

# GLOSSARY

## A

**Abbasid** caliphate that marked the peak of the Muslim empire

**Abrahamic Covenant** God's covenant with Abraham in which He promised Abraham descendants, a land for his descendants, and a Messiah that would come through his seed

**absolute power** unlimited and unrestrained power

**Act of Settlement** Act of Parliament that established its right to grant the throne to whomever it wished

**Adena** group of Indians who were mound builders and lived in large dome-shaped structures

**Age of Reason** a term for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

**Aksu** kingdom that defeated the Kushites around AD 330; embraced a form of Christianity

**Allah** the god of Islam

**al-Qaeda** terrorist network headed by Osama bin Laden; attacked the United States on September 11, 2001

**amphibious** related to an invasion by sea

**Anabaptists** group that rejected infant baptism and rebaptized each other

**anarchy** the breakdown of government and order

**ancestor worship** worship of a family's ancestors

**Anglican Church** Church of England; the established state church of England, which has as its creed the Thirty-Nine Articles

**Anglo-Russian Entente** 1907 agreement between England and Russia; divided Persia into three zones of control

**Anglo-Saxon Chronicle** document that traces the history of England from Roman times to Alfred the Great's day

**Anglo-Saxons** Germanic tribes from northern Europe who invaded Britain after the Romans left

**Anschluss** political unification between Austria and Germany; forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles but later accomplished by Hitler

**anthropomorphic** having human form or attributes

**Anti-Comintern Pact** 1936 treaty between Germany and Japan directed against communism, specifically the Soviet Union

**appeasement** concessions to an aggressor to avoid conflict

**apprentice** first class of a craft guild; lived in the home of a master for two to seven years and learned trade skills and proper conduct

**aqueducts** designed to supply water to cities

**archon** chief magistrate of the Athenian council of nobles

**armistice** a temporary cessation of fighting

**arms race** a build-up of weapons between two or more nations in order to maintain a position of strength and to prevent the other side from gaining a military edge

**artifacts** objects made by people

**Aryans** a warlike people who came from central Asia sometime after 1500 BC and subdued the non-Aryan people of northwest India; established Sanskrit

**assembly line** workers stationed along a conveyor belt assembling specific parts of a product as the item moves down the line

**Assembly of Centuries** the chief assembly of the early Roman Republic

**assignats** French Revolutionary paper money backed by Roman Catholic land that was confiscated

**astrology** the practice of trying to interpret human events and destiny by the position of the planets and stars

**astronomy** the study of celestial bodies

**Athena** according to Greek mythology, patron of the city of Athens; goddess of wisdom

**Atlantic Charter** eight-point document between Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt that set forth the "common principles" on which both countries "based their hopes for a better future for the world"

**atonal music** music style that abandoned fixed tone patterns or keys; no special emphasis on any one note

**attrition** situation in which opposing sides try to gradually wear each other down

**Augsburg Confession** a confession written by Philipp Melancthon that set forth the chief doctrines held by Luther and his followers

**Austro-Prussian War** also called Seven Weeks' War; 1866 war in which Prussia defeated Austria

**Autobahnen** superhighways in Germany

**autocratic** ruling with unlimited authority

**automation** machines running the machines that make the products

**Avesta** the sacred writings of Zoroastrianism

**Aztec** Central American civilization that flourished after the Mayan civilization; conquered by the Spanish

## B

**Baal** one of the pagan gods of the Canaanites

**Babel** city in Shinar (probably located in southeastern Mesopotamia) that had a great tower; place where languages were born

**Babylonian Captivity** (1) seventy-year exile of Israelites in Babylon; (2) the period from 1309 to 1377 when the papal court dwelt in Avignon, France

**baillis** French royal officials whom the king appointed and paid

**balance of power** the goal of European nations to ensure that no nation would dominate Europe; involved the formation of alliances

- Balfour Declaration** British declaration to provide a home for the Jews in Palestine
- banca** "bench"; the table of the moneychangers
- Bantu migration** migration of a people group who used a family of languages that became known as the Bantu language
- banzai** war cry shouted by Japanese troops
- barbarians** a Roman term for all those outside the empire who did not share in the Greek or Roman cultures
- baroque** period in art history from 1600 to about 1750; having a grand, dynamic, heroic, active, swirling, sensual, and emotional style
- barter** exchanging goods for goods
- Battle of Dien Bien Phu** battle in which the Communist Vietnamese annihilated the French army
- Battle of Hastings** battle in England between the Normans and the Anglo-Saxons; won by William "the Conqueror," who established the Norman dynasty
- Battle of Manzikert** battle in Asia Minor between the Seljuk Turks and the Byzantines; established Turkish control of Asia Minor
- Battle of Plassey** battle in which the British defeated an Indian ruler during the Seven Years' War
- Battle of the Bulge** Germany's final attempt to push back the Allied advance into Germany after D-day
- Battle of Tours** defeat of the Muslims by the Franks; stopped the Muslim advance into Europe
- Bay of Pigs** failed American attempt to invade Cuba and overthrow Castro
- Bedouins** Arab nomads who traveled through the harsh desert wilderness in independent bands, searching for pastureland and water for their livestock
- Benedictine Rule** a standard of discipline and order that strictly regulated the life of monks; the most popular system of rules in medieval Europe; designed by Benedict of Nursia
- Benin** perhaps the most important kingdom in western Africa from 1440 to 1897
- Beringia** a possible ice or land bridge that may have facilitated crossing from Asia via the Bering Strait
- Berlin Wall** a concrete-and-barbed-wire wall physically separating East and West Berlin; most recognizable symbol of the Cold War
- "Big Three"** Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Joseph Stalin
- Bill of Rights** (1) 1689 English document that limited royal power, established certain civil liberties, and forbade future kings or queens from being Roman Catholics; (2) the first ten amendments of the United States Constitution, which defined liberties and placed restraints on governmental interference
- Bismarck's System** German system of alliances created by Bismarck to prevent French attack and to maintain the balance of power
- blitzkrieg** "lightning war"; fast-moving attack that sought to penetrate enemy lines
- Bloody Sunday** January 22, 1905; when the troops of the Russian czar massacred peaceful protesters
- Boers** Dutch colonists in South Africa
- Boer War** conflict between the Boers and the British; won by the British, who gained control over the Orange Free State and the Transvaal
- Bolsheviks** wing of the Social Democratic Party in Russia that advocated change through violence
- Bourbon** French royal family; descended from Louis IX
- bourgeoisie** middle-class property owners, capitalists, and industrialists or factory owners
- Boxer Rebellion** Chinese uprising against Western influences; put down by European and American troops
- Brahman** the great Hindu god who is believed to permeate everything in the universe
- Brexit** British exit from the European Union
- British North America Act** Act of Parliament creating the Dominion of Canada, a federation of four provinces—Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick
- Brunswick Manifesto** declaration of the Duke of Brunswick calling upon the French people to rally behind their king and to protect him from the leaders of the Revolution
- Buddhism** religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha); a religion built on the Four Noble Truths
- bull** an official papal document
- bureaucracy** the nonelected officials who handle government affairs
- Bushido** an unwritten military code that governed the conduct of the Japanese samurai
- Byzantine Empire** the Eastern Roman Empire after the Western Roman Empire fell
- C
- cabinet government** a group of advisors to the English king who met to discuss matters of state
- caesar** the assistant of an augustus
- cahiers** lists of grievances from the Estates in France
- caliphs** successors of Muhammad who directed the affairs of Islam and exercised spiritual, political, and military authority
- calligraphy** the art of beautiful writing
- capital** supply of money
- capitalism** economic system designed to advance wealth
- caravel** a ship with large square sails to provide power and smaller triangular sails to provide maneuverability
- Carolingian House** the Frankish royal house named after Charlemagne
- caste system** a system of rigid social groups in India
- castle** the center of life for the nobility; the lord's home, the local jail, the treasury, the armory, the court, and the seat of government

