent ill treatment of people who follow different beliefs  **plantation** – a large farm generally specializing in one highly profitable crop  **primary source** - a historical record created by a person who experienced something firsthand  **Pueblo** – a group of Indigenous American tribes in the southwestern United States  **Pueblo Rebellion** – a rebellion of the Pueblo people against Spanish colonizers  **qualitative** – relating to describing something in non-numerical terms  **quantitative** – relating to giving something a numerical value  **ratify** – to make official and legally binding  **reservation** – land set aside for a specific use  **resistance** – the act of opposing something that is (usually) unfair  **resources** – money, goods, land, or other things that can be used to function effectively or achieve something  **smallpox** – a disease similar to the flu that can result in death; vaccines today prevent it from occurring  **social reformer** – someone who tries to make improvements to societies and institutions  **systemic racism** – a form of racism embedded in a society or organization  **treaty** – a formal agreement between two countries  **Treaty of Fort Laramie** – an agreement made in 1868 between the Lakota Sioux and other Indigenous tribes and the U.S. government  **tribal land rights** – the right of a tribe to take care of and use their land and the resources within it  **tribal sovereignty** – the right of Indigenous people to govern themselves  **Unangan (Aleut)** – an Indigenous tribe in what is now the state of Alaska and the Arctic region of Russia  **United Indian Nations of the Old Northwest** – a group of Indigenous tribes, including the Cherokee and the Iroquois, that formed a confederacy to advocate for their own interests  **westward expansion** – the movement of people, farming, and industry into the American West in the nineteenth century  **whaling** – the act of hunting whales for profit |
| Lesson 3 | **abolitionism** – a movement to end the practice of slavery  **abolitionist** – a person who favors ending the practice of a particular institution, such as slavery  **assimilation** – a policy in which imperialists force their culture and way of life onto their subjects; it assumes that the way of life of the imperialist is superior to the way of life of the subject  **chattel slavery** – the enslaving and owning of human beings and their offspring, often for generations; enslaved people were seen as property, were forced to work without their consent and without pay, and had no rights  **encomienda system** – a system in which a Spanish soldier was given the rights to the labor of a certain number of Indigenous people who lived in the area  **exclusion** – the process of being barred from something  **indentured servant** – a worker who willingly enters into a labor agreement that includes the number of years that the worker must work in return for pay, housing, and food  **indentured servitude** – a type of work in which someone performs labor for no salary, but to pay back an indenture or loan  **Nat Turner’s Rebellion** – a rebellion of enslaved people in Virginia in 1831, led by Nat Turner  **primary source** – a historical record created by a person who experienced something firsthand  **secondary source** – a historical record that was created by a person who did not experience events themselves  **systemic racism** – a form of racism embedded in a society or organization  **termination bonus** – goods such as land or money given at the end of an indentured servant’s labor contract  **tribal shamanism** – varied systems of religious belief followed by Indigenous peoples worldwide in different forms |
| Lesson 4 | **claim** – a statement that needs proof to support it  **counterclaim** – a statement that is the opposing viewpoint on an issue  **primary source** – a historical record that was created by a person who experienced something firsthand  **secondary source** – a historical record created by a person who did not experience those events firsthand |
| Lesson 5 | **aristocracy** – the highest class in a society possessing hereditary power through land, titles, or political offices  **Coercive Acts** – a series of acts passed by the British Parliament in 1774 as punishment for the Boston Tea Party  **constitutional monarchy** – a system of government in which an elected or hereditary monarch is the head of state and shares power with a constitutionally organized government  **deference** – showing humble respect  **egalitarian** – a society where people have equal roles  **Enlightenment** – a European intellectual movement in the 1600 and 1700s that focused on the concepts of God, humankind, nature, and reason  **executive branch** – a branch of government responsible for enforcing laws  **inalienable rights** – the natural rights of all people that are universal and supersede all legal rights  **judicial branch** – a branch of government responsible for making sure laws are constitutional  **legislative branch** – a branch of government responsible for creating laws  **mercantilism** – an economic system in which government controls trade to benefit the state and colonies exist to provide wealth to the controlling country  **Proclamation of 1763** – a royal English law that set aside trans-Appalachia as an Indigenous American reserve and forbade English colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains  **Quartering Act** – an act passed by the British Parliament that required the people of Boston to house and feed British soldiers at their own expense  **siege** – a military operation in which an army surrounds an area to cut off supplies and force a surrender  **sovereign nation** – a country with a single centralized government that rules over a specific territory  **Stamp Act** – a 1765 British tax that was placed on many products used by the colonists, including legal documents, dice, newspapers, and playing cards  **Tea Act** – a 1773 British act that required American colonists to purchase tea from only British companies  **Townshend Acts** – a 1767 British tax that was placed on products imported to the colonies  **unalienable rights** – the rights given to humans by nature that cannot be taken away by governmental law |
| Lesson 6 | **abdicate** – to renounce or give up a throne  **absolutism** – a governing philosophy based around the unlimited legal and political power of a single, centralized authority such as a king or emperor  **aristocracy** – the nobility; the highest class in some societies  **cash crop** – a farm crop produced for export or sale  **caudillo** – a political or military leader  **chasquis** – messengers  **coup** – a violent takeover of the government  **creole** – person of European descent born in the Latin American colonies  **guerrilla band** – a small group of fighters who use unusual methods of warfare  **hacienda** – a large agricultural estate  **hierarchical** – arranged in order of rank or status  **indigenous** – native to a specific area or territory  **junta** – a military or political group that uses violence to gain political leadership  **kuraka** – a superior, principal Incan leader  **mestizo** – a person of mixed European and indigenous ancestry native to the Americas  **natural rights** – rights that are not given by a government or society, but exist universally; according to Enlightenment philosopher John Locke, these included an individual’s right to life, liberty, and property  **peninsulares** – members of the Spanish elite in the Americas who held all important positions of power because they had been born in Spain  **privateer** – a privately owned armed ship with a government commission to capture enemy ships  **sovereignty** – the ultimate authority in the decision-making process of the state and in the maintenance of order  **tyranny** – absolute, oppressive rule |
