

1500 AP World History Vocabulary Terms You Need To Know by Test Day!

- 10** - On the AP Exam, the essay portion of the exam starts with a __ minute reading period, in which you can scribble notes, plan, and read DBQ documents but not yet write any essays.
- 10000 BCE** - Date: Beginnings of Agriculture
- 100s** - The 2nd century BCE includes what years?
- 1054 CE** - Date: East-West Great Schism in Christian Church (Hint: __54 CE)
- 1066 CE** - Date: Norman Conquest of England
- (Hint: __66 CE)
- 1071 CE** - Date: Battle of Manzikert
- (Hint: __71 CE)
- 1095 CE** - Date: First Crusade
- (Hint: __5 CE)
- 1258 CE** - Date: Mongols sack Baghdad
- (Hint: __58 CE)
- 1271-1295 CE** - Date: Marco Polo Travels
- (Hint: "__71-__95 CE")
- 1300 BCE** - Date: Iron Age
- (Hint: 1__00 BCE)
- 1324 CE** - Date: Mansa Musa's Pilgrimage
- (Hint: __24 CE)
- 1325 CE** - Date: Travels of Ibn Battuta begin
- (Hint: __25 CE)
- 1347 CE** - Date: Black Death hits Europe
- (Hint: __7 CE)
- 1433 CE** - Date: End of Zheng He's Voyages/Rise of Ottomans (Hint: __33 CE)
- 1453** - The year that Constantinople was sacked by the Ottoman Turks and meant that Byzantium
- 1453 CE** - Date: Ottomans capture Constantinople (Hint: __53 CE)
- 1488** - Date: Dias rounded Cape of Good Hope
- (Hint: 1__8)
- 1492** - Date: Columbus "Sailed the Ocean Blue" / Reconquista of Spain (Hint: 1__2)
- 1500s** - The 16th century includes what years?
- 1502** - Date: Slaves begin moving to Americas (Hint: 1__2)
- 1517** - Date: Martin Luther and 95 Theses (Hint: 1__9)
- 1521** - Date: Cortez conquered the Aztecs (Hint: 1__1)
- 1533** - Date: Pizarro Toppled the Incas (Hint: 1__3)
- 1571** - Date: Battle of Lepanto (Hint: 1__1)
- 1588** - Date: Defeat of the Spanish Armada by the British (Hint: 1__8)
- 1600** - Date: Battle of Sekigahara - Beginning of Tokugawa (Hint: 1__0)
- 1600s** - The 17th century includes what years?
- 1607** - Date: Founding of Jamestown (Hint: 1__7)
- 1618** - Date: Thirty Years War begins (Hint: 1__8)
- 1683** - Date: unsuccessful Ottoman seige of Vienna (Hint: 1__83)
- 1689** - Date: Glorious Revolution / English Bill of Rights (Hint: 1__9)
- 1700s** - The 18th century includes what years?
- 1756** - Date: 7 years war between France and Britain begins (Hint: 1__6)
- 1776** - Date: American Revolution/Smith writes Wealth of Nations (Hint: 1__6)
- 1789** - Date: French Revolution begins
- 180 CE** - Date: End of Pax Romana