- catholic** "universal"; "encompassing all"; the term of early Christians for the church
- caudillos** ambitious military leaders who ruled as dictators
- Cavaliers** supporters of the king in the English Civil War
- ceiba tree** the sacred tree of the Mayas
- Central Powers** Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire during World War I
- chain migration** result of allowing aliens who were granted amnesty by Congress in 1986 to apply for immediate family members to come to the United States
- Champa** a kingdom that thrived in central and southern Vietnam until the Dai Viet gained control of the territory
- charter** a legal document that outlined the privileges granted to a town by a feudal lord
- Chartism** nineteenth-century British reform movement that advocated universal manhood suffrage, the secret ballot, equal electoral districts, pay for members of Parliament, no property qualifications for members of Parliament, and annual elections to Parliament
- Chichén Itzá** Mayan city that was a center of power and influence
- chivalry** a knight's strict code of behavior
- Christian socialism** philosophy held by theological liberals who viewed socialism as "the embodiment of Christianity in our culture"
- Christian worldview** composed of three central truths: (1) God made the world and everything in it; (2) this world has fallen into a sad and broken condition because of human sin; and (3) God is working to redeem this world to Himself; see **worldview**
- circumnavigation** sailing around the world
- Cistercians** monastic order that adopted lives of seclusion and strict discipline; made popular by Bernard of Clairvaux
- cities** central locations for a particular group of people where government, religion, and culture are found
- citizenship** the status a person has within a community that gives this person certain rights, privileges, and duties
- Civil Constitution of the Clergy** placed the French church under state control, provided for the election of all the clergy by the people, and required the clergy to take an oath of loyalty to the state
- civilization** human culture lived in cities or under their influence
- civil rights movement** African American movement to gain fair and equal treatment in matters such as voting and access to public facilities
- clan** (1) a number of families from a common ancestor; (2) a group of families claiming descent from a common ancestor; the basic social, political, and religious unit in Japan
- clergy** those who took "Holy Orders" in special service to the church
- coalition** a temporary alliance of nations
- Code Napoleon** Napoleon's codification of French laws
- Cold War** post-World War II state of apprehension, hostility, and competition between the Soviet Union and the United States
- collectivize** bring under central government control
- College of Cardinals** a Roman Catholic assembly of cardinals that chooses a new pope; created to ensure that churchmen rather than Roman nobles or German kings would choose the popes
- Comintern** "Communist International"; a group established to found Communist parties in other countries and to take an active role in stirring up discontent in hopes of producing revolution
- Commercial Revolution** the economic changes in European business practice and thinking during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries
- Committee of Public Safety** twelve-man committee headed by Robespierre that managed the everyday affairs of the French Revolutionary government; see **Reign of Terror**
- common law** uniform laws in England determined by justices
- Commonwealth of Independent States** CIS; organization of former countries of the USSR
- company** an organization of men who pool their resources, sharing gains as well as losses
- compass** a magnetized navigation device that greatly aided sailors during the age of exploration
- Concert of Europe** international cooperation set up through the congress system to avoid major wars and to suppress nationalism and liberalism
- Concordat of Worms** recognized the right of the church to elect its own bishops and abbots and to invest them with spiritual authority; required that elections be held in the presence of the emperor or his representatives
- Confucianism** religion founded by Confucius that is based on relationships
- Congress of Vienna** a meeting of European statesmen at the end of the Napoleonic Wars
- conquistadors** "conquerors" sent from Spain to the New World to search for riches, convert the Indians to Catholicism, and establish Spanish authority
- consul** annually elected leaders of the Roman Republic who held the imperium
- containment** the use of a variety of means to curtail the further advance of communism
- Continental System** attempt by Napoleon to blockade British trade by closing Europe's ports to British ships
- Cortés** Spanish council composed of nobles, clergy, and representatives of the cities
- corvée** French system of forced labor
- Council of Constance** fifteenth-century Roman Catholic Church council that ended the Great Schism
- Council of Nicaea** church council in 325 that affirmed the doctrines of Christ's deity and the Trinity

**Council of Trent** the Counter Reformation council that condemned justification by faith alone and the sole authority of Scripture, set forth a complete doctrinal position of the Roman Church, and sealed the break between Protestant and Roman Catholic churches

**Counter Reformation** another term for the Catholic Reformation, which opposed the Protestant Reformation

**coup d'état** a sudden and illegal seizure of power

**Creation Mandate** first command from God revealing that man's reason for being is to subdue the earth and exercise dominion over it; found in Genesis 1:28

**Crimean War** war in which Britain, France, and the Kingdom of Sardinia defeated Russia

**criollos** Spaniards born in the New World

**Crusades** military expeditions from the West to free the East from the Muslims

**Cuban Missile Crisis** confrontation between the United States and the USSR after the USSR placed offensive missiles on Cuba

**cubism** second major artistic movement of the twentieth century; often portrayed reality by geometric shapes seen from various perspectives at once

**Cultural Revolution** Communist China's attempt to stir up zeal for radical communism; resulted in civil chaos and economic decline

**culture** the physical and mental environment developed through human thought and labor

**culture areas** areas in which several tribes lived near each other and shared similar customs, means of livelihood, and level of civilization

**culture system** Dutch colonial system that required natives to use one-fifth of their land and one-fifth of their time in growing crops for the Dutch

**cuneiform** the earliest known form of writing

**curia regis** the Great Council; an English feudal body composed of chief vassals; "king's council"

## D

**D-day** the day when an attack is to be launched; June 6, 1944, the day that the Allied forces invaded France

**Declaration of Independence** document whereby the American colonies declared their independence from Britain

**Declaration of the Rights of Man** French Revolutionary document that outlined what the National Assembly considered to be the natural rights of all people and the rights that they possessed as citizens

**deductive method** reasoning from the general to the specific

**deism** belief in God as the First Cause; denies supernatural prophecy and miracles; teaches that man is born good; regards reason as the standard for truth

**deists** those who regard reason as the standard of truth and the guide to understanding the universe and the proper way to worship God

**Delhi Sultanate** one of the few kingdoms in Asia to successfully repel a full-scale Mongol invasion for nearly three hundred years

**Delian League** defensive alliance of Greek city-states led by Athens against the Persians

**democracy** rule by the people

**détente** relaxation of tensions

**Diaspora** the scattering of the Jewish people

**Dai Viet** a kingdom formed by Vietnamese that broke from Chinese domination

**Diet** the German equivalent of the English Parliament and the French Estates-General

**Diet of Worms** the Diet in 1521 at which Martin Luther held to the contents of the books that he had written

**Diplomatic Revolution** radical changes in traditional European alliances prior to the Seven Years' War

**Directory** French Revolutionary government after the National Convention; two chamber legislature; five Directors; overthrown by Napoleon

