

In this document, you will find the key words and their associated definitions for World History B (Beginnings).

| Unit 2: Contact, Imperialism and Colonization | |
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| 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  **astrolabe** – perhaps developed in Persia in the eleventh century, the device helped mariners determine latitude  **caravel** – the relatively light, fast-moving ships designed by the Portuguese in the fifteenth century, which helped make distant global exploration possible  **cartography** – the science and practice of representing a geographical area, such as on a two dimensional surface like a map  **cavalry** – a group of soldiers who fight on horseback  **circumvent** – going around  **commodity** – a basic good used in trade and production of other goods  **Coriolis effect** – a moving rotating mass experiences a force perpendicular to the rotation axis and motion direction  **current** – the flow of water, air, or electricity  **doldrums** – zones where trade winds meet, and the falling air creates a region of calm winds  **fleet** – a group of ships traveling together  **geocentrism** – the astronomical model of the universe where Earth is at the center of the universe  **headwind** – a wind blowing from the front  **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  **lacquerware** – objects with a decorative lacquer coating  **lateen sail** – a triangular sail that enabled boats to use the gusts from monsoon winds to travel across the Indian Ocean  **magnetic compass** – a device that uses cardinal directions and magnetized needles for navigation  **maritime** – seafaring or connected with the sea  **oceanic gyre** – a large circular system of ocean currents created by the Earth's rotation and global wind patterns  **pastoral communities** – societies dependent on herding domesticated animals, often nomadic  **Protestant Reformation** – the sixteenth century religious reform movement in Europe challenging the authority and doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church  **rudder** – a piece of wood or metal with a hinge to move back and forth that is found under the stern (back) of a boat, used to steer  **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)  **steppes** – vast, treeless plains in Central Asia  **trade winds** – east to west wind currents that blow consistently slightly north and south of the equator  **tributes** – ritual exchanges to honor leaders, related to foreign relations |
| Lesson 3 | **Augustinians** – Christian order that follows the rule of Saint Augustine  **Buddhism** – an Eastern religion, prominent in India and China, that seeks to understand the truths of the world, called the Four Noble Truths  **caliphate** – Islamic state/empire  **conquistador** – a Spanish soldier in the Americas during the 1500s and 1600s  **Crusades** – a series of military and religious movements by Europeans seeking to conquer Muslim lands associated with the life of Jesus, expand Christianity, and suppress heresy in Europe  **Dominicans** – Christian order that follows the rule of Saint Dominic  **Franciscans** – Christian order that follows the rule of Saint Francis  **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)  **Jesuits** – a religious order founded by Saint Ignatius of Loyola opposed to Reformation  **Levant** – a historical term used for the Middle East  **mission** – an organized effort to spread Christianity to foreign lands  **New World** – the Americas  **papal** – relating to the pope  **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  **sect** – a religious, political, or cultural subgroup  **Shinto** – Japan’s Indigenous religion  **Spanish Reconquista** – a series of conflicts that occurred between Muslims from North Africa and Christians in the Iberian Peninsula  **zeal** – the uncompromising support of religious ideals, almost to the point of fanaticism  **zealotry** – uncompromising support of religious ideals, almost to the point of fanaticism |
| Lesson 4 | **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.  **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 person who came to the western hemisphere with the Spanish Empire to conquer territory and gain profit  **direct rule** – a form of imperial government in which the foreign power controls all aspects of bureaucracy in a colony  **empire** – a term used to specify when a nation has power over territories outside of its immediate borders  **encomienda** – a system developed by the Spanish to control land and Indigenous peoples’ labor in the Western Hemisphere in the sixteenth century  **imperialism** – the practice of one group of people establishing control over another in a foreign land  **Indigenous people** – the original inhabitants of a given area  i**ndirect rule** – a form of imperial government in which local people administer the colony under the control of a foreign power  **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  **middleman** – an individual who acts as a go-between for two parties, such as a trader and a buyer  **nationalism** – an intense pride in one’s nation  **paternalism** – an imperialist policy of treating subjects as if they were children and incapable of self-rule  **peninsula** – an area of land surrounded by water on almost all sides, but attached to a larger piece of land in one place  **pope** – the head of the Roman Catholic Church who also serves as bishop of Rome  **protectorate** – a country that is controlled by, but not governed by, another country  **social Darwinism** – the misapplication of Charles Darwin’s ideas to people and societies |
| Lesson 5 | **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  **Cormantin** – an area in Ghana well known for its former slave fort, Fort Amsterdam  **diaspora** – a mass migration of people from their homeland  **flogging** – whipping  **Indigenous people** – the original inhabitants of a given area  **Jaga** – a Portuguese term for various tribes of African warriors from lands east of Kongo  **Kwaland** – a region in interior Africa, around Liberia to Nigeria, defined by the peoples who speak languages from the Kwa language family  **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 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 economy** – the transactions for goods or services that are carried out with the use of currency  **colonization** – the process a country takes to control a foreign land and its people for economic gain  **Columbian Exchange** – the exchange of plants, animals, and diseases between the Americans 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 person who came to the Western Hemisphere with the Spanish Empire to conquer territory and gain profit  **conversion** – to give up one set of beliefs