| Lesson 7 | **bicameral** – a type of legislative, or law-making system, where there are two houses or chambers of members; a different group of representatives serves in each house or chamber  **Bill of Rights** – the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution that were written in 1791 and guarantee specific rights and freedoms to the people and the states  **checks and balances** – the principle of government in which separate branches of government have the power to prevent the actions of the other branches of government and are encouraged to share power with each other  **classical republicanism** – a political philosophy developed during the Renaissance, building on ancient Greek and Roman thinkers, that focused on citizen participation in government and creating systems to prevent governments from having excess power  **constitutional monarchy** – a system of government where an elected or hereditary monarch is the head of state and shares power with a constitutionally-organized government  **consul** – the title given to one of the two highest officials in the Roman Republic (509 BCE to 27 BCE)  **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen** – a document of basic human liberties written in 1789 that was inspired by the principles of the French Revolution  **delegate** – an individual chosen to represent other people, often at a political event  **discourse** – a conversation, written or spoken, about a given topic  **egalitarian** – a society where people had equal roles  **Enlightenment** – a European intellectual movement in the 1600 and 1700s that focused on the concepts of God, humankind, nature, and reason  **faction** – a group with a different opinion within one larger group  **federal government** – a central, or national, government  **human rights** – the rights that all people deserve according to the moral principles ascribed to human behavior, typically codified as legal rights and defined by international law  **judicial review** – the review by the U.S. Supreme Court of the constitutional validity of a legislative act  **limited jurisdiction** – the idea that the U.S. federal court system is only allowed to hear legal cases that fit specific criteria  **militia** – a small informal military group  **monarchy** – a government headed by a king or queen  **natural law** – a system of law based on human nature and innate values  **natural rights** – rights that are not given by a government or society, but exist universally; according to Enlightenment philosopher John Locke, these included an individual’s right to life, liberty, and property  **proportional representation** – a system of choosing numbers of elected representatives based on a defined proportion of a fixed number, such as population size  **ratify** – to make official and legally binding  **Renaissance** – an era in European history from 1350 to 1620 in which people began to show a greater interest in the arts and sciences  **Revolutions of 1848** – a set of revolutions across European nations in 1848, many short-lived, pushing back against the powers of the monarchy  **Second Continental Congress** – the United States’ representative government from 1775 through 1781  **separation of powers** – the principle of government in which executive, judicial, and legislative powers are assigned to different branches of government  **Supreme Court** – the highest court in the U.S. judicial system  **United States Constitution** – a founding document of the United States that was written in 1787 and outlines the national frame of government in its role as the supreme law of the land |
| Lesson 8 | **abolition** – the ending of the practice of a particular institution, such as slavery  **affranchis** – the formerly enslaved people of mixed race who had earned their freedom in the colony of Saint-Domingue  **American Revolution** – an ideological conflict between Great Britain and the American colonies that resulted in the Revolutionary War  **American Revolutionary War** – the war that decreed the United States’ independence from Britain; lasted from 1775 to 1783  **Bill of Rights** – the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution that were written in 1791 and guarantee specific rights and freedoms to the people and the states  **blancs menants** – the peasants or the working-class people in the colony of Saint-Domingue; French term meaning “White laborer” or lower class  **Boston Tea Party** – a protest by the Sons of Liberty in response to the raising of taxes on tea in the American colonies  **bourgeoisie** – the urban middle class in prerevolutionary France, who made money primarily through investment or land ownership, but who did not have aristocratic titles  **British Parliament** – a governing body in Britain, made up of the hereditary nobles’ House of Lords and the property owners’ House of Commons, which officially meets at the summons of the monarch  **bureaucracy** – a government administration managed by departments staffed with nonelected officials  **caste system** – a class structure determined by birth and occupation  **caudillo** – a powerful military and political leader in Spanish-speaking areas  **chattel slavery** – the enslaving and owning of human beings and their children; in the system of chattel slavery, people were treated like livestock and families were enslaved for generations  **civil war** – a war between people within a country  civilian – someone who is not in the military or police force  **Coercive Acts** – a series of acts passed by the British Parliament in 1774 as punishment for the Boston Tea Party  **constitution** – a list of principles and agreements that lead an organization or government  **Creole** – describing a mixture of Black and European ancestry  **debt** – something that is owed by one person or institution to another, usually money  **Declaration of Independence** – a document written by the Continental Congress in 1776 declaring separation from Britain  **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen** – a document of basic human liberties written in 1789 that was inspired by the principles of the French Revolution  **encomienda system** – a system in which a Spanish soldier was given the rights to the labor of a certain number of indigenous people who lived in the area  **Enlightenment** – a European intellectual movement in the 1600s and 1700s that focused on the concepts of God, humankind, nature, and reason  **Estates-General** – the lawmaking body of prerevolutionary France  **faction** – an organized group of citizens that systematically attempts to form a political party  **First Continental Congress** – a group of colonists that secretly met to discuss their objections to British rule and how they should respond  **grands blancs** – the plantation owners and French aristocracy in the colony of Saint-Domingue; French term meaning “great Whites” or upper class  **Intolerable Acts** – a series of laws created by the British in response to the Boston Tea Party protest  **migration** – the movement of people from one country, region, or place of residence to another; can be one-way or temporary, forced or voluntary  **monarchist** – a supporter of having a government based on a monarchy  **National Assembly** – a type of parliament formed by members of the Third Estate under the government of French King Louis XVI  **peninsulares** – members of the Spanish elite in the Americas who held all important positions of power because they had been born in Spain  **petits blancs** – the people who helped plantation workers in the colony of Saint-Domingue; French term meaning “small Whites” or middle class  **pull factors** – the positive factors that prompt migration to a location  **push factors** – the negative factors that prompt migration away from a location  **Quartering Act** – an act passed by the British Parliament that required the people of Boston to house and feed British soldiers at their own expense  **redcoats** – a term used for the British troops during the Revolutionary War period  **republican** – a supporter of having a government based on a republic  **sans-culottes** – the common man of the Third Estate; French term meaning “without breeches” to describe those without fine clothing  **Seven Years’ War** – a war between the British and French seeking overall dominance on the world stage (1756–1763)  **slavery** – when one human is the legal property of another  **social contract theory** – the Enlightenment idea that members of a society agree to give up some individual freedoms to the government in exchange for the government protecting their natural rights  **structural racism** – a form of racism embedded in a society or organization  **Sugar Act** – a tax on sugar and molasses imported into the American colonies  **Tea Act** – a tax on tea imported into the American colonies  **Third Estate** – the lowest of the three social classes in France consisting of the bourgeoisie (the middle class) and peasants (the working class)  **three estates** – the social structure of prerevolutionary France that divided France into three social classes: the clergy, the nobility, and the common people |