**disarmament** elimination of weapons or arms

**dividends** profit given to the stockholders of a joint-stock company

**divine providence** biblical teaching that there is no event that is out of God's control or that does not help to accomplish His purpose for this world

**divine right** belief that the king was established by God and therefore had absolute power and was not bound by human law

**division of labor** dividing the manufacturing process into several simple procedures among a number of workers

**Djenné-Djeno** perhaps the oldest city in West Africa

**"do-nothing kings"** seventh-century Merovingian kings who reigned but did not rule, the real power being held by the mayor of the palace

**Domesday Book** a survey of property taken in England when William "the Conqueror" conquered England

**domestic system** workers living at home and working there with their own hand tools

**domino theory** the Cold War theory that once Vietnam fell to communism, then other countries of Asia would fall like dominos toppling against one another

**Dorians** invaders that conquered the Mycenaean civilization around 1200 BC

**Dual Alliance** the alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary; the foundation of pre-World War I German foreign policy

**Dual Monarchy** the Austro-Hungarian Empire under one crown

**dualism** philosophical system in which there are two types of reality (e.g., spiritual and physical)

**Duma** Russian national assembly

**dynastic rule** the rule of one family

## E

**Eastern Orthodox Church** made up of various national churches that refused to recognize the Church of Rome's claim of control

**Eastern Woodlands Indians** American Indian civilization that developed in the Southeast and along the Atlantic coast into the Northeast

**Edict of Milan** edict of Constantine in 313 that made Christianity legal

**Edict of Nantes** edict of Henry IV that gave the Huguenots a certain amount of religious toleration

**empire** the rule of one people over another

**empiricism** the idea that all knowledge comes through experience

**Ems dispatch** report of a meeting between William I of Prussia and a French ambassador that was altered and published by Bismarck; immediate cause of the Franco-Prussian War

**enclosure movement** the incorporation of common grazing lands into the estates of wealthy landowners to form large farms

**Enlightenment** the eighteenth-century intellectual movement that looked to reason as the solution for all of life's problems

**Entente Cordiale** agreement between Britain and France

**environment** the physical geography in which civilizations are located

**Epic of Gilgamesh** Sumerian literature that describes the adventures of Gilgamesh and includes an account of a universal flood

**Epicureanism** philosophy that teaches that true happiness comes only as man frees his mind from fear and his body from pain

**Estates-General** French representative body composed of clergy, nobility, and townspeople

**Etruscans** one of Italy's earliest civilizations, which lived along Italy's western coast, just north of the Tiber River, and possibly contributed to the development of Roman culture

**EU** European Union; union of European countries

**euro** single currency of the member nations of the European Union

**evaluation of historical sources** examination of a given record for its internal consistency and believability

**excommunicate** to punish an individual by depriving him of the sacraments and excluding him from the fellowship of the church

**existentialism** philosophy that rejected absolute truth and the idea of purpose in life; taught that individuals must search for their own meaning

**expressionism** artistic movement in which the artist tries to paint how he feels about his subject rather than trying to reproduce realistically what he sees

**extraterritoriality** an individual's right to be tried in his own national court for breaking the law of another country

## F

**Fabian socialism** British socialists who sought to achieve a socialist society without revolution

**factory system** production system that brought the workers, raw materials, and machinery under one roof

**fasces** a small bundle of rods that enclosed an axe; symbol of the king's power

**fascism** totalitarian government characterized by corporate economy, strong nationalism, military dictatorship, and a glorification of the state

**federalism** delegating specified powers to the national government and reserving all other powers for the state governments or the people

**Fertile Crescent** crescent-shaped fertile region encompassing Mesopotamia and the land of Canaan

**feudalism** a political system in which local rulers offered the people protection in return for their services

**fiefs** land grants given in return for services

**fifth columnists** individuals within a country who secretly aid the enemy by spying, spreading enemy propaganda, carrying out acts of sabotage, or other similar activities

**Fifth Republic** French government established by Charles de Gaulle that provided for a strong president

**First Estate** composed of upper clergy of the Roman Catholic Church

**Five Pillars of Islam** certain religious duties that Islam requires every Muslim to perform in order to reach paradise; (1) reciting the simple confession "There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his prophet"; (2) reciting prayers five times daily while facing toward Mecca; (3) giving alms (money) to the poor; (4) fasting from sunrise to sunset during the sacred month of Ramadan; (5) making a pilgrimage to Mecca, if physically and financially able

**Five-Year Plans** economic program of Joseph Stalin that increased the socialization of the Russian economy

**footbinding** a Chinese custom that involved breaking toes in order to bind a girl's foot to keep them dainty

**Foreign Legion** elite French army that was used throughout France's colonial empire

**Four Noble Truths** the center of Buddha's teachings; (1) Suffering is part of all existence; (2) Suffering has a cause—selfish desires; (3) Suffering can be overcome by destroying selfish desires; (4) If man follows the Eightfold Path, he will destroy selfish desires and end all suffering.

**1492** the year that Ferdinand and Isabella completed the reconquest by driving the Moors out of Granada; the year that Christopher Columbus, under Spanish sponsorship, landed in the New World

**Fourteen Points** Woodrow Wilson's proposed peace plan after World War I

**Franco-Prussian War** war between France and Prussia immediately caused by the Ems dispatch; won by Prussia, ending the Second French Empire

**Franks** the most powerful Germanic people in the early Middle Ages; kingdom ruled by the Merovingian House and the Carolingian House

**freemen** more privileged peasants who served as manorial officials or provided skilled labor, such as blacksmiths, millers, and carpenters

**frescoes** paintings on wet plaster

**Fujiwara** a clan that took over Japan by marrying their daughters to the sons of the imperial family and forcing the ruling emperor to abdicate when a son was born

## G

**GDP** Gross Domestic Product; the monetary value of all goods and services produced within a geographic border

**General Assembly** body of the United Nations where all member nations have representation

**geocentric theory** earth-centered theory of the universe

**Gestapo** Nazi secret police

**Ghana** prominent African kingdom from 700 to 1200; became a major destination for commercial caravans crossing Africa

**ghettos** Jewish areas of a city sealed off from the rest of the city

**glasnost** "openness"; Soviet policy of encouraging open discussions of the problems facing the USSR

**globalization** characterized by an international rather than a purely national focus

**Glorious Revolution** peaceful revolution in which Parliament dethroned James II and installed William and Mary as joint rulers

**Golden Bull** established the Diet of the Holy Roman Empire

**Golden Horde** Mongol state based in Russia; founded by Batu Khan; the strongest Mongol state in western Asia

**gospel** the teaching that Jesus Christ died in the place of sinful humans so that they might be forgiven of their sins and be able to claim as their own the righteousness of Jesus Christ

**Gothic** light and delicate architecture beginning in the thirteenth century with flying buttresses, higher ceilings, thinner walls, larger windows and doors, and stained glass windows

**Grand Alliance** an alliance of European nations—especially England and the Netherlands—against Louis XIV of France

**Grand Canal** built by conscripted workers; connected the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers in China