for another, in terms of religious conversion  **Eurocentric** – the focus on European history and beliefs while excluding other world views or beliefs  **feudal system** – a political, military, and social system based on land ownership 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 increasing connectedness of people and places throughout the world due to processes that connect economies, politics, and cultures at a global scale and at a pace supported by modern and emerging technologies  **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** – native to a specific area or territory  **Indigenous peoples** – the original inhabitants of a given area  **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  **K'iche'** – the Indigenous people of the Mayan Empire who occupied territory in the highlands of Guatemala  **mercantilism** – an economic system in which government controls trade to benefit the state and colonies exist to provide wealth to the controlling country  **minted** – to make paper currency and metal coins  **mission** – a religious organization on a long- term stay providing aid in a foreign country; typically refers to the actual site where the organization is located  **missionaries** – priests sent to promote the Christian religion  **missionary** – a religious person sent to foreign lands to convert others to their belief system  **New Spain** – the Spanish Empire in the Americas during the 1500–1700s  **reservation** – land set aside for a specific use  **smallpox** – a disease similar to the flu that can result in death; vaccines today prevent it from occurring  **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** – 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  **treaty** – a formal agreement between two countries |
| Lesson 7 | **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 first hand  **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 |
| Lesson 8 | **Anglo-Zulu War** – the war fought between the British and the Zulu in 1879  **Bourbon Reforms** – a series of social and military changes created by the Royal Bourbon family  **commercialization** – the process of managing a certain economic activity in order to make a financial profit  **creoles** – the people who have a mix of Black and European ancestry  **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  **independence movement** – a group of people pushing for their country to be its own sovereign nation  **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  **mercantilism** – the idea that the government should control trade to benefit the state  **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  **reparations** – compensation for a wrongdoing, often through monetary payment  **social caste system** – a system in which status and power in society are strictly defined  **Zulu Wars** – a series of conflicts between the British and the Zulu throughout the nineteenth century |
| Lesson 9 | **agriculture** – the practice of cultivating soils for raising crops and animals to provide food, fibers, and other products  **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  **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  **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  **Civil War Period** – the years directly after the Treaty of Nanking (1850 – 1878) in China which were full of rebellions  **constitution** – a set of founding principles under which a group of people agrees to be governed  **duties** – a type of tax paid on imports  **duty** – a type of tax paid on imports  **emperor** – a figurehead and religious leader of Japan  **export** – a trade good produced in a civilization but sold to places outside that civilization  **feudal lords** – a ruler in a feudal system, in which lower-class people work in the lord’s service  **finance** – the management of money, usually large amounts  **First Opium War** – a war fought between China and Great Britain between 1839 to 1842  **First Sino-Japanese War** – 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  **imperial dynasty** – a form of governing an empire where the ruler is always the member of the same family  **imperialism** – the practice of one group of people establishing control over another in a foreign land  **imperialist** – relating to or supporting imperialism  **import** – a trade good produced outside of a civilization and bought or traded for by that civilization  **industrialized** – the process a country goes through to develop machine production of goods  **industrializing** – the process of undergoing technological advancement on a large scale  **Judaism** – a monotheistic religion based on the teaching and principles of the Tanakh  **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; 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** – a combination of a nation and a state  **national economy** – an economic system where all of a country’s money circulates in the same national "pot”  **North German Confederation** – an alliance of northern German states  **opium** – a drug created from a specific type of poppy; known for being an addictive narcotic  **parliament** – a body of government that makes laws  **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  **pyrrhic** – a type of victory that cost more than it gained  **Qing dynasty** – the Manchu dynasty of China (1644–1912 CE) that also marks the last imperial dynasty in Chinese history  **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  **Republic of China** – a country in East Asia which was based in China from 1912 to 1949  **resources** – materials, people, money, and other assets that can be used by a person, organization, or group to function and achieve goals  **ruling class** – the group of people who decides the political direction of a country  **Second Opium War** – a war fought between China, France, and Great Britain between 1856 to 1860  **smuggle** – illegally taking something into or out of a country  **state** – an independent government that rules over an area with clear boundaries  **Taiping Rebellion** – a rebellion of Chinese people against Western imperialist powers  **Tokugawa shogunate** – the military government in Japan founded by Tokugawa Ieyasu; it lasted from 1603 to 1867  **Treaty of Nanking** – the treaty between China and Western imperialist powers that ended the First Opium War  **unification** – the process of becoming a whole or one group  **Western empires** – empires based in the Western Hemisphere  **Xinhai Revolution** – the revolution in 1911 that ended the Qing dynasty and started the Republic of China |