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| Unit 7: Age of Industry | |
| Lesson 2 | **Agricultural Revolution** – the unprecedented increase in farming and livestock breeding that took place in England from the mid-eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century due to increases in labor and land productivity  **cottage industry** – the making of products in homes  **enclosures** – fenced land acquired by wealthy English landowners during the Agricultural Revolution where experimentation with new farming methods led to larger crop yields  **factory system** – a new mode of production that served as the foundation for the industrial revolution where large numbers of workers were paid an hourly wage, and gathered in one location to use machines for manufacturing  **fallow** – describes land left unseeded for a season to regain its nutrients  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **interchangeable parts** – the nearly identical parts of a machine that could work on multiple machines of a similar type  **James Watt** – Scottish inventor who improved upon the steam engine, leading to the development of steamboats and railways  **spinning jenny** – a machine invented in the mid-1700s by James Hargreaves that used multiple spindles to spin yarn, making production much faster than what was originally done by hand  **subsistence farming** – providing just enough food for the farmer’s family, typically leaving few to no extra crops |
| Lesson 3 | **aristocracy** – the highest class in a society possessing hereditary power through land, titles, or political offices  **bourgeoisie** – the upper-middle-class members of society who benefited from the growth of industry in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; according to Karl Marx, this class grew in power due to its exploitation of the proletariat  **California Gold Rush** – the discovery of gold in Sutter’s Mill in Coloma, California, that encouraged people to migrate there to search for gold  **Chinese Exclusion Act** – an act passed by the U.S. federal government in 1882 that restricted Chinese laborers from entering the country  **colonization** – the act of large-scale settling and establishing economic and political control over an already settled land  **combustion engine** – an engine that creates power by burning fuel  **enclosure** – fenced land acquired by wealthy English landowners during the Agricultural Revolution where experimentation with new farming methods led to larger crop yields  **indentured servant** – a worker who willingly enters into a labor agreement that includes the number of years that the worker must work in return for pay, housing, and food  **indentured servitude** – a type of work where someone performs labor for no salary, but to pay back an indenture or loan  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **migration** – the movement of people from one country, region, or place of residence to another; it can be one-way or temporary, forced or voluntary  **Opium Wars** – the two wars between China during the Qing dynasty and European powers, namely the British, between 1839 and 1842 over the opium trade in China  **proletariat** – a term used by Karl Marx to describe the industrial working class, whom he argued were being exploited by industrial capitalism  **pull factor** – a positive factor that prompts migration to a location  **push factor** – a negative factor that prompts migration away from a location  **serf** – a peasant who farms land for a landlord in exchange for protection  **steam engine** – an engine that operates by utilizing steam to move pistons back and forth  **urban migration** – the process of people moving from rural areas to cities  **urbanization** – the movement of people to major centers of population |
| Lesson 4 | **Ancien Regime** – the political and social system of France before the French Revolution  **bourgeoisie** – the upper-middle class members of society who benefitted from the growth of industry in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; according to Karl Marx, this class grew in power due to its exploitation of the proletariat  **capitalism** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **classical liberalism** – a political and economic philosophy that emphasizes limited government, individual rights, and economic freedom  **communism** – a movement to create a socioeconomic system structured around common ownership of the means of production and the abolition of social class and the state  **conservatism** – a social and political movement that seeks to preserve traditional institutions  **enclosure** – fenced land acquired by wealthy English landowners during the Agricultural Revolution, where experimentation with new farming methods led to larger crop yields  **factory system** – a new mode of production that served as the foundation for the Industrial Revolution, where large numbers of workers were paid an hourly wage and gathered in one location to use machines for manufacturing  **historiography** – the study of the methods used by historians to interpret and understand historical events  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **industrialization** – the process of developing machine production of goods  **kibbutz** – a communal settlement in Israel, typically based on agriculture  **laissez-faire** – a French phrase meaning “let them be” or “let them do,” which was advocated by Adam Smith and other capitalist thinkers in the age of industrialization; essentially encouraged the governments to play little to no role in the economy  **Luddites** – the English workers who destroyed machinery during the nineteenth century in response to the Industrial Revolution  **Marxism** – the theory that class conflict would lead to a revolution and ultimately a classless society in which everyone would own the means of production and have an equal share  **Meiji Restoration** – a political event that restored imperial rule in Japan to the Emperor Meiji and was characterized by rapid industrialization and the adoption of Western ideas and methods of production  **mercantilism** – a country’s wealth is measured by the amount of gold or silver it has; colonies exist to provide wealth to the controlling country  **Paris Commune** – a short-lived revolutionary government in nineteenth century Paris that supported socialism  **proletariat** – a term used by Karl Marx to describe the industrial working class, whom he argued were being exploited by industrial capitalism  **protectionism** – the use of economic measures, such as tariffs or quotas, to protect a nation’s domestic industry from foreign competition  **putting-out system** – a traditional economic system used in the seventeenth century in which small rural workshops were contracted to create products  **Reign of Terror** – a brief period of the French Revolution during which thousands of people were executed by the ruling faction  **Revolutions of 1848** – in Europe, a series of failed revolts against monarchical power in favor of republican reforms  **suffrage** – the right to vote  **tenements** – apartment buildings, typically associated with crowded, run-down, or low-quality living conditions  **trade union** – an organization of workers who collectively negotiate for better wages, benefits, and working conditions  **unionism** – the policy or practice of promoting the organization of workers into unions  **urbanization** – the movement of people to major centers of population  **utopian socialism** – a movement of the industrial era that sought to create an ideal, harmonic way of industrial labor and living, pioneered by figures such as Robert Owen and his experiment at New Lanark Mill in Scotland  **zaibatsu** – a large industrial combine formed by Japanese entrepreneurs in the late nineteenth century |