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- (Hint: _80 CE)
- 1800s** - The 19th century includes what years?
- 1804** - Date: Haitian Independence (Hint: 1__4)
- 1810s** - Date: Decade when Independence in mainland Latin America began (Hint: 1__0s)
- 1815** - Date: Congress of Vienna (Hint: 1__5)
- 1830** - The Greeks gained independence from the Ottoman Empire in this year.
- 1839** - Date: First Opium War in China (Hint: 1__9)
- 1848** - Date: Many European Revolutions / Marx and Engles write Communist Manifesto (Hint: 1__8)
- 1853** - Date: Commodore Perry opens Japan to trade (Hint: 1__3)
- 1857** - Date: Sepoy Mutiny or failed Indian revolution against British East India Company colonial rule
- 1857** - In what year did the Indians attempt a widespread but disorganized rebellion against the British, resulting in even more intense colonization of India more directly by the British
- 1861** - Date: End of Russian Serfdom/Italian Unification (Hint: 1__1)
- 1861** - Tsar Alexander II (r.1855-1881) emancipated the serfs in this year. (Hint:18_1)
- 1863** - Date: Emancipation Proclamation in US (Hint: 1__3)
- 1867** - The Serbians gained independence from the Ottoman Empire in this year.
- 1871** - Date: German Unification (Hint: 1__1)
- 1880s** - Before this decade, Europeans were mostly on the coasts of Africa as traders, explorers, and missionaries. After this decade Europeans began to conquer African territory and destroy
- 1880s** - Europeans scramble for Africa colonies started in this decade
- 1885** - Date: Berlin Conference - Division of Africa (Hint: 1__5)
- 1898** - Date: Spanish-American War - US acquires Philippines,Cuba, Guam, and Puerto Rico (Hint:
- 1899** - Date: Boer War - British in control of South Africa (Hint: 1__9)
- 1905** - Date: Russo-Japanese War (Hint: 1__5)
- 1910** - Date: Start of the ten year long Mexican Revolution. Not to be confused with Mexican war of
- 1911** - Date: Chinese Revolution against traditional Chinese Imperial system. (Hint: 1__1)
- 1914-1918** - Date: WWI (from start to finish)
- (Hint: "19__-19__")
- 1917** - Date: Year of successful Russian Revolution(s)
- 1919** - Date: Treaty of Versailles - End of WWI
- 1929** - Date: Stock Market Crash
- 1931** - Date: Japanese invasion of Manchuria (Hint: 1__1)
- 1935** - Date: Italian invasion of Ethiopia (Hint: 1__5)
- 1939** - Date: German blitzkrieg in Poland starting WWII in Europe.
- 1941** - Date: Pearl Harbor, entry of US into WWII
- 1945** - Date: end of WWII
- 1947** - Date: independence & partition of India
- 1948** - Date: declaration of of Israeli statehood
- 1949** - Date: Chinese Communist Revolution
- 1950** - Date: Korean War starts
- 1954** - Date: Vietnamese defeat French at Dien Bien Phu (Hint: 1__4)
- 1956** - Date: de-Stalinization in Russia; Egyptian nationalization of Suez Canal (Hint: 1__6)
- 1959** - Date: Cuban Revolution (Hint: 1__9)
- 1962** - Date: Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1967** - Date: Six-day war in Israel; Chinese Cultural Revolution (Hint: 1__7)
- 1979** - Date: Iranian Revolution (Hint: 1__9)
- 1987** - Date: 1st Palestinian Intifada (Hint: 1__7)

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- 1989** - Date: Tiananmen Square protest in China; Fall of Berlin Wall in Germany
- 1991** - Date: fall of USSR; 1st Gulf war near Iraq (Hint: 1__1)
- 1991** - The year of the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- 1994** - Date: genocide in Rwanda/1st all race elections in S. Africa (Hint: 1__4)
- 2** - The minimum number times must you analyze the Point of View in documents within a DBQ
- 2** - You must group documents in at least 2 or 3 ways within the DBQ essay. What is the minimum
- 2001** - Date: 9/11 Attacks
- 220 CE** - Date: End of Han Dynasty
 - (Hint: _20 CE)
- 221 BCE** - Date: Qin Unified China
 - (Hint: _21 BCE)
- 3** - a good rule of thumb for essay writing is to do everything ____ times (3 body paragraphs, three POV, three supporting facts for each paragraph, etc).
- 3000s BCE** - Date: Beginning of Bronze Age and river valley civilizations (Hint: _000s BCE)
- 32 CE** - Date: Beginnings of Christianity
 - (Hint: _2 CE)
- 323 BCE** - Date: Alexander the Great dies
 - (Hint: "_23 BCE")
- 333 CE** - Date: Roman Capital moved to Constantinople
 - (Hint: _33 CE)
- 385** - the year the Roman Empire Split. (Hint _85)
- 476 CE** - Date: Fall of Rome
 - (Hint: _76 CE)
- 4th century CE** - Date: Beginning of Trans-Saharan Trade Routes
 - (Hint: ____ century CE)
- 527 CE** - Date: Justinian rule of Byzantine Empire
 - (Hint: _27 CE)
- 5th century BCE** - Date: Greek Golden Age - Philosophers
 - (Hint "____ century BCE")
- 632 CE** - Date: Rise of Islam
 - (Hint: __2 CE)
- 6th century BCE** - Date: Origin of Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism
 - (Hint ____ century BCE)
- 732 CE** - Date: Battle of Tours
 - (Hint: _32 CE)
- 95 Theses** - Luther's list of accusations against the Roman Catholic Church, which included the sale of
- Abbas the Great** - Safavid ruler from 1587 to 1629; extended Safavid domain to greatest extent; created slave regiments based on captured Russians, who monopolized firearms within Safavid armies;
- Abbasid Caliphate** - (750-1258 CE) The caliphate, after the Umayyads, who focused more on administration than conquering. Had a bureaucracy that any Muslim could be a part of.
- Abbasid Caliphate** - Descendants of the Prophet Muhammad's uncle, al-Abbas, they overthrew the Umayyad Caliphate and ruled an Islamic empire from their capital in Baghdad (founded 762) from 750 to
- Abbasid Caliphate** - third of the Islamic Caliphates of the Islamic Empire. The rulers who built their capital in Baghdad after overthrowing the Umayyad caliphs. It started in 750 CE. It flourished for two centuries, but slowly went into decline with the rise to power of the Turkish army it had
- Abbasid Dynasty** - Muslim dynasty after Umayyad, a dynasty that lasted about two centuries that had about 150 years of Persia conquer and was created by Mohammad's youngest uncle's sons