| Lesson 10 | **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  **dollar diplomacy** – a United States foreign policy that emphasized the use of loan guarantees over military force  **Edict Emancipation of 1861** – the legislature officially abolishing serfdom in Russia  **emancipation** – the process of liberating a group of people under political, economic, or social control  **ethnic minority** – a group with a different culture than the majority of people  **feudalism** – a social system in which people would work or fight for nobles/landowners in return for protection and use of the land  **foreign policy** – a government’s objectives and strategies concerning its relationships with other countries  **indentured servitude** – a type of work where someone preforms labor for no salary, but to pay back an indenture or loan  **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  **Panama Canal** – a manmade waterway connecting the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean used for trans-Atlantic commerce  **Russification** – a period of time and policies in which non-Russian identities were forced to adopt Russian culture and beliefs  **Russify** – to make Russian  **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  **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 |
| Lesson 11 | **ashram** – a dwelling or home of someone who lives in religious solitude  **assimilation** – the act of adopting the ways of the dominant culture or group  **Battle of Plassey** – the battle between the East India Company and the French for control of India in 1757  **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  **boycott** – the refusal to purchase products as a form of protest  **British Raj** – the government of India from 1858 until their independence in 1947  **cede** – to give control to  **civil disobedience** – a peaceful form of political protest  **Defense of India Act** – a law passed in India to prevent revolutionary acts by Germans in India after World War I  **East India Company** – a trading company of wealthy merchants founded in Britain in 1600 that stripped India of its wealth  **Gold Coast** – the name given to a collection of western African colonies ruled by British, Portuguese, Dutch, Swedish and Danish colonizers; present-day Ghana  **House of Commons** – the lower house of England’s parliament  **imperialism** – the practice of one country controlling and influencing the politics and economics of another territory or nation  **Indian National Congress** – an Indian political party formed in 1885  **non-cooperation movement** – a movement in which the Indian people refused to cooperate with the British government  **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  **partition** – a term that means to divide into separate areas, especially regarding the dividing of countries during imperialism  **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  **Scramble for Africa** – the nickname given to the partitioning of Africa as a result of the Berlin Conference  **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  **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 Nanjing** – a treaty to end the first Opium War that opened the door to British imperialism; referred to as the “Unequal Treaty” by China |
| Unit 3: 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  **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  **enlightened despot** – a ruler who embraced Enlightenment ideas and attempted to implement reforms  **enserfed population** – peasants who are legally bound to an estate and forced to labor under the lord who owns it  **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 where the celestial bodies such as the Earth move around the Sun  **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  **laissez-faire** – the idea that the government should not interfere in the economy or private business  **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  **revolution** – a sudden and significant change to the current state, typically denoting a political or cultural change  **Romantic movement** – an artistic, literary, and philosophical movement in nineteenth-century Europe that emphasized individuality, nature, and the expression of emotions  **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 to 1690 CE)  **serfdom** – a form of slavery that forced individuals into indentured servitude using debt bondage  **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 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 that 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 | **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  **aristocracy** – the highest class in a society possessing hereditary power through land, titles, or political offices  **atheist** – a person who does not believe in the existence of a supreme creator, such as a God or gods  **bubonic plague** – a deadly contagion that originated in China and was transmitted to humans by lice and fleas  **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  **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  **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  **mercantilism** – the idea that the government should control trade to benefit the state  **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  **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  **urbanization** – the movement of people to major centers of population |
| Lesson 7 | **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  **Bastille** – a state-run prison in France that was known to house political prisoners  **boyar** – a member of the Russian nobility  **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  **czar** – the name given to the Russian king  **Estates-General** – the lawmaking body of prerevolutionary France  **feudalism** – 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  **guillotine** – an instrument for administering capital punishment by decapitation  **Holy Synod** – a group created by Peter the Great to set Russian Orthodox Church policies  **marshland** – a wetland that consists of herbaceous vegetation rather than those wood-based plants found in forests  **nationalism** – an intense pride in one’s nation  **patriarch** – a religious official in the Eastern Orthodox Church  **Reign of Terror** – a brief period of the French Revolution during which thousands of people were executed by the ruling faction  **serf** – a peasant who farms land for a landlord in exchange for protection  **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  **The Instruction** – Catherine the Great’s guide for Enlightenment reform in Russia |
| 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  **caste system** – a class structure determined by birth and occupation  **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  **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  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **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  **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  **Navigation Act of 1763** – a law put in place by Britain that forbade its colonies from trading with other countries  **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  **The Enlightenment** – an intellectual movement that took place in Europe from 1600 to 1800 that focused on the individual rather than on tradition |