| Lesson 5 | **abolition** – the ending of the practice of a particular institution, such as slavery  **abolitionist** – a person who favors ending the practice of a particular institution, such as slavery  **assembly line** – a method of assembly that allowed for mass production; perfected on the early automobile by Henry Ford  **capitalism** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **cash crop** – a crop, such as cotton, that is grown for profit and production, rather than food  **chattel slavery** – the enslaving and owning of human beings and their children; in the system of chattel slavery, people were treated like livestock and families were enslaved for generations  **Columbian Exchange** – the exchange of plants, animals, and diseases between the Americas and Eurasia after the arrival of Christopher Columbus  **combustion engine** – an engine that burns fuel and (usually) air to produce energy  **encomienda system** – a system in which a Spanish soldier was given the rights to the labor of a certain number of Indigenous people who lived in the area  **entrepreneur** – a person who turns an idea or invention into a business  **Highland Clearances** – the eviction of large numbers of tenant farmers in the Scottish Highlands and Islands from 1750 to 1860  **indentured servitude** – a type of work in which someone performs labor for no salary, but to pay back an indenture or loan  **Indian Ocean trade networks** – a series of sailing routes across the Indian Ocean that connected Asia, Africa, and the Middle East  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **industrialized** – undergoing the process of developing machine production of goods  **investment** – a loan of capital to a business with the expectation of getting it back along with a profit  **Jim Crow laws** – the laws that legalized racial segregation from 1880s to the 1960s  **labor** – the act of work, usually for a figure of authority  **labor union** – an organization formed by workers in order to advocate and fight for their rights  **life expectancy** – a statistical measure of the average number of years a person is expected to live  **luxury good** – a trade good that is not a necessity and generally in demand by only the upper classes  **mercantilism** – a country’s wealth is measured by the amount of gold or silver it has; colonies exist to provide wealth to the controlling country  **mit’a** – the mandatory public labor for able-bodied men in the Inca Empire  **naturalized citizenship** – when people who are from another country become citizens of a new country  **philanthropy** – promoting the wellbeing of others, usually by donating money  **plantation** – a large farm generally specializing in one highly profitable crop  **poll tax** – a tax of the same amount charged to everyone, regardless of income; usually tied to the right to vote  **rural** – related to, or characteristic of, a countryside or sparsely populated agricultural area  **Russian Revolutions** – the period from about 1917 to 1922 when Russia was in turmoil; during 1917, three separate revolutions occurred: the abdication and murder of Tsar Nicholas II and his family; the overthrow of the Duma provisional government; and the Bolshevik’s overthrow of the most recent government, after which the nation descended into civil war  **smallpox** – a disease similar to the flu that can result in death; vaccines today prevent it from occurring  **standard of living** – the measure of quality of life for individuals in a society  **subsistence farmer** – a farmer who produces just enough for survival  **suffrage** – the right to vote  **temperance** – not using or being involved with alcoholic drinks  **tenement** – an apartment building, typically associated with crowded, run-down, or low-quality living conditions  **textile** – a type of cloth woven from material such as cotton or linen  **Trans-Atlantic trade network** – a trade network across the Atlantic Ocean that transported goods between Africa, Europe, and the Americas  **urban** – related to, or characteristic of, a town or city  **urbanization** – the movement of people to major centers of population  **working class** – people who belong to a social class that provides low pay |
| Lesson 6 | **Factory Act** – the act passed by the British government in 1833 that improved working conditions for children and required two hours of schooling a day  **tenements** – apartment buildings typically associated with crowded, run-down, or low-quality living conditions |
| Lesson 7 | **anarchy** – the absence of authority  **artisan** – a skilled worker in a trade; a craftsperson who is an expert in a certain trade  **assembly line** – a method of assembly that allowed for mass production; perfected on the early automobile by Henry Ford  **authoritarian** – a government that controls virtually everything about a country other than possibly a social organization such as a religion; it is not limited by a constitution, the rule of law, or elections and typically it would be run by one or a few individuals  **bauxite** – an ore used to make aluminum  **black market economy** – an economic activity, such as business, that takes place without government permission  **bourgeoisie** – the upper-middle class members of society who benefitted from the growth of industry in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; according to Karl Marx, this class grew in power due to its exploitation of the proletariat  **capitalism** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **captain of industry** – a business leader during the Industrial Revolution who gathered a lot of wealth from industrialization  **collectivism** – a social theory that prioritizes the group over each individual within it  **command economy** – an economic system in which activity is controlled by a central authority and the means of production are publicly owned  **communism** – a system of government where the government controls property (land, factories, companies) and wealth to create a classless society where each person enjoys the benefit of labor; a political ideal based on the theories of Karl Marx believing in public ownership of property and that wages be based more on need than skill  **constitution** – a set of agreements under which people in an organization or country agree to be governed  **Diet** – the Japanese parliament  **division of labor** – a key feature of the factory system of the industrial era in which individual workers perform the same task over and over as part of the larger production process, which increased the efficiency of production but was criticized as monotonous by the workers  **factory system** – a new mode of production that served as the foundation for the industrial revolution where large numbers of workers were paid an hourly wage, and gathered in one location to use machines for manufacturing  **global superpower** – a nation with a large amount of power and influence on a global scale  **imperial** – relating to an empire  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **industrialization** – the process of developing machine production of goods  **labor union** – a group of workers, often tradespeople, organized to protect their interests  **laissez-faire capitalism** – a French phrase meaning “let them be” or “let them do,” which was advocated by Adam