**Great Awakening** eighteenth-century revival in Britain's American colonies

**Great Leap Forward** Mao's attempt to modernize China's agrarian economy; wrecked the Chinese steel industry and caused a famine

**Great Northern War** war in which the Russians, led by Peter the Great, defeated Sweden and won additional territory along the Baltic Sea

**Great Schism** the period from the late fourteenth to early fifteenth century during which the Roman Catholic Church had two to three men claiming to be the pope

**Great Serpent Mound** famous effigy mound

**Great Trek** migration of the Boers northward from Cape Colony in South Africa

**"Greek fire"** an explosive mixture of chemicals possibly including quicklime, sulfur, naphtha, and potassium nitrate

**guerrillas** "little wars"; small bands of troops that attack a superior force

**guilds** organizations whose primary function was to regulate the business activity of a given town

**Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** congressional authorization for American President Lyndon Johnson to "take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression"

**Gupta Empire** fourth-century Indian empire under which India had perhaps its greatest era of prosperity and achievement

## H

**Habeas Corpus Act** made it illegal for the British government to arbitrarily hold someone in jail

**Hagia Sophia** finest example of Byzantine architecture; built by Justinian

**Hamas** a radical Islamic group recognized as a terrorist organization by the UN; developed during the first *intifada* as a more radical Islamic counterpart to the PLO

**Hanseatic League** an association composed of more than seventy German cities in northwestern Europe; sought to organize and control trade in Sweden, Russia, Flanders, and England

**Habsburgs** German noble family who built a strong base of power (Austria) among the southern German states

**Hegira** the flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina; year 1 of the Muslim calendar

**heliocentric theory** theory that the sun is the center of the universe and that the earth and other planets orbit around it; promoted by Copernicus

**Hellenic** Greek culture

**Hellenistic** similar to Greek culture

**Helots** original Spartans who were enslaved by the Dorians

**hierarchical** describes a structure with levels of authority

**hieroglyphics** a form of picture writing

**Hinduism** Indian religion that has no formal statement of doctrine but is based on the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; serves as a unifying influence in India's diverse society

**Hiroshima** the Japanese city where the first atomic bomb was dropped

**historical interpretation** interpreting events by integrating the perceived meaning and significance of the events

**historical synthesis** gathering the useful information and weaving the information together into a narrative of the past

**history** the study of the record of the past acts of God and man on earth from its creation to the present, based on the best surviving evidence

**Hohenstaufens** German royal family that rose to prominence in the twelfth century

**Hohenzollern** rulers of Prussia; rivals of the Habsburgs; united the German states into one country in the nineteenth century

**Holocaust** Nazi Germany's attempt to exterminate the Jews

**Holy Roman Empire** the name of the German empire because of its alliance with the Roman Catholic Church and its symbolic association with the empire of ancient Rome

**homage** the ceremony by which a man became a vassal and thus eligible for a fief

**Hopi** Indian tribe in the Southwest known for its peaceful culture

**Hopewell** a dispersed group of related Indian populations that were probably united by a network of trade routes

**Huguenots** French Protestants

**humanism** a renewed focus on man's capacities

**humanists** those who studied the liberal arts

**humanities** (1) formal study of human thought and culture; (2) the liberal arts; the study of history, science, and grammar, as well as classical literature and philosophy

**Hundred Years' War** war between England and France during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; won by the French

**Huns** nomadic tribe led by Attila whose advance forced Germanic tribes to seek refuge in Roman territory

## I

**icon** a painted image of Christ or a saint

**Il Duce** title of Mussolini; the head of the Italian Fascist government

**Île-de-France** the small area around Paris owned by the Capetians

**Iliad** an epic poem of the Greek Dark Ages written by Homer

**image of God** a quality possessed by all humans that reflects part of God's own personality

**imperator** an ancient title given to the commander of a victorious army; head of the Roman Empire

**imperialism** the extension of power by one people or country over another country

**imperium** the king's authority in Rome

**impressionism** nineteenth-century French art style; focused on light and color and used short, choppy brush strokes

**Inca** South American kingdom from the thirteenth to sixteenth centuries

**indemnities** compensation to other nations for war damages

**Index of Prohibited Books** a list of books that the Roman Catholic Church has condemned

**indictment** accusation

**Inductive method** reasoning from specific cases to a general conclusion

**Indulgences** certificates which, according to Catholicism, granted pardon from the punishment of sins

**Industrial Revolution** a period in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when technological developments radically changed industry

**Inquisition** a special church court commissioned by the pope to stamp out heresy

**The Institutes of the Christian Religion** theological book written by John Calvin; one of the most significant and influential books on theology ever written

**interchangeable parts** identical parts that could be used to replace broken parts in manufactured goods

**interdict** the suspension of public church services and of the administration of all sacraments (except baptism and extreme unction) in a given location

**intifada** the "uprising" of the Palestinians against the Israelis

**investiture** symbolic act by which the lord gave to the vassal the right to use a fief

**iron curtain** the dividing line between Western Europe and Communist Eastern Europe

**ISIS** Islamic State in Iraq and Syria; led by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi

**Islam** a religion based on the teachings of Muhammad

## J

**Jacobins** French revolutionaries who advocated the most radical changes; appealed to Paris workers known as the *sans-culottes*

**Jamestown** first English permanent settlement in the New World; located in Virginia

**Jesuits** Roman Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola that suppressed heresy and promoted Roman Catholic education

**jihad** Islamic "holy war"

**joint family** extended family that includes the children, grandchildren, wives, and close blood relatives of a common ancestor

**joint-stock company** a company in which people invested money and in return were issued stock certificates showing the amount of money they invested; the company used this capital to finance a business venture; if the company made a profit, the stockholders received payment in the form of dividends

**journeyman** second class of a craft guild; "day laborer"; could seek employment and earn wages as a skilled worker

**July Revolution** revolution in France in 1830 that brought down Charles X and established Louis Philippe as king; sparked other revolutions throughout Europe

**June Days** attempted overthrow of the French government in June 1848

**justice** a social condition in which people do right and respect the rights of others

**"just price"** a price that included the cost of materials, a fair return for the labor expended, and a reasonable profit

**Justinian Code** a systematic arrangement of laws that clarified Roman legal principles

## K

**Ka'bah** a sacred shrine at Mecca that housed hundreds of pagan idols; was turned into the center of Islamic worship by Muhammad, who destroyed the idols of the Ka'bah—except the Black Stone

**kamikaze** Japanese suicide pilots

**karma** a person's deeds in life that Hindus believe determine his status in the next

**Kellogg-Briand Pact** document that outlawed war, but failed to stop it; crowning effort to preserve peace in the post-World War I period

**Khmer** an empire that developed sometime between the ninth and thirteenth centuries in Cambodia

**Kilwa** a prosperous city-state in East Africa

**knight** medieval warriors who protected life and property and lived by the code of chivalry

**Korean War** war between Communist North Korea and non-Communist South Korea from 1950 to 1953

**Kush** province of Egypt that eventually won independence from Egypt

## L

**laissez faire** hands-off policy in which the government does not interfere in business and trade but provides a favorable climate for business activity