- Abbasids** - Abbasids or Umayyads? Were more open and integrating of non Arab peoples, and were more open to the non-Arab masses converting to Islam.
- Abdicate** - to renounce or relinquish a throne, right, power, claim, responsibility, or the like, especially in
- Abolition** - The movement to make slavery and the slave trade illegal. Begun by Quakers in England in the
- Aborigine** - The general named often used to describe the original inhabitants of Australia
- Abraham Lincoln** - 16th president of the United States; helped preserve the United States by leading the defeat of the secessionist Confederacy; an outspoken opponent of the expansion of slavery.
- Absolute Monarchy** - Concept of government developed during rise of nation-states in Western Europe during the 17th century; featured monarchs who passed laws without parliaments, appointed professionalized armies and bureaucracies, established state churches, and imposed state
- Absolutism** - a form of government, usually hereditary monarchy, in which the ruler has no legal limits on
- Achaemenid Empire** - The name of an ancient Persian Empire (c. 550-330 BCE) which was composed of many smaller kingdoms. The realm was divided into twenty-three districts whose administration and
- Acropolis** - Greek for "high city". The chief temples of the city were located here.
- Adam Smith** - Scottish economist who wrote the Wealth of Nations and designed modern Capitalism.
- Adam Smith** - Scottish moral philosopher and a pioneer of political economics. Seen today as the father of Capitalism. Wrote On the Wealth of Nations (1776) One of the key figures of the Scottish
- Adam Smith** - Seen as the Father of Capitalism. Published The Wealth of Nations in 1776.
- Adolf Hitler** - Born in Austria, became a radical German nationalist during World War I. He became dictator of Germany in 1933. He led Europe into World War II.
- Adolf Hitler** - German leader of the Nazi Party
- Adolf Hitler** - This dictator was the leader of the Nazi Party in Germany; he believed that strong leadership was required to save Germanic society, which was at risk due to Jewish, socialist, democratic,
- Africa** - In the 16th century, warfare between states/groups in _____ for the purposes of capturing new slaves to be taken to the Atlantic market increased dramatically.
- African diaspora** - The separation of Africans from their homeland through centuries of forced removal to serve as slaves in the Americas and elsewhere.
- African National Congress** - An organization dedicated to obtaining equal voting and civil rights for black inhabitants of South Africa. Founded in 1912 as the South African Native National Congress, it changed its
- Afrikaners** - South Africans descended from Dutch and French settlers of the seventeenth century. Their Great Trek founded new settler colonies in the nineteenth century. Though a minority among
- Agora** - the chief marketplace of Athens, center of the city's civic life.
- Agricultural Revolution** - The change from food gathering to food production that occurred between around 8000 and 2000 B.C.E. Also known as the Neolithic Revolution.
- Agriculture** - The switch to _____ created a more reliable and stable food supply.
- AIDS** - A serious (often fatal) disease of the immune system transmitted through blood products especially by sexual contact or contaminated needles.
- Akbar** - Most illustrious sultan of the Mughal Empire in India (r. 1556-1605). He expanded the empire and pursued a policy of conciliation with Hindus.
- Akbar** - Most illustrious sultan of the Mughal Empire in India (r. 1556-1605). He expanded the empire and pursued a policy of conciliation with Hindus.
- Akbar** - The greatest of the Mughal Emperors. Second half of 1500s. Descendant of Timur. Consolidated power over northern India. Religiously tolerant. Patron of arts, including large
- Akbar** - The most famous Muslim ruler of India during the period of Mughal rule. Famous for his religious tolerance, his investment in rich cultural feats, and the creation of a centralized governmental administration, which was not typical of ancient and post-classical India.