Smith and other capitalist thinkers in the age of industrialization; essentially encouraged the governments to play little to no role in the economy  **Leninism** – the ideology of Marxism interpreted by Vladimir Lenin  **libertarian** – a political theory that seeks maximum autonomy and personal freedom  **Marxism** – the theory that class conflict would lead to a revolution and ultimately, a classless society in which everyone would own the means of production and have an equal share  **Meiji Restoration** – a political event that restored imperial rule in Japan to the Emperor Meiji and was characterized by rapid industrialization and the adoption of Western ideas and methods of production  **mixed economy** – an economy in which some companies are owned by the government and other companies are not  **monopoly** – a situation where one entity controls all trade or access to trade in a business sector or region  **political party** – an organization that organizes candidates around certain viewpoints to run in political elections  **proletariat** – a term used by Karl Marx to describe the industrial working class, whom he argued were being exploited by industrial capitalism  **proxy conflict** – a conflict that took place during the Cold War between the United States and a party other than the Soviet Union, often as a stand-in for the conflict between the United States and Soviet Union. In these conflicts, although the United States and Soviet Union did not go head-to-head, the ideals underlying the U.S-Soviet conflict were usually at stake, such as capitalism/democracy versus communism.  **Russian Revolution** – the period from about 1917 to 1922 when Russia was in turmoil. During 1917, three separate revolutions occurred: in March, the abdication and murder of Tsar Nicholas II and his family; in August, the overthrow of the Duma provisional government; and in October, the Bolshevik’s overthrow of the most recent government. From there, the nation descended into civil war.  **social service** – a government service provided to a community, such as healthcare or education  **socialism** – an economic theory that advocates for equitable distribution of wealth and the public ownership of key industries  **socialist** – a person or group whose political ideology advocates the working class should control wealth. Most see government control of the economy as the means to this end.  **Stalinism** – the ideology of Marxism interpreted by Joseph Stalin  **totalitarian** – a form of government in which the central government has absolute power and existence in the society requires subservience to the state  **trade union** – an organization of workers who collectively negotiate for better wages, benefits, and working conditions |

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| Unit 8: World War I and its Aftermath | |
| Lesson 2 | **alliance** – a group of countries working together for a common purpose  **balance of power** – the idea that a country or group of countries should be equal in power  **Berlin Conference of 1884** – the conference that formalized the scramble for African colonies by various European nations in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and led to the partition of Africa between these imperial powers  **front** – a line that divides opposing armies  **imperialism** – the practice of one group of people establishing control over another in a foreign land  **kaiser** – the German title for an emperor  **militarism** – the policy of building large armies and navies; the glorification of the military  **mobilize** – to get troops ready for war  **nation-state** – a self-governing region  **nationalism** – an intense pride in one’s nation  **primary source** – a source that was developed by someone who experienced a first-hand event  **Reichstag** – legislative building; German house of parliament  **Schlieffen Plan** – a German military plan that if war broke out called for Germany to deliver a quick defeat of France before turning to Russia  **secondary source** – a source developed by someone who did not experience an event first-hand  **Triple Alliance** – at the start of World War I, an alliance consisting of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy  **Triple Entente** – at the start of World War I, an alliance consisting of France, Russia, and Great Britain  **ultimatum** – a demand, or list of demands, which if rejected leads to war  **World War I** – a global conflict from 1914 to 1918 that started in Europe |
| Lesson 3 | **Allied forces** – a term used to describe the Triple Entente of France, Britain, and Russia as more nations and colonies joined in the conflict  **armistice** – a joint decision by combatants to cease hostilities under certain defined conditions  **Central powers** – a term used to describe the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire  **conscripted** – enrolled in government-required military or state service  **delineation** – separation of soldiers by tasks or jobs; differentiation by occupational specialties  **flanking maneuver** – a military tactic that involves a force moving around the side of its enemy to surround them or cut off their supply lines  **front** – a line of conflict between at least two opposing forces  **isolationist** – a policy of avoiding foreign political involvement in order to focus on domestic issues  **limited war** – a war with a limited scope of involvement and a specific political goal  **mobilization** – preparing and moving military troops and supplies for war  **no-man’s-land** – the area between two trenches, often covered in unexploded ordnance and land mines that make it difficult to cross  **offensive** – a military operation intended to gain an objective, typically used to describe an attack or invasion  **reconnaissance** – one party in a military conflict checking out the terrain and situation of the opposing side  **total war** – a war with the focus of destroying an enemy that encompasses a whole nation or society in the war effort  **trench warfare** – a type of warfare in which forces dig large trenches to provide protection from enemy attacks  **two-front war** – when a nation or military opposes enemies on two geographically separate fronts at the same time  **U-boat** – a German submarine  **unrestricted submarine warfare** – a naval tactic that targets civilian or merchant vessels without warning |
| Lesson 4 | **abdicate** – to give up control of a throne  **armistice** – a joint decision by combatants to cease hostilities under certain defined conditions  **Bloody Sunday** – the name for the date that began the Revolution of 1905 in Russia as a result of the massacre of more than one hundred protestors in St. Petersburg  **Bolsheviks** – the Russian socialists who supported Marx’s ideas and wanted to see the country embrace them  **Central Powers** – the alliance between Austria-Hungary and the German Empire in World War I that grew to include the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria  **cheka** – the secret police force created by the Bolsheviks in late 1917  **clergy** – the individuals who are ordained, or authorized, by a church to perform particular functions  **communist** – a system of government where the government controls property (land, factories, companies) and wealth to create a classless society where each person enjoys the benefit of labor  **conscription** – a government-required military or state service  **coup** – an effort to overthrow a government  **exile** – to be forced to leave the country one comes from  **federation** – a group of individual organizations, such as nations, that have a central governing structure that connects them  **Gregorian Calendar** – the calendar that uses the vernal equinox each spring to decide the date for the Christian Easter holiday; European countries began adopting this calendar in 1582  **Julian Calendar** – the calendar that used a fixed date for the Easter holiday; it was used by most Christian countries from 45 BCE to 1582 CE  **Karl Marx** – the German