**laity** common church parishioners who did not take Holy Orders

**language families** groups of Indian languages that are believed to have had a single ancestral language

**Lateran Treaties** treaties between Benito Mussolini and the Roman Catholic Church that established Vatican City and gave Italy's government recognition by the Roman Catholic Church

**latitude** distance from the equator

**Law of the Twelve Tables** foundation of Roman civil law

**lay investiture** claim of kings and nobles not only to appoint church officials but also to invest them with their religious authority

**League of Nations** post-World War I international organization that sought to guarantee international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security

**League of the Seven Hills** league of seven villages on the banks of the Tiber River; the beginning of the city of Rome

**lebensraum** "living space"; Hitler's early reason for expanding German territory

**Lend-Lease Act** Act of Congress authorizing the president to "sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of" military supplies to any country whose security was important to the United States

**levée en masse** a nation calling upon all its citizens to take an active part in the war effort; employed during the French Revolution

**liberalism** political theory supporting an increase in civil and political freedoms and less government interference with the individual (early nineteenth century)

**limited wars** wars limited to specific geographic areas

**Line of Demarcation** line of separation in the Atlantic Ocean that decided the areas that could be colonized by Spain and Portugal

**Locarno Pact** 1925 treaty in which Germany agreed to recognize its post-World War I boundaries with France and Belgium as permanent and to not seek to change its eastern border through war

**Lollards** followers of John Wycliffe

**Lombards** Germanic tribe that conquered most of Italy

**longbow** English bow that could shoot arrows able to penetrate certain types of armor

**Long Count calendar** name for the precise calendar developed by the Mayas

**lord** landholding noble in feudalism

**Louisiana Purchase** 1803 land purchase by the United States that almost doubled the size of that nation

**Luftwaffe** Nazi Germany's air force

**Lusitania** British ocean liner that was sunk by a German submarine in 1915

## M

**Maastricht Treaty** treaty between many European countries to form the European Union

**Maginot Line** a series of French fortifications along France's border with Germany

**Magna Carta** a guarantee of feudal rights; one of the most important documents in English history because it showed that the king was under the law

**Magyars** Asiatic nomads who terrorized southeastern Europe in medieval times

**Mali** western African kingdom noted for its agricultural productivity as well as its transdesert trade in gold, salt, and copper

**Manchu dynasty** ruling dynasty in China that began in 1644 and underwent wars and uprisings related to foreigners

**mandates** territories technically under the control of the League of Nations but administered by various Allied countries

**mannerism** artistic style that was prevalent throughout much of the sixteenth century; characterized by distortions and exaggerations

- manor** the center of medieval society; a self-contained farming community controlled by a lord and farmed by peasants
- Maoris** New Zealand natives
- Mare Nostrum** the Roman term for the Mediterranean Sea; "our sea"
- Marshall Plan** European Recovery Act; provided massive economic assistance for post-World War II Europe
- Marxism** theory that every social, political, or religious movement springs from a desire by one group of people to take economic advantage of another group; taught that history would naturally progress toward perfection (communism)
- mass** the Roman Catholic service in which the Holy Eucharist is offered
- master** third class of a craft guild; could open his own shop and take on apprentices and journeymen
- Maya** Central American civilization (ca. 2000 BC–AD 1539) whose culture was centered on their religious beliefs
- Mayflower Compact** a temporary agreement establishing civil authority for the Plymouth Colony
- mayor of the palace** the real power behind the throne under the Merovingian House
- Medici family** prominent Italians who had become extremely wealthy through commerce and banking; used their riches and prominence to gain political control of the city of Florence
- Meiji Period** period during which Japan was transformed from a feudal society to a major industrial power
- Mein Kampf** "My Struggle"; book by Adolf Hitler
- Mensheviks** wing of the Social Democratic Party in Russia that advocated change through peaceful measures
- mercantilism** economic system that held that the wealth of colonies should benefit the mother country
- Merovingian House** first royal line of the Franks
- Mesopotamia** the fertile region between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
- mestizos** those of mixed Spanish and Indian blood
- middle class** social class primarily composed of merchants, bankers, craftsmen, and skilled laborers
- Middle Kingdom** Chinese term reflecting their belief that China was the center of the earth
- minaret** a tower that is a part of or adjacent to a mosque
- Ming dynasty** restored Chinese rule and reestablished Chinese ways
- Minoan civilization** an early civilization in the Aegean region based on the island of Crete; established trade with the Fertile Crescent and Egypt
- Mississippian** Indian culture that broadly covered the central Mississippi River Valley and extended to the Ohio River Valley and south to parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi
- monarchy** rule by one
- moneychangers** men experienced in judging the approximate value of coins, discovering counterfeit currency, and determining one currency's value in relation to another
- monotheism** belief in only one God
- Monroe Doctrine** warning by James Monroe that the United States would resist any efforts to colonize the Americas; included a promise that the United States would not interfere in European affairs
- Moors** Spanish Muslims
- moratorium** suspension
- mosaic** inlaid pieces of glass or stone in wet cement or plaster
- mosque** place of Muslim worship
- Mound Builders** North American Indians known for their large burial mounds and effigy mounds
- movable type** separate printing blocks for each character
- muezzin** one who calls faithful Muslims to prayer five times a day from a minaret
- Mughal** Turkish-Mongol dynasty in India; founded by Babur
- Munich Conference** 1938 conference in which Britain and France gave the Sudetenland to Hitler
- Muslim** follower of Islam; "submitter to Allah"
- Mycenaean civilization** early Greek civilization on the mainland of Greece; borrowed heavily from the Minoan civilization

## N

- NAFTA** North American Free Trade Agreement; intended to lower trade barriers and enhance trade between these countries; resulted in a trade deficit/imbalance for the United States
- Nagasaki** the Japanese city where the second atomic bomb was dropped
- nation** very large group of people (usually including many cities) who have in common the same land area and the same language
- nationalism** a longing for independence and local autonomy
- nation-state** an independent group of people having common traditions and ruled by a king
- NATO** North Atlantic Treaty Organization; a regional military alliance to defend against Soviet expansion
- Nazism** German fascism
- neoclassical** artistic style that used themes of ancient Greece and Rome
- Neolithic Age** the period from 10,000 BC to about 4,000 BC called the New Stone Age; framework of the evolutionary worldview
- New Deal** Franklin Roosevelt's program of relief, recovery, and reform in response to the Great Depression
- New Economic Policy** capitalistic program to revitalize the economy of the USSR after the Russian Revolution
- "New Rome"** Constantine's name for Constantinople
- Nika Revolt** a popular uprising crushed by Justinian early in his reign; the turning point of Justinian's reign

**Ninety-five Theses** a list of statements concerning the sale of indulgences that Martin Luther proposed as topics for a scholarly debate

**Nok culture** the earliest evidence for civilization in West Africa

## O

**Odyssey** an epic poem of the Greek Dark Ages written by Homer

**Old Regime** political and social order in France before the French Revolution

**oligarchy** rule of a few

**Olympiad** four-year period between Olympic games; became a Greek means of dating historical events

**Operation Overlord** code name for the Allied invasion of France during World War II

**Opium Wars** wars between China and European powers led by Great Britain; fought over the issue of importing opium into China