| Unit 4: 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 children; in the system of chattel slavery, people were treated like livestock and families were enslaved for generations  **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  **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 first hand  **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 pre revolutionary 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 pre revolutionary 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 pre revolutionary France that divided France into three social classes: the clergy, the nobility, and the common people |
| Unit 5: 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** – the 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 Ac**t – 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 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 such as figures 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 | **abolitionist** – a person who favors ending the practice of a particular institution, such as slavery  **entrepreneur** – a person who turns an idea or invention into a business  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **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  **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  **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  **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  **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  **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  **urban** – related to, or characteristic of, a town or city  **urbanization** – the movement of people to major centers of population |
| 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  **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 |
| Unit 6: The World Wars | |
| 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 ideology that promotes loyalty to a specific nation or power’s interests at the exclusion of other nations or powers’ interests  **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** – a group of Russians 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 | **arable land** – a land that is suitable for growing food or other crops  **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  **belligerent** – the military term for a country or group fighting a war  **casualty** – a participant in war who is either wounded or killed  **conscription** – a government-required military or state service  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from the same ethnicity or culture in order to exterminate the group  **Great Depression** – a global economic crisis that began in late 1929 and lasted for a decade  **isolationism** – a policy of avoiding political alliances with other nations  **London tube** – the name for London’s mass transportation system, which is largely an underground subway network  **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  **mobilize** – to activate a variety of parts of a government or society to support a war effort  **munitions** – military weapons, including ammunition and related equipment  **Nazi Party** – a political party in Germany associated with Adolf Hitler, which gained influence in the 1920s and brought Hitler to power in Germany in the 1930s  **propaganda** – biased or misleading information, promoted by a particular political ideology, with the intent to persuade  **rehabilitate** – to return to an original state  **reparation** – a 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  **segregated** – divided groups, often split on the basis of members’ race or sex  **self-determination** – the idea that each ethnic group should have its own country and government  **sovereignty** – independent, autonomous authority  **total war** – a type of war in which all parts of a society are used to fight; a country uses all possible resources and people in order to achieve success, often blurring the lines between home front and battle front  **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  **trench warfare** – an approach to warfare characterized by digging trenches into the ground and positioning military troops in them to fight from a fixed position  **veteran** – an individual who served in the active military  **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 |
| Lesson 6 | **armistice** – an agreement made by opposing sides to stop fighting in a war  **reparation** – the compensation for a wrongdoing, often through monetary payment |
| Lesson 7 | **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 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 8 | **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 9 | **breadwinner** – an individual who earns money to support a family  **car culture** – the reliance and importance placed on ownership of an automobile in society  **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  **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  **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  **ideology** – a system of ideals that form the basis of a political or economic policy  **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  **mausoleum** – a large, ornate tomb  **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  **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 |
| Lesson 10 | **Great Depression** – the result of the 1929 Stock Market Crash that had one of the worst economic impacts in modern history  **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  **Manchurian Inciden**t – an event during which Japan staged a railroad attack to seize Manchuria in China  **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  **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** – the belief that identity groups unified by common interests should rule themselves as a nation-state  **Nazi Party** – a political party in Germany associated with Adolf Hitler, which gained influence in the 1920s and brought Hitler to power in Germany in the 1930s  **Qing Dynasty** – a Chinese ruling power from 1644 to 1911 that grew politically weak by the early twentieth century  **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  **tariff** – a tax imposed by a nation on goods imported from another nation  **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 |