philosopher who, along with Friedrich Engels, wrote The Communist Manifesto (1848) urging the industrial working class to overthrow the capitalist system in a violent revolution and establish a new classless society based on a dictatorship of the proletariat (workers)  **March Revolution** – the first stage of the Russian Revolution in 1917, begun when Tsar Nicholas II gave up his throne and the Russian people began establishing a new government  **Marxism** – the theory that class conflict would lead to a revolution and ultimately a classless society in which everyone would own the means of production and have an equal share  **Marxism-Leninism** – the adaptation of Marxist ideas by Lenin; unlike Marx’s vision of a classless society, Lenin believed that it was important to have a small group of elites in power to help guide the country toward communism  **Mensheviks** – the Russian socialists who supported Marx’s ideas but did not advocate revolution; this group was more moderate in their beliefs than Vladimir Lenin and the Bolsheviks  **New Economic Policy** – a policy created by Lenin after the Russian Civil War that undid War Communism policies and allowed Russians some measure of capitalist features, like private business ownership and some private property; in a sense, it rolled back elements of communism in the new Soviet economy  **October Revolution** – the third and final revolution in Russia led by Lenin in 1917, when the Bolsheviks overthrew the current government  **peasant** – a farmer of low social rank who raised crops on land rented from a wealthy landowner  **proletariat** – term used by Karl Marx to describe the industrial working class, whom he argued were being exploited by industrial capitalism  **Red Terror** – a name used for the Bolsheviks’ efforts to eliminate political opposition during the Russian Civil War  **reparation** – the compensation for a wrongdoing, often through monetary payment  **Revolution of 1905** – a short-lived uprising in Russia that occurred because of general dissatisfaction with the government; it led to only limited political change  **Russian Civil War** – the war fought between the Reds (the socialist Bolsheviks led by Lenin) and the Whites who opposed them; the conflict ended in 1921 with the Bolsheviks being victorious.  **socialist** – a person or group whose political ideology advocates the working class should be in control of wealth  **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** – the treaty that ended Russia’s involvement in World War I  **Triple Entente** – at the start of World War I, an alliance consisting of France, Russia, and Great Britain  **tsar** – the title given to the ruler of Russia from the sixteenth century until the Russian Revolution of 1917; equivalent to emperor or king  **Vladimir Lenin** – the leader of the Bolsheviks in the Russian Revolution  **War Communism** – a policy implemented during the Russian Civil War by Lenin and the Bolsheviks, which involved converting some elements of the Russian economy, such as taking over private business, nationalizing industry, and collectivizing agriculture |
| Lesson 5 | **Allies** – the alliance of France, Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan, and the United States during World War I  **Armenian** – a person of Armenian descent, speaking the Armenian language and belonging to the Armenian Orthodox Church  **Armenian genocide** – the forced removal and killing of around 1.5 million Armenians by the Ottoman Empire during World War I  **Asia Minor** – a geographic location that is made up of mainly present-day western Turkey; also known as Anatolia  **Central powers** – the alliance between Austria-Hungary and the German Empire in World War I that grew to include the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria  **concentration camp** – a place where persecuted people, often political prisoners or ethnic or religious minorities, are imprisoned under harsh conditions  **deportation** – the act of forcing someone to leave a country  **doctrine** – a set of beliefs taught by a specific church or religion  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from an ethnic, religious, or racial group with the aim to destroy their population  **Gregorian calendar** – the calendar that uses the vernal equinox each spring to decide the date for the Christian Easter holiday; European countries began adopting this calendar in 1582  **Kurds** – an ethnic group with no country to call their own, who have historically lived in the modern-day countries of Syria, Iraq, Iran, and Turkey  **monopoly** – the complete control of a particular industry by a company or group of companies  **Ottoman Empire** – an empire that was one of the greatest in world history, growing from Turks in Anatolia from the fourteenth century and lasting for six hundred years until its fall soon after World War I; at its height it controlled much of southeastern Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa  **parliament** – a legislative body of government  **secularism** – an ideology focused on making decisions without religious or spiritual basis  **sultan** – the head of an Islamic state or empire, specifically in the Ottoman Empire |
| Lesson 8 | **Allied forces** – a term used to describe the Triple Entente of France, Britain, and Russia as more nations and colonies joined in the conflict  **armistice** – a joint decision by combatants to cease hostilities under certain defined conditions  **autonomy** – the ability to rule or govern independently, without oversight from another  **conscription** – government-required military or state service  **Fourteen Points** – President Wilson’s vision for the world after World War I, focused on ideas such as self-determination for all countries and a permanent peace organization  **free trade** – the unrestricted international exchange of goods, services, and money  **Habsburg Empire** – the empire of the royal Habsburg dynasty that controlled most of Central Europe, Italy, and Spain during the sixteenth century  **isolationism** – a policy of avoiding political alliances with other nations  **League of Nations** – a political organization proposed by President Wilson and established by the Allied powers at the end of World War I  **mandate system** – an administrative system that gave the Allied powers, particularly France and Great Britain, control over former German and Ottoman territories after World War I  **Racial Equality Proposal** – a proposal put forth by Japan to add to the Treaty of Versailles declaring the equality of all members of the League of Nations, regardless of race, and allowing open migration  **ratify** – to make official and legally binding  **reparation** – the compensation for a wrongdoing, often through monetary payment  **Russian Civil War** – the war fought between the Whites (the socialist Bolsheviks led by Lenin) and the Reds who opposed them; the conflict ended in 1921 with the Bolsheviks being victorious  **sanction** – a punishment put onto a country for breaking a law or rule  **self-determination** – the idea that each ethnic group should have its own country and government  **sovereignty** – independent, autonomous authority  **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** – the treaty that ended Russia’s involvement in World War I  **Treaty of Versailles** – the peace agreement that ended World War I in 1918  **Triple Alliance** – at the start of World War I, an alliance consisting of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy  **World War I** – a global conflict from 1914 to 1918 that started in Europe |