**Orange Revolution** uprising by which Ukraine gained independence from Russian dominance in 2004

**organization** a system of rules, regulations, and accountability that governs all who take part in the functions of a city

**Ottoman Turks** the Muslim invaders who conquered Constantinople

## P

**pacifism** refusal to take up arms against anyone, even in time of war

**Pact of Steel** German-Italian military alliance prior to World War II

**page** a boy placed under the care of a knight for the purpose of becoming a knight

**Paleolithic Age** time period in history when man used very simple stone tools; framework of the evolutionary worldview

**pantheism** the belief that everything in the universe, whether it be spiritual or physical, is all part of one great substance called "god"

**Paris Peace Conference** conference that negotiated the peace settlement for World War I

**Parliament** the English representative body consisting of two houses, the House of Commons and the House of Lords; had the "power of the purse"

**Parliament Bill of 1911** capstone of Britain's political development; made the House of Commons dominant; limited the House of Lords

**partisans** fighters who harass an enemy occupying their territory

**passive resistance** a nonviolent program defying the current rule through strikes (including hunger strikes and sit-down strikes), mass demonstrations, and refusal to pay taxes

**Parthenon** most spectacular temple in ancient Athens; dedicated to the city's patron goddess Athena

**patriarch** bishop of one of the most important cities of the empire; appointed in Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria, Rome, and Constantinople

**patrician** the aristocratic class in ancient Rome made up of wealthy landowners and noble families

**patrons** sponsors of artists

**Pax Romana** "Roman Peace"; 31 BC to AD 180

**Pax Sinica** "Chinese Peace" established by the Han Dynasty  
**"peaceful coexistence"** the Cold War policy that sought "to keep to the positions of ideological struggle without resorting to arms to prove that one is right"

**Peace of Augsburg** allowed each German prince the right to choose whether his territory would be Lutheran or Roman Catholic

**Peace of God** medieval decree by which the church forbade the pillage of its property and extended protection to all noncombatants in society

**Peace of Westphalia** name for the peace treaties that ended the Thirty Years' War

**Peloponnesian League** a league of Greek city-states led by Sparta with the intention of protecting against foreign invasion and to prevent tyranny and democracy

**Peloponnesian War** Greek civil war between Athens and her allies and Sparta and her allies

**peninsulares** Spaniards born and raised in Spain

**per capita GDP** goods produced per person

**perestroika** Soviet policy during the 1980s of a wide range of social, political, and economic reforms; "restructuring"

**Petition of Right** document sent by Parliament to Charles I which stated that the king did not have the right to make people pay taxes without parliamentary consent and that Parliament would not tolerate arbitrary imprisonment of any subjects

**Petrine theory** the Roman Catholic theory that Christ made Peter the first pope and gave him supreme authority over the church on earth; also states that Peter subsequently transferred this office and its authority to those who succeeded him as bishop of Rome

**pharaoh** ruler of ancient Egypt

**philosophers** men who sought the answers to the basic questions of life through human reasoning

**philosophes** mistakenly believed that the right philosophy could solve society's problems and that perfectibility was attainable for both society and man

**Pietism** movement that began in the seventeenth century; dedicated to spiritual renewal

**Pilgrims** group of English Separatists that left for the New World in 1620

**plebeian** the "common" class in ancient Rome made up of farmers, traders, and craftsmen

**plebiscite** a resolution of the Council of Plebeians

**PLO** Palestinian Liberation Organization; demanded a separate Palestinian state and initiated intifada

**pogroms** organized government massacres in Russia

**polis** "city-state"; basic political unit of Greece

**polygamy** marriage of a husband to more than one wife

**polytheism** belief in many gods

**polytonality** the use of several musical keys simultaneously

**pontifex maximus** "greatest priest"; title of the Roman emperors

**pope** the bishop of Rome; first used of the bishop of Rome in 452 and generally accepted as his title by the end of the sixth century

**popular sovereignty** government based upon the consent of the governed

**power** the ability to bring things under one's control

**"power of the purse"** a representative body's power to approve all new taxes; a means of forcing the king to hear grievances

**Pragmatic Sanction** agreement among European rulers to respect the territorial boundaries of Austria when Maria Theresa came to the throne

**primary sources** records produced during the time period being studied, usually by those involved in the events being studied

**princeps** "first citizen"; a title taken by Octavian

**proletariat** the workers in a Marxist society

**propaganda** materials and methods of indoctrination

**prospectus** details of a proposed business venture

**Protectorate** English government established by Oliver Cromwell

**publican** tax collector for the Roman Republic in provinces

**Pueblo Indians** group of Southwest tribes who lived in small villages or caves and ledges of canyons

**Punic Wars** three wars between Carthage and Rome

**purgatory** a place of temporary punishment where souls bound for heaven must go after death to atone for their "minor" unconfessed sins

**purges** Stalin's practice of murdering those who might threaten his power

**Puritans** those who wanted to purify the Anglican Church of those practices that reminded them of Roman Catholicism; Anglicans who sought to purify the Church of England

## Q

**quadrivium** liberal-arts curriculum consisting of arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music

**Quadruple Alliance** alliance between Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain to maintain the Congress of Vienna's settlements

**Quebec Act** act permitting French Canadians to retain their language, law, and customs and to freely practice their Roman Catholic religion

**quipu** also known as khipu; collections of knotted strings used for accounting and recording data

**Qur'an** the sacred book of the Muslims

## R

**RAF** British Royal Air Force

**rationalism** the belief that reason is the only sure source of knowledge and truth

**realism** an artistic style that sought to portray life as it really was

**realpolitik** "politics of reality"; using whatever political means necessary—including force—to advance national goals

**recant** renounce one's beliefs

**Reconquista** the reconquest of the Iberian Peninsula, which was held by the Muslims

**Reformation** a protest against the corruption in the Roman Catholic Church during the sixteenth century

**Reform Bill of 1832** 1832 bill that reorganized the electoral system for the House of Commons

**regular clergy** clergy who lived in monastic communities under strict regulations

**Reichstag** the lower house of the German Parliament

**Reign of Terror** most destructive and violent phase of the French Revolution

**Reinsurance Treaty** Bismarck's alliance with Russia

**religion** a system of basic values, beliefs, and behaviors that are directed in worship toward God and lived out in community with others

**Renaissance** the revival of learning in Europe from the fourteenth century through the sixteenth century

**reparations** payments for war damages

**republic** form of government in which voting citizens exercise power through elected officials under law

**Restoration** reestablishment of the Stuart monarchy in 1660

**Risorgimento** Italian nationalist movement

**Roman Forum** the section of ancient Rome that was the center of government

**Romanov** Russian royal dynasty; overthrown by the Revolution of 1917

**Roman sacramental system** a system of religious acts which Roman Catholics believe grants grace (spiritual benefit) based on the recipient's right intentions

**Romanesque** the prevalent architectural style in Europe from 1050 to 1150; means "Roman-like"

**romanticism** late eighteenth-century European literary and artistic movement characterized by a reaction against rationalism and an embrace of idealism and emotions

**Rome-Berlin Axis** alliance between Nazi Germany and fascist Italy

**Rose Revolution** the country of Georgia's peaceful overthrow of the pro-Russian government in 2003

**Roundheads** supporters of Parliament in the English Civil War

**Rus** the Slavic designation of the Norsemen; "rowers" or "seafarers"

**Russification** Nicholas I's policy of uniting the diverse national groups within Nicholas's territory around the culture and traditions of Russia