| Lesson 11 | **anti-Semitism** – a hostility or prejudice against the Jewish people  **Beer Hall Putsch** – an attempted insurrection of the government in Munich by Hitler and the Nazi Party (1923)  **blitzkrieg** – the German military strategy of winning battle quickly, overpowering the opposition before they even had a chance to react  **chancellor** – the prime minister of the German Weimar Republic government  **fascism** – a political ideology that focuses on one political party, one leader, and the concept of nationalism above individualism  **kaiser** – the German title for an emperor  **Kristallnacht** – a German attack on Jewish people, known as the “Night of Broken Glass”  **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  **Mein Kampf** – a book written by Adolf Hitler in prison that formed the ideology behind how Hitler would operate his government  **Munich Agreement** – a deal created by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany in 1938 that allowed Germany to take over the Sudetenland, an area in the western part of Czechoslovakia  **Nanjing Atrocities** – a period from late 1937 to early 1938 where the Japanese Army murdered and assaulted Chinese civilians and soldiers  **Nazi** – a political party in Germany associated with Adolf Hitler, which gained influence in the 1920s and brought Hitler to power in Germany in the 1930s  **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  **Nuremberg Laws** – a set of laws passed in Nazi Germany that took away the citizenship of German Jews and prohibited them from marrying non-Jewish people  **Pan-Asianism** – the belief in the unification of all of Asia  **propaganda** – the biased or misleading information that is promoted by a particular political ideology with the intent to persuade  **scapegoat** – a person blamed for the problems faced by others  **Third Reich** – the German government of Adolf Hitler  **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  **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 |
| Lesson 12 | **anti-Semitism** – a hostility or prejudice against the Jewish people  **Bolsheviks** – the socialist faction led by Vladimir Lenin that seized power in Russia in 1917  **collectivization of agriculture** – a program to combine small farms in the Soviet Union into large collective farms that the government would control  **communist** – a system of government in which the government controls property (land, factories, companies) and wealth to create a classless society where each person enjoys the benefits of labor  **concentration camps** – the camps used by Nazi Germany to hold prisoners for forced labor and eventual execution  **Cult of Personality** – a practice in dictatorships of attributing superhuman qualities to the dictator  **Enabling Act** – a measure enacted in 1933 that allowed Adolf Hitler to issue laws on his own authority  **fascist** – a far-right proponent of a country that is a single race, with a rigid social hierarchy, male dominance, and violence toward those seen as outsiders  **Fascist Party** – those who seek to unite their country and expand abroad under a dictatorship that controls every aspect of life  **Final Solution** – the Nazi’s plan to kill all Europe’s Jews  **Five-Year Plan** -- a plan implemented by Joseph Stalin in the USSR that intended to improve the economy through state-controlled industrialization  **genro** – a group of Japanese statesmen who dominated its government from the 1880s through the 1920s  **ghetto** – an area in cities in which the Nazis required Jews to live  **Gleichschaltung** – the Nazi Party’s program to consolidate every aspect of German life under its control  **Great Depression** – the massive, worldwide economic contraction that began with the 1929 Wall Street crash and continued until World War II  **Great Terror** – Stalin’s campaign to eliminate all possible opposition to him  **Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere** – the Japanese program to unite the economies of East Asia around itself. Other countries would provide raw materials for and buy manufactured goods from Japan  **Holocaust** – the name given to the genocide of European Jews by the Nazis during World War II  **Kristallnacht** – the “Night of Broken Glass,” a German attack on Jews living in Germany  **leadership principle** – the idea that every organization should have a single, absolute leader  **League of Nations** – an international organization created after World War I to prevent future wars  **lebensraum (living space)** – the idea that the German people needed more land to settle  **liberalism** – a political and economic ideology that emphasized individual freedom, equal treatment under the law, and free-market economic policies  **Manchukuo** – the puppet state created by the Japanese to rule the Chinese province of Manchuria  **Manchurian Incident** – a bombing staged by Japanese authorities to justify seizing control of the Chinese province of Manchuria  **Nazi Party** – the political party in Germany associated with Adolf Hitler, which gained influence in the 1920s and brought Hitler to power in Germany in the 1930s  **Night of the Long Knives** – the murder, on Adolf Hitler’s orders, of Hitler’s opponents in the Nazi Party and some outside of it  **NKVD** – the Soviet secret police in the 1930s and 1940s  **Nuremberg Laws** – measures enacted by the German government to restrict the rights of Jews and others whom it considered inferior  **propaganda** – the biased or misleading information that is promoted by a particular political ideology with the intent to persuade  **secret speech** – Nikita Khrushchev’s denunciation of many of Stalin’s crimes  **self-determination** – the idea that each ethnic group should have its own country and government  **show trials** – the trials of high-ranking Soviet officials in which they confessed to plotting against Stalin  **socialism in one country** – Joseph Stalin’s plan to build up industry in the Soviet Union under government control  **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.  **totalitarianism** – a form of government in which the central government has absolute power and existence in the society requires subservience to the state |
| Lesson 13 | **Allied powers** – an alliance formed during World War II that included France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States; also known as the Allies  **Anti-Comintern Pact** – an agreement between Germany, Italy, and Japan to ally with one another due to their similar interests  **Axis powers** – an alliance formed during World War II that included Germany, Italy, and Japan  **blitzkrieg** – German military strategy of winning battle quickly, overpowering the opposition before they even had a chance to react  **island hopping** – U.S. strategy of using natural barriers in the Pacific Ocean to breach the defense perimeter of Japan in World War II  **kamikaze** – select Japanese air force fliers who were tasked with flying suicide missions in an effort to make direct hits on valuable Allied military assets such as battleships and aircraft carriers  **Lend-Lease Act** – a law in the United States that allowed the government to send aid to other countries during World War II  **mobilization** – preparing and moving military troops and supplies for war  **propaganda** – biased or misleading information, promoted by a particular political ideology, with the intent to persuade  **puppet state** – a country that appears sovereign but is controlled by a foreign power  **Spanish flu epidemic** – the pandemic event when the Spanish flu virus spread around the world starting in 1918 |