| Lesson 9 | **Allies** – the alliance of France, Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan, and the United States during World War I  **anti-Semitism** – hatred toward people who are Jewish  **armistice** – a joint decision by combatants to cease hostilities under certain defined conditions  **citizen** – an individual who owes allegiance to, and receives rights from, a political state  **currency exchange rate** – the rate at which one country’s money can be exchanged for another country’s money  **debt** – something that is owed by one person or institution to another, usually money  **disillusioned** – disappointed in something that was not as glorious as one originally thought it would be  **draft** – to select a person for a particular purpose, such as mandatory military service  **economic depression** – a period of time during which an economy doesn’t grow  **fascism** – a far-right, authoritarian political belief that places the worth of some lives above others through violence  **First World War** – an international war that was fought between 1914 and 1918  **generation** – a group of people born and living at the same time, referred to as a group  **inflation** – an increase in the cost of goods due to declining purchasing power of money  **League of Nations** – an international organization proposed by President Wilson to prevent war from breaking out again; the U.S. did not join, and the largely ineffectual organization was gone within a few decades  **Lost Generation** – a term given to the generation that came of age during World War I  **“Lost Generation”** – a term used to describe a group of American writers who came of age during the First World War, as well as the generation that grew up around that war  **Nineteenth Amendment** – the amendment to the U.S. Constitution that granted women the right to vote  **post-traumatic stress disorder** – a psychological medical condition that sometimes arises when people have been through physical or mental trauma  **poverty line** – the approximate minimum income level a family or individual needs in order to sustain themselves  **protectionism** – the use of economic measures, such as tariffs or quotas, to protect a nation’s domestic industry from foreign competition  **psychological effects** – the mental results of an event or action on a person  **regulatory force** – a person or organization with the power to make rules and make sure they are followed by others  **reparation** – compensation for a wrongdoing, often through monetary payment  **scapegoat** – a person blamed for the problems faced by others  **speculation** – buying something, such as a stock, because it has a high risk of losing value but you are willing to bet that it might make you more money in the future  **stock market** – a place where stocks—pieces of companies—are bought and sold  **suffrage** – the right to vote in elections  **suffragist** – an individual who fights to expand voting rights  **supply chain** – a sequence of processes and interchanges that brings a good to a certain location  **tariff** – a charge or tax paid on exports or imports  **Treaty of Versailles** – the peace agreement that ended World War I in 1918  **United Nations** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world  **veteran** – an individual who has served in the armed forces of a country  **Weimar Republic** – the German state that existed from the end of World War I in 1918 through 1933, when Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany  **World War I** – an international war that was fought between 1914 and 1918 |
| Lesson 10 | **Black Sunday** – the biggest dust storm of the Great Depression; occurred on April 14, 1935  **boxcar children** – a community of children and teens who left home during the Great Depression to live on the railroads  **capitalist** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **collateral** – an item or funds given as promise of future payment for something; it will be forfeited if future payment is not met  **contraction** – an economic term that refers to a country’s overall decrease in economic consumption and production  **Copper Belt** – a region in present-day Zambia that is rich in copper deposits  **credit system** – the idea of paying for something in installments  **Dawes Plan** – a plan created after World War I to restructure Germany’s reparation payments financed by U.S. banks  **Dust Bowl** – a region of southwestern Great Plains states that experienced severe drought conditions and dust storms in the 1930s  **fascism** – a political ideology that focuses on one political party, one leader, and the concept of nationalism above individualism  **Five-Year Plan** – a plan implemented by Joseph Stalin in the USSR that intended to improve the economy through state-controlled industrialization  **Fourteen Points** – President Wilson’s vision for the world after World War I; focused on ideas such as self-determination for all countries and a permanent peace organization  **Great Purge** – the imprisonment of people in the Soviet Union who opposed Joseph Stalin’s leadership  **Harlem Renaissance** – the African American cultural golden age that began in Harlem in New York City (1920s–1930)  **hobo** – a derogatory term for an unhoused person during the Great Depression  **isolationism** – a political stance that advocates avoiding economic or diplomatic ties to other countries  **League of Nations** – an international organization created after World War I to prevent future wars  **mercantilism** – an economic theory that states that a country’s wealth is measured by the amount of gold or silver it has; colonies exist to provide wealth to the controlling country  **Nazism** – a form of fascism created by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party that opposes liberal democracy and promotes anti-Semitism, anti-communism, and scientific racism  **Okie** – a derogatory term for a farmer who moved west from the Great Plains states  **overproduction** – the idea that goods are being produced too much or too fast, in such a way that consumers are not able to purchase or use everything being made  **reparations** – compensation for a wrongdoing, often through monetary payment  **sharecropper** – an impoverished person who rented a small plot of land to farm and paid the landlord with a portion of their crops  **Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930** – a congressional act that placed a high tax on imported European goods in order to help American businesses  **stock market crash of 1929** – the sudden and very drastic fall of the United States stock market in late 1929, bursting an investment “bubble” and kicking off what became the Great Depression; it was not the cause of the Depression, but one of the symptoms of overproduction and underconsumption  **totalitarianism** – a form of government in which the central government has absolute power and existence in the society requires subservience to the state  **Treaty of Versailles** – the peace agreement that ended World War I in 1918  **underconsumption** – the idea that consumers are not purchasing adequate amounts of materials being produced in the market  **wage laborer** – a worker who began to be paid an hourly wage for their work in the industrial era  **Wall Street** – the location of the stock market in the United States; generally used to refer to the New York Stock Exchange and investors and brokers |
| Lesson 11 | **breadwinner** – an individual who earns money to support a family  **car culture** – the reliance and importance placed on ownership of an automobile in society  **cosmology** – a scientific discipline that combines astronomy and physics  **Dust Bowl** – a region of southwestern Great Plains states that experienced severe drought conditions and dust storms in the 1930s  **Fireside Chats** – the radio speeches given by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to encourage trust and confidence in the government  **“Greatest Generation”** – the generation of Americans born between 1900 and the 1920s who lived through the Great Depression and World War II  **Harlem Renaissance** – a movement of Black and African American creative culture in the 1920s and 1930s, centered on Harlem, New York City, USA  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **jazz** – a genre of music that began in Black and African American communities in New Orleans, Louisiana, USA in the late nineteenth century  **Ku Klux Klan** – a hate group created to inflict domestic terror in accordance with its White supremacist ideas  **mass culture** – a set of practices, beliefs, things, and ideas that are popular in a society at a certain point in time  **materialism** – the emphasis on material goods as symbols of status and happiness  **New Deal** – a series of government policies and reforms put into place by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the United States between 1933 and 1939  **popular culture** – a set of modern cultural traits that are often urban-based and media-influenced, and often originate in westernized societies  **radioactivity** – the emission of radiation  **Theory of Relativity** – a theory developed by Albert Einstein that discusses the importance gravity has on space |