**Russo-Japanese War** war between Japan and Russia; won by Japan in 1905

## S

**St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre** massacre of Huguenots throughout France on August 27, 1572

**Salian House** German royal house that tried, unsuccessfully, to bring the German nobles under royal control

**SALT** Strategic Arms Limitation Talks; limited the number of nuclear weapons that the United States and the USSR could possess

**samurai** Japanese warrior

**sanctions** forbidding the sale of certain materials to a country

**Sanskrit** early Indian language established by the Aryans

**satrapies** provinces in the Persian Empire

**Schlieffen Plan** Germany's plan for a two-front war

**Scholasticism** a twelfth-century intellectual movement that was characterized by a renewed interest in theology and philosophy

**scientific revolution** a period from the Renaissance to the eighteenth century when scientific inquiry and achievement advanced rapidly

**scorched-earth policy** burning everything that might be of value to the enemy

**Scramble for Africa** a race between European nations to seize strategic regions in Africa

**SDI** Strategic Defense Initiative; American defense program designed to use American space, laser, and satellite technology to provide a shield in space against incoming Soviet missiles

**SEATO** Southeast Asia Treaty Organization; formed to keep Asian nations free from communism

**secondary sources** records that explain or interpret primary sources

**Second Estate** nobility; segment of French society

**Secretariat** administrative arm of the United Nations; headed by the Secretary General

**secular clergy** conducted religious services, administered the sacraments to the laity, and supervised the business and property of the church

**Security Council** the executive, or enforcement, power of the United Nations; consists of five permanent members and ten non-permanent members, elected by the General Assembly to two-year rotating terms

**seed of the serpent** humans yet to be born who would prove to have the same deceptive, God-defying nature that Satan evidenced in the Garden of Eden

**seed of the woman** refers primarily to Christ but also includes future humans who are united to Him in faith

**Seljuk Turks** nomadic tribes from central Asia that adopted Arab culture and the Islamic religion

**Senate** the most important and most powerful body of the Roman Republic

**Separatists** those who removed themselves from the Anglican Church

**Sepoy Mutiny** 1857 revolt by the sepoys, native Indian troops employed by the East India Company, due to the introduction of rifle cartridges rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat (offensive to Hindus and Muslims)

**serfs** majority of those living on a manor; their status was midway between the ancient slave and the medieval freeman

**seven sacraments** baptism, confirmation, penance, the Holy Eucharist, matrimony, Holy Orders, and Extreme Unction

**Seven Years' War** war with Britain and Prussia on one side and France, Russia, and Austria on the other; won by Britain and Prussia in 1763

**17th parallel** the 1954 border between North Vietnam and South Vietnam

**shamanism** based on the belief that a gifted person can interact with spirits

**Shintoism** originally a form of nature worship that attributed deity to anything in nature that was awe-inspiring or extraordinary; stressed the supremacy of the sun goddess and the divine descent of the emperor; a religion of feeling

**shogun** "great general"; military ruler of Japan; held the real power over the Japanese government from 1192 to 1868

**Sikhism** from the Punjabi term meaning "disciple" or "learner;" founded around 1500 by a Hindu man named Nanak; promotes meditation to sense god's presence and maintain control over the "Five Thieves"—lust, rage, greed, attachment, and conceit

**simony** the buying and selling of religious articles as well as church offices

**Sino-Japanese War** war between China and Japan (1894–95); won by Japan

**Sistine Chapel** a chapel in the Vatican; ceiling painted by Michelangelo

**sitzkrieg** "sitting war"; the beginning of World War II in the West when there were no major offensives

**Six-Day War** war in which Israel launched a preemptive strike against Egypt, Syria, and Jordan; won by Israel

**Slavs** a group that settled in Eastern Europe after the Germanic tribes migrated west; the largest people group in Russia

**social classes** composed of people with specific functions

**socialism** government ownership of the means of production and the distribution of goods for the presumed welfare of society

**sola fide** justification by faith alone; Reformation doctrine that a man is not justified before God by his works or by faith and works but by faith alone

**Solidarity** a powerful labor union in Poland that opposed the Polish Communist government

**Song dynasty** restored order under Emperor Taizu; politically weak compared to China's previous dynasties

**Songhai Empire** overthrew the Mali Empire but was ended by invading Moroccan forces

**Spanish Armada** a fleet of 130 ships that was to sail to the Netherlands, pick up a large Spanish army, and transport the invasion force to England; defeated by the English and storms in 1588

**specialization** an individual's focus on a specific job or skill

**Sputnik** the Russian satellite that was the first manmade satellite launched into space

**squire** the personal servant of a knight

**Statute of Westminster** act of Parliament declaring Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa to be "autonomous communities within the British Empire" and "members of the British Commonwealth of Nations"

**steppes** vast grassy plains from western China to eastern Europe

**Stoicism** philosophy that taught that the highest good is the pursuit of courage, dignity, duty, simplicity of life, and service to fellow men

**sub-Saharan Africa** the part of Africa south of the Sahara

**Suez Crisis** 1956 event in which Egypt took control of the Suez Canal and Israel took control of the Sinai Peninsula

**Sui dynasty** Chinese dynasty that briefly united China through marriage alliances and military expansion; emerged under the leadership of Yang Jian and his son, Yangdi

**summit** conference of high-level officials

**Swahili** the native African language of the east African city-states; contains elements of the Arabic, Persian, and Indian languages

**swastika** Nazi symbol

**syllogism** a three-step logical process of thinking

**synagogues** Jewish centers of worship

## T

**Table of Nations** Genesis 10; lists the descendants of Shem, Ham, and Japheth according to the nations that arose from their families

**Taika Reform** mid-seventh-century restructuring of Japanese government to weaken the strength of the local clan chieftains; known as the "Great Change"

**taille** French tax on real and personal property

**Taj Mahal** a stunning example of Mughal architecture

**Taliban** radical Muslims that gained control in Afghanistan

**Tang dynasty** became the second golden age in Chinese history (the Han dynasty being the first golden age)

**Taoism** founded by Laozi (also Lao-tzu); encouraged men to live in harmony with nature; became the basis of mystical, magical, and superstitious elements in Chinese society

**Tartars** European name for fierce Mongolian warriors from central Asia that attacked Russia in the thirteenth century

**Tennis Court Oath** oath of the French Third Estate declaring that they would not disband until a written constitution was established

**Tenochtitlán** famous city of the Aztecs known as "the Venice of the New World"; present-day Mexico City

**terrorism** the use of indiscriminate violence, or the threat of its use, for political ends; often motivated by militant Islam

**Tet Offensive** failed surprise attack of the North Vietnamese on South Vietnam; adversely affected the American attitude toward the Vietnam War

**theocracy** government directly by God

**Third Estate** largest estate in France comprising all who were not high clergy or nobility

**Third Reich** empire of Nazi Germany from 1933 to 1945

**Thirty Years' War** the last great religious war fought in Europe; won by the Protestants in 1648 with France's aid

**38th parallel** the border between North and South Korea

**Three Emperors' League** pre-World War I alliance between Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary

**Tiananmen Square** public square in Beijing, China; site of a deadly confrontation between the Chinese army and college-aged dissidents in 1989