| Lesson 14 | **annexation** – a formal act whereby a state proclaims its sovereignty over territory hitherto outside its domain  **anti-Semitism** – a hostility or prejudice against the Jewish people  **Aryan** – an idealized race of people used by the Nazis to establish racial superiority  **Bolshevik** – a group of Russians who supported Karl Marx’s ideas and wanted to see the country embrace them  **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  **collectivization** – the placement of a country’s economic production under government control  **concentration camps** – camps used by Nazi Germany to hold prisoners for forced labor and eventual execution  **Cossacks** – the people who lived along the Volga River in what is now Russia; known for their military capabilities and often used as soldiers by Russian rulers  **diaspora** – a mass migration of people from their homeland  **eugenics** – the pseudoscientific belief that the human race can be improved through the selective breeding of those with superior traits  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from the same ethnicity or culture in order to exterminate the group  **ghetto** – a segregated area of a city used to isolate minority groups  **gulag** – a system of forced labor camps used by the Soviet Union  **Holocaust** – the name given to the genocide of European Jews by the Nazis during World War II  **Holodomor** – an intentional mass famine in Ukraine between 1932 and 1933 by the Soviet Union killing approximately 3.5 million people  **Jehovah’s Witnesses** – a Christian denomination that believes the end of world is imminent and only God’s chosen few will survive; members renounce any loyalty to the state or military service as part of their faith  **kulaks** – the peasants who owned large plots of land at the end of the Russian Empire  **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  **Nazi Party** – a political party in Germany associated with Adolf Hitler, which gained influence in the 1920s and brought Hitler to power in Germany in the 1930s  **Nuremberg Code** – a set of principles regarding medical ethics and human experimentation established after World War II  **pogrom** – the organized persecution or massacre of an ethnic group  **propaganda** – biased or misleading information, promoted by a particular political ideology, with the intent to persuade  **reparations** – compensation for a wrongdoing, often through monetary payment  **Romani** – a migratory population originally from northern India living in small, diasporic communities throughout Europe  **scientific racism** – the use of pseudoscientific ideas to support racism  **Shinto** – Japan’s Indigenous religion  **Social Darwinism** – the misapplication of Charles Darwin’s ideas to people and societies  **usury** – the practice of lending money and charging interest |
| Lesson 15 | **38th parallel** – the line of latitude that divides North and South Korea  **Allied powers** – a name given to the countries that fought against Nazi Germany, Japan, and Italy during World War II; the Allies included Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States  **appeasement** – an attempt by European leaders to avoid war by allowing the German annexation of Czechoslovakia  **atomic bomb** – a nuclear weapon first developed by Americans during World War II; atomic bombs have only been used twice in history and both were dropped by the Americans on to the Japanese cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima in August 1945  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **D-Day** – the invasion of German-occupied France by Allied forces led by Supreme Commander Dwight Eisenhower  **decolonization** – the action or process of a state withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent  **ethnic cleansing** – the forced removal of a group of people from an area based on their race, religion, or ethnicity  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from the same ethnicity or culture in order to exterminate the group  **Holocaust** – the name given to the genocide of European Jews by the Nazis during World War II  **International Criminal Court** – a permanent court established to prosecute war crimes and genocide  **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** – an international financial institution that works to promote global economic cooperation and financial security  **Khmer Rouge** – the communist party of Cambodia between 1975 and 1979 that is responsible for the genocide of 1.5 to 2 million people  **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  **Marshall Plan** – an aid program to rebuild Western Europe  **NATO** – North Atlantic Treaty Organization; formed by a pledge among 12 nations to defend one another if someone was attacked and out of concern for the growing Soviet bloc  **Nuremberg Trials** – the first international war crimes trials intended to prosecute high ranking Nazi officials for war crimes  **Potsdam Conference** – Last major Allied conference of World War II. Divided Germany into occupation zones and laid the foundation for the United Nations to be created.  **proxy war** – a conflict between two or more parties on behalf of other parties not directly involved in the conflict  **reparations** – compensation for a wrongdoing, often through monetary payment  **satellite state** – an independent nation that is politically, economically, or militarily influenced by a foreign nation  **Security Council** – the governing body of the United Nations comprised of 15 members, with five having veto power over the General Assembly  **Tehran Conference** – the first meeting of the “Big Three” Allied Powers where they decided to launch an invasion of Nazi-occupied France  **United Nations (UN)** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world  **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)** – an agency within the United Nations used to promote international cooperation on educational, scientific, and cultural issues  **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** – the United Nations international agreement that outlines the fundamental freedoms and rights of all people  **Warsaw Pact** – the Soviet Response to NATO and created due to West Germany joining NATO in 1955  **Yalta Conference** – a meeting between Allied powers during World War II to discuss postwar Europe after the defeat of Germany and Soviet entry into the war against Japan  **Zionism** – the movement to establish a Jewish homeland |