| Lesson 12 | **consumerism** – a culture that emphasizes purchasing goods and services  **cubism** – an artistic movement that portrayed subjects in nontraditional, abstract, and geometric ways  **Dadaism** – an artistic movement in the early twentieth century that embraced absurd and unrealistic images as a form of political and social commentary  **industrialization** – the process by which an economy is transformed from a primarily agricultural one, to one based on the manufacturing of goods  **Lost Generation** – a term given to the generation that came of age during World War I  **“Lost Generation”** – a term used to describe a group of American writers who came of age during World War I  **materialism** – a culture that emphasizes owning and buying material goods  **modernism** – a movement in the early decades of the twentieth century in which traditional values, culture, and political structures were questioned and transformed, leading to changes in the arts  **primary source** – a historical record created by a person who experienced something firsthand  **salon** – a place in revolutionary France for people to discuss cultural and intellectual developments  **satire** – the use of humor, exaggeration, or ridicule in plays or literature toward people, groups, or society  **secondary source** – a historical record created by a person who did not experience those events firsthand  **stream of consciousness** – a literary device where the reader reads what the main character is thinking in a way that is written in a nonformal manner  **surrealism** – a movement in art and literature that sought to gain creative ideas from the unconscious mind  **unorthodoxy** – a belief that is different than those that are generally accepted as being correct |
| Lesson 13 | **autocracy** – a government in which political preferences cannot be expressed and citizens are not guaranteed civil liberties  **Bolsheviks** – a group of Russians who supported Marx’s ideas and wanted to see the country embrace them  **capitalist** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **censorship** – government suppression or editing of communication, media, or other information  **communism** – a political ideal based on the theories of Karl Marx believing in public ownership of property and that wages be based more on need than skill  **communist** – a system of government in which the government controls property (land, factories, companies) and wealth to create a classless society in which each person enjoys the benefit of labor  **cult of personality** – a practice in dictatorships of attributing superhuman qualities to the dictator  **dictator** – a political leader who has absolute power in their government  **dissenter** – an individual who opposes the ideas of a particular government or leader  **Great Purge** – the execution, exile, and imprisonment of people in the Soviet Union who opposed Joseph Stalin’s leadership  **gulag** – a system of forced labor camps used by the Soviet Union  ideology – a system of ideals that form the basis of a political or economic policy  **kulaks** – the peasants who owned large plots of land at the end of the Russian Empire  **mausoleum** – a large, ornate tomb  **media** – the means of mass communication  **proxy war** – a conflict between two or more parties on behalf of other parties not directly involved in this conflict  **Russian Civil War** – the war fought between the Reds (the socialist Bolsheviks led by Lenin) and the Whites who opposed them; the conflict ended in 1921 with the Bolsheviks being victorious  **Russian Revolution** – the period from about 1917 to 1922 when Russia was in turmoil; during 1917, three separate revolutions occurred: the abdication and murder of Tsar Nicholas II and his family; the overthrow of the Duma provisional government; and the Bolshevik’s overthrow of the most recent government, after which the nation descended into civil war  **socialist** – a person or group whose political ideology advocates the working class should be in control of wealth  **Triple Entente** – at the start of World War I, an alliance consisting of France, Russia, and Great Britain |
| Lesson 14 | **assimilation** – a policy in which the imperialists force their culture and way of life onto their subjects; the policy assumes that the way of life of the imperialist is superior to the way of life of the subject  **catalyst** – a person or situation that precipitates an event  **colonize** – the process of occupying an area and establishing control on behalf of another governing body/country through force and without the permission of the people indigenous to the region  **conquistador** – a Spanish person who came to the Western Hemisphere with the Spanish Empire to conquer territory and gain profit  **coup** – a sudden upheaval in government where the ruler is taken out of power  **Creoles** – the people who have a mix of Black and European ancestry  **ejido** – the land held by local Indigenous Mexicans as part of their communal village  **encomienda system** – a system in which a Spanish soldier was given the rights to the labor of a certain number of Indigenous people who lived in the area  **guerrilla warfare** – an irregular warfare tactic using small groups of fighters who ambush, sabotage, raid, and do hit-and-runs  **hacienda system** – a Spanish colonial land grant system in which colonialists were given land, and the people on it, to create productive growth, often in an agricultural manner  **indigenous** – native to a specific area or territory  **Kuomintang (KMT)** – a Chinese nationalist party formed in 1912 that ruled China under Chiang Kai-shek from 1928 to 1949, when it fled to Taiwan, where it ruled as the single party in power until 1991  **League of Nations** – an international organization created after World War I to prevent future wars  **mandate system** – a system put in place by the League of Nations to govern toward national self-determination the former colonies of the imperial powers that lost World War I  **mestizo** – a person of mixed European and Indigenous ancestry native to the Americas  **Monroe Doctrine** – United States foreign policy goal that opposed European colonialism in Latin America  **national self-determination** – the right of all peoples to create and govern their own nation-states  **nationalism** – an ideology that promotes loyalty to a specific nation or power’s interests at the exclusion of other nations or powers’ interests  **peninsulare** – a member of the Spanish elite in the Americas who held all important positions of power because they had been born in Spain  **Qing Dynasty** – a Chinese ruling power from 1644 to 1911 that grew politically weak by the early twentieth century  **referendum** – a vote on a political question that people are asked to make a decision about  **Revolutionary Alliance** – an alliance of several Chinese revolutionary groups that sought to overthrow the Qing Dynasty  **sphere of influence** – an area over which a country or government has influence yet no formal authority  **trusteeship** – the supervision of mandated territories so they can gain independence  **warlords** – a group that ruled and unified various geographic regions of China during the first three decades of the twentieth century until 1928 |