**Tikal** Mayan city that was a center of power and influence

**Timbuktu** capital of ancient Mali; important trade center

**Tokugawa** family of shoguns that ruled Japan from the beginning of the seventeenth-century to the mid 1800s

**topography** the physical features of a land

**totalitarian states** one-party political system led by a powerful dictator who typically maintains control by force

**tournament** a mock war; included two types of contests, the joust and the melee

**tradition** the handing down of information by word of mouth from generation to generation

**transubstantiation** Roman Catholic belief that during the Holy Eucharist the priest transforms the bread and wine into the actual body and blood of Christ

**treasury of saints** Roman Catholic doctrine of the storehouse of the "excess works" of the saints and the works of Christ; used in the dispensing of indulgences

**Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle** treaty ending the War of Austrian Succession; returned Europe to the status quo before the war, except for Silesia being given to Prussia

**Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** treaty between Russia and Germany after the Russian Revolution; pulled Russia out of World War I

**Treaty of Kanagawa** treaty between Japan and the United States in 1854; first treaty Japan ever signed with a Western nation

**Treaty of London** treaty that recognized the independence and perpetual neutrality of Belgium

**Treaty of Paris** (1) treaty ending the Seven Years' War; (2) treaty ending the War for Independence between the United States and Britain

**Treaty of Sèvres** treaty between the Ottoman Empire and the Allied Powers of World War I; dismantled the Ottoman Empire

**Treaty of St. Germain** treaty between Austria and the Allied Powers of World War I

**Treaty of Utrecht** ended the War of the Spanish Succession

**Treaty of Verdun** treaty between Charles the Bald, Louis the German, and Lothair to divide Louis the Pious's kingdom

**Treaty of Versailles** treaty between Germany and the Allied Powers of World War I; included the war guilt clause, which demanded that Germany pay reparations

**Tribal Assembly** another name for the plebeian assembly in Rome

**tribe** several families sharing common customs

**tribunes** ten men, elected by the Council of Plebeians in Rome, who protected the rights and interests of the common people

**Triple Alliance** (1) Indian alliance composed of the Aztecs and the city-states of Texcoco and Tlacopan; (2) anti-French coalition of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy

**Triple Entente** pre-World War I agreement between Britain, France, and Russia

**triumvirate** rule of three men

**trivium** liberal-arts curriculum consisting of grammar, rhetoric, and logic

**Truce of God** medieval decree which limited fighting to specified weekdays by forbidding combat from Wednesday evening to Monday morning

**Truman Doctrine** the principle, enunciated by Harry S. Truman, of assisting countries in a struggle against communism in an effort to contain the spread of communism

**Tudor family** the ruling family of England during the sixteenth century

**tyranny** government headed by a tyrant who gained complete control of it, usually by force

## U

**U-2 incident** the shooting down of an American U-2 reconnaissance (spy) plane over the Soviet Union in 1960

**U-boat** *unterseeboot*; German submarine

**Umayyad** Muslim caliphate that was a hereditary dynasty centered in Damascus

**Unam Sanctam** papal bull by Boniface VIII; stated that obedience to the pontiff was necessary for salvation

**underwriter** one who wrote his name below the prospectus, pledging to help share the cost of the enterprise

**United Nations** an international organization founded in 1945 that seeks to maintain international peace and security

**universitas** scholars who united for the common purpose of education

**unrestricted submarine warfare** German policy of sinking all enemy ships, whether armed or not

**Upanishads** philosophical essays elaborating on the teaching of the *Vedas*

**USSR** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

**usury** the practice of charging interest for the use of lent money

**utopian socialism** belief that if the inequities in society could be abolished, man's natural goodness could be perfected

## V

**Vandals** a Germanic tribe that established a kingdom in North Africa; plundered Rome after the Visigoths

**Varangians** Swedish Norsemen who plundered Slavic villages during the eighth and ninth centuries

**vassal** the recipient of a fief who owed allegiance to a king or lord

**Vedas** collection of religious literature that contains the early traditions and religious beliefs of ancient India

**V-E Day** Victory in Europe during World War II; May 8, 1945

**vernacular** common spoken language

**Versailles** palace of Louis XIV; built twelve miles southwest of Paris

**veto** a way for tribunes to stop the unjust acts of patrician officials

**viceroy** an "assistant king" that the Spanish king appointed to oversee affairs in the New World

**Vijayanagara** empire established in 1336 when Delhi Sultanate forces were pushed out of the Deccan Plateau

**Vichy France** area of France unoccupied by Nazi Germany, with Vichy as the seat of the new government

**Viet Cong** Communist guerillas who launched subversive activity in South Vietnam

**Vietnam War** war between Communist North Vietnam and non-Communist South Vietnam

**Vietnamization** the policy of gradually turning the burden of the fighting of the Vietnam War over to the South Vietnamese

**Vikings** Germanic tribes from Scandinavia that were feared invaders in medieval times

**Visigoths** a Germanic tribe that settled in the Eastern Roman Empire; defeated Rome at the battle of Adrianople and later plundered Rome

**V-J Day** Victory in Japan during World War II; Sept. 2, 1945

## W

**war communism** tightly regulated system of economic controls imposed on Russia by Lenin

**war debts** debts incurred during the course of a war

**war guilt clause** clause in the Treaty of Versailles that placed the blame for World War I on Germany

**War of the Austrian Succession** war with Great Britain and Austria on the one side and Prussia, Spain, and France on the other; fought when Maria Theresa ascended the Austrian throne

**War of the Spanish Succession** war between the Grand Alliance and Louis XIV over the succession to the throne of Spain

**Warsaw Pact** Soviet regional military alliance that included Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe; organized to counter NATO

**Wars of the Roses** series of conflicts between the houses of York and Lancaster over the English throne

**Washington Naval Conference** the 1920s conference that established ratios to limit the number of warships that each maritime nation could build

**Weimar Republic** German government after World War I

**welfare state** a state in which the government assumes the responsibility for the material and social well-being of every individual

**wheel of life** cycle of rebirths in reincarnation

**witan** Anglo-Saxon assembly of the great men of the kingdom

**world soul** another name for the Hindu concept of Brahman

**worldview** a perspective from which we may examine and interpret the universe and everything in it

**written language** a form of language in addition to spoken language

**written records** records of the past that are more accurate than oral traditions; include such things as private letters, inventory lists, inscriptions, diaries, and journals

## Y

**Yahweh** the only true God

**Yalta Conference** meeting between Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin to determine the policies they would follow in seeking to end World War II

**Yamato clan** Japanese clan that forged a unified state; claimed divine lineage for the emperor

**YMCA** Young Men's Christian Association

**Yom Kippur War** 1973 war between Israel and the combined forces of Egypt and Syria that began on the Jewish Day of Atonement; won by Israel

## Z

**zeppelins** long, slender airships similar to modern blimps

**Zeus** "king of gods and man" according to Greek mythology; ruler of Olympus

**ziggurats** pyramid-like structures that had terraces at different levels along their exterior

**Zollverein** nineteenth-century German trade union under the leadership of Prussia