| Unit 7: World History Since 1945 | |
| Lesson 2 | **acquit** – to find someone not guilty of a crime  **Allied countries** – the alliance that fought against Nazi Germany, Japan, and Italy during World War II; the Allies included Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States  **anti-colonialist** – a movement against colonization  **anti-Semitism** – a hostility or prejudice against the Jewish people  **civil disobedience** – a peaceful form of political protest  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **colonial rule** – when a powerful nation exerts control over less-powerful countries  **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  **crimes against humanity** – certain crimes, such as genocide, that are committed as institutional policy and directed toward civilians  **decolonization** – the action or process of a state withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent  **demilitarized zone** – an area in which military powers or contending groups forbid military installations or activities  **dictator** – a political leader who has absolute power in their government  **French Indochina** – a territory in Southeast Asia that consisted of modern-day Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam  **Geneva conventions** – protocols that outline international legal standards for humanitarian treatment in times of war; amended in 1949 after the atrocities of World War II  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from the same ethnicity or culture in order to exterminate the group  **guerrilla warfare** – an irregular warfare tactic using small groups of fighters who ambush, sabotage, raid, and conduct hit-and-runs  **Holocaust** – the genocide of European Jews and other communities by the Nazis during World War II  **International Military Tribunal** – the court that ran the Nuremberg trials  **LGBTQ+** – a person who identifies as a member of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer, and/or allied communities  **mass migrations** – the large-scale movement of people from one country, region, or place of residence to another. It can be one-way or temporary, forced or voluntary  **nationalism** – the belief that identity groups unified by common interests should rule themselves as a nation-state  **Nazi Germany** – the country of Germany when it was run by a political party associated with Adolf Hitler, which gained influence in the 1920s and brought Hitler to power in the 1930s  **Nuremberg trials** – the first international war crimes trials intended to prosecute high-ranking Nazi officials for war crimes  **pacifist** – someone who believes that peace, not violence, should be used to solve conflicts  **Partition of India** – the division of the British colony of India into two nations—India and Pakistan—in 1947  **proxy conflict** – 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 U.S. and Soviet Union; in these conflicts, the ideals underlying the U.S.-Soviet conflict were usually at stake, such as capitalism/democracy versus communism  **proxy conflicts** – conflicts 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 U.S. and Soviet Union; in these conflicts, the ideals underlying the U.S.-Soviet conflict were usually at stake, such as capitalism/democracy versus communism  **Roma** – a traditionally nomadic ethnic group with global spread and a large presence in Europe; also known as “Gypsies,” although this term is considered insulting by the Roma people  **Second Indochina War** – a war in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia that lasted from 1955 to 1975; also known as the Vietnam War  **superpower** – a state with a dominant position and power on a global scale  **tribunal** – a court  **United Nations** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world  **Vietnam War** – a war in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia that lasted from 1955 to 1975; also known as the Second Indochina War |
| Lesson 3 | **atomic bomb** – a nuclear weapon first developed by Americans during World War II; atomic bombs have only been used twice in history and both were dropped by the Americans onto the Japanese cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima in August 1945  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **Cuban Missile Crisis** – a stand-off between the United States and the Soviet Union in October 1962, which was the result of tensions over Cuba and the Soviet Union’s efforts to put nuclear weapons on the island of Cuba  **demilitarized zone** – an area in which military powers or contending groups forbid military installations or activities  **détente** – a relaxation of tensions between countries  **deterrence** – a military strategy when one power uses the threat of a reprising attack to rule out an attack from an adversary power in the first place; usually used in the context of the threat of a nuclear attack  **Explorer 1** – the first American satellite in space  **guerrilla warfare** – an irregular warfare tactic using small groups of fighters who ambush, sabotage, raid, and do hit-and-runs  **International Space Station (ISS)** – a space station in orbit around the earth, run through cooperation between five different space agencies  **Joseph Stalin** – the political leader of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) through World War II  **Korean War** – a war fought between North Korea and South Korea from 1950 to 1953  **Manhattan Projec**t – the American research project in the 1940s, with British and Canadian help, that developed the first nuclear weapons  **Marshall Plan** – an aid program to rebuild Western Europe  **mutually assured destruction** – the theory of mutual warfare that proposed that as soon as one country used a nuclear weapon, the other would do so as well. Therefore, it was in each country’s own interest to not use nuclear weapons.  North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) – a pledge among 12 nations to defend one another if someone was attacked and out of concern for the growing Soviet bloc  **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** – the defense alliance of European and North American states across the Atlantic Ocean  **nuclear weapon** – a bomb that uses a nuclear reaction to create destruction  **propaganda** – the biased or misleading information that is promoted by a particular political ideology with the intent to persuade  **proxy conflicts** – conflicts 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  **refugee** – one who flees, especially to another country, seeking refuge from war, political oppression, religious persecution, or a natural disaster  **space race** – the race between the U.S. and the USSR during the Cold War to reach achievements in outer space first  **spacewalk** – the action of a person who moves in space outside of their spacecraft  **sphere of influence** – an area over which a country or government has influence yet no formal authority  **Sputnik 1** – the first artificial satellite sent into low Earth orbit by the USSR in 1957  **Viet Cong** – a South Vietnam supporter of the North Vietnam communists  **Vietnam War** – a war in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia that lasted from 1955 to 1975; also known as the Second Indochina War  **Warsaw Pact** – the Soviet Response to NATO and created due to West Germany joining NATO in 1955 |
| Lesson 4 | **Bosniak** – an individual who is Muslim and from Bosnia, part of the former Yugoslavia  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **containment policy** – the United States policy during the Cold War of preventing the spread of communism  **counterculture movement** – a movement beginning in the 1960s that attracted youths who were against war, racial discrimination, and sexism  **Croat** – an individual from Croatia, part of the former Yugoslavia  **decolonization** – the action or process of a state withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent  **ethnic cleansing** – the forced removal of a group of people from an area based on their race, religion, or ethnicity  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from the same ethnicity or culture in order to exterminate the group  **hippies** – the young members of the 1960s counterculture movement who rejected mainstream culture  **Irish Republican Army** – a group in Northern Ireland fighting to leave the United Kingdom during the Troubles  **mass atrocity** – an action that results in the death of civilians on a large scale  **McCarthyism** – the Cold War practice of accusing people of disloyalty to the government and unfairly investigating them; named for U.S. Senator Joe McCarthy  **Red Scare** – the fear of communism in the United States during the Cold War that lead to the surveillance of any citizen suspected of being a communist  **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  **second wave feminism** – a women’s rights movement that emphasized equal pay for women, access to contraception, and legal and economic equality  **Sedition Act of 1918** – a law that allowed the U.S. government to monitor those whose beliefs were considered communist or a “threat” to national security  **Serb** – an individual from Serbia, part of the former Yugoslavia  **Slovene** – an individual from Slovenia, part of the former Yugoslavia  **Srebrenica Massacre** – an event in the summer of 1995 in which Bosnian Serbs systematically murdered more than 7,000 Bosniaks and removed another 20,000 civilians from the region  **The Troubles** – a period in the late 1960s to 1998 in which different groups fought in Northern Ireland over whether or not to leave the United Kingdom  **Truman Doctrine** – a U.S. policy established by President Truman in 1947 that was intended to stop the spread of communism by providing aid to countries where communism was on the rise  **United Nations** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world  **wiretap** – a device used by law enforcement such as the FBI to secretly monitor telephone conversations  **Yugoslav** – an individual from Yugoslavia |
| Lesson 7 | **apartheid** – a system of political and social segregation based on race  **Atlantic Charter** – a joint statement released by Great Britain and the United States in 1941 outlining their goals in fighting World War II, including the preservation of self-determination for oppressed people  **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  **coup d'état** – a violent takeover of the government  **cult of personality** – a practice in dictatorships of attributing superhuman qualities to the dictator  **decolonization** – the action or process of a state withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent  **feminism** – a movement based on obtaining rights for women  **First Pan-African Conference** – a conference held in London in 1919 to bring leaders of Black African descent together to discuss liberation and put an end to racism and colonization  **fragmentation** – the ethnic, religious, and cultural divisions within a state  **gridlock** – a lack of progress in political talks  **historian** – a person who studies history and communicates their findings to others  **homogenous** – referring to similar things  **independence movement** – a group of people pushing for their country to be its own sovereign nation  **infrastructure** – the basic systems, such as road and building construction, that are necessary for a society to function effectively  **insurgency** – a prolonged rebellion or revolt  **liberation movement** – an organized effort to free a nation  **mandate** – an administrative system that gave the Allied powers, particularly France and Great Britain, control over former German and Ottoman territories after World War I  **nationalism** – an intense pride in one’s nation  **nationalist** – a person with an extreme political loyalty to a national government who believes in their nation’s superiority over others  **Pan-Africanism** – the belief that everyone of African descent should be politically unified  **parliament** – a legislative body of government  **plurality** – the most votes; a term used in reference to democratic voting in a parliament system  **protectorate** – a country that is controlled by, but not governed by, another country  **proxy war** – a conflict between two or more parties on behalf of other parties not directly involved in this conflict  **revenue** – the income or money earned  **secessionist movement** – a group of people who claim their land is independent from a larger territory  **secular** – describing something that has no religious or spiritual basis  **self-determination** – the idea that each ethnic group should have its own country and government  **single-product economy** – a state economic system that relies on just one export for the majority of its income  **suffrage** – the right to vote in elections  **The Arab League** – a political union of Arab-speaking member states formed in 1945  **United Arab Republic** – a sovereign state formed in 1958 which combined Egypt and Syria  **zakat** – the traditional Islamic practice of giving a certain percentage of your income to charity  **Zionism** – the movement to establish a Jewish homeland |