- Akhenaten** - Egyptian pharaoh (r. 1353-1335 B.C.E.). He built a new capital at Amarna, fostered a new style of naturalistic art, and created a religious revolution by imposing worship of the sun-disk.
- Akkad** - Sargon of _____ began taking over Mesopotamian city-states in 2200BC to form the world's
- Albert Einstein** - German physicist who developed the theory of relativity, which states that time, space, and mass are relative to each other and not fixed.
- Albert Einstein** - German physicist, father of modern quantum physics.
- Albert Einstein** - Physicist born in Germany who formulated the special theory of relativity and the general
- Alexander the Great** - Between 334 and 323 B.C.E. he conquered the Persian Empire, reached the Indus Valley, founded many Greek-style cities, and spread Greek culture across the Middle East.
- Alexander the Great** - Chandragupta Maurya is believed to have modeled his conquest of India (forming the Mauryan Empire) off of the conquests of what other leader?
- Alexander the Great** - King of Macedonia who conquered Greece, Egypt, and Persia
- Alexander the Great** - The conquerer from Macedonia who conquered Greece, Egypt, parts of Anatolia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Bactria, and the very tips of northeast India.
- Alexandria** - City on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt founded by Alexander. It became the capital of the Hellenistic kingdom of Ptolemy. It contained the famous Library and the Museum and was a center for leading scientific and literary figures in the classical and postclassical eras.
- All** - How many documents must you use in the DBQ?
- All-India Muslim League** - Political organization founded in India in 1906 to defend the interests of India's Muslim minority. Led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, it attempted to negotiate with the Indian National
- American Revolution** - This political revolution began with the Declaration of Independence in 1776 where American colonists sought to balance the power between government and the people and protect the
- Analects** - The book that Kong Fuzi wrote and that stresses the values and ideas of Confucianism.
- Analyze** - A type of thinking. To determine various component parts and examine their nature and
- Anarchism** - Many groups including the socialists and Marxists of the 19th century often opposed the idea of a state. They believed society would function better without a government and that governments do nothing but promote exploitation. What is this belief system called?
- Ancestor Veneration** - The practice of praying to your ancestors. Found especially in China.
- Andes Mountains** - the largest mountain range in the world; home of the Chavin and Inca civilizations.
- Antigonid Empire** - The empire in Greece after the breakup of Alexander's empire.
- Apartheid** - A social policy or racial segregation involving political and economic and legal discrimination
- Apartheid** - A system of legal racial segregation enforced by the National Party government in South Africa between 1948 and 1994, under which the rights of the majority black inhabitants of South
- Apostle Paul** - A Jew from the Greek city of Tarsus in Anatolia, he initially persecuted the followers of Jesus but, according to Christian belief, after receiving a revelation on the road to Syrian Damascus, he became arguably the most significant figure in the spread of Christianity and the shaping of
- Apostle Paul** - Zealous proponent of Christianity who was instrumental in its spread beyond Judaism
- aqueduct** - A conduit, either elevated or under ground, using gravity to carry water from a source to a location-usually a city-that needed it. The Romans built many of these in a period of
- Archeology** - The field of study that tells us about how humans lived in the Paleolithic Era.
- Aristotle** - (384-322 BCE) Believed, unlike his teacher Plato, that philosophers could rely on their senses to provide accurate information about the world.
- Aristotle** - Greek philosopher. A pupil of Plato, the tutor of Alexander the Great, and the author of works on logic, metaphysics, ethics, natural sciences, politics, and poetics, he profoundly influenced Western thought. In his philosophical system, which led him to criticize what he saw as Plato's metaphysical excesses, theory follows empirical observation and logic, based on the syllogism,
- Aristotle** - Pupil of Plato who tutored Alexander the Great; argued for small units of government like the

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- Armenia** - One of the earliest Christian kingdoms, situated in eastern Anatolia (east of Turkey today) and the western Caucasus and occupied by speakers of the Armenian language. The Ottoman Empire is accused of systematic mass killings of Armenians in the early 20th century.
- Armistice** - A cease fire or temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the warring parties.
- Artha-sastra** - characterized inter-state relations in ancient India
- Aryans** - Group of people who immigrated from Persia or central Asia and settled with the Harrappans
- Aryans** - immigrants who arrived at the Ganges river valley by the year 1000 BC
- Aryans** - nomads from Europe and Asia who migrated to India and finally settled; vedas from this time
- Asante** - African kingdom on the Gold Coast that expanded rapidly after 1680. Asante participated in the Atlantic economy, trading gold, slaves, and ivory. It resisted British imperial ambitions for
- Ashoka** - (r.268-232 BCE) The Mauryan emperor who can be compared to Constantine and who
- Asian Tigers** - Collective name for South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore-nations that became
- Asoka** - Third ruler of the Mauryan Empire in India (r. 270-232 B.C.E.). He converted to Buddhism and broadcast his precepts on inscribed stones and pillars, the earliest surviving Indian writing.
- Assimilation** - Adopting the traits of another culture. Often happens over time when one immigrates into a
- Assimilation** - Ethnic groups lost their distinctive culture through the domination of newly expanding
- assimilation** - The process by which different ethnic groups lose their distinctive cultural identity through contact with the dominant culture of a society, and gradually become absorbed and
- Assimilation** - The process whereby a minority group gradually adopts the customs and attitudes of the
- Assyrian Empire** - this empire covered much of what is now mesopotamia, syria, palestine, egypt, and anatolia; its height was during the seventh and eighth centuries BCE
- Aswan High Dam** - one of the world's largest dams on the Nile River in southern Egypt
- Atahualpa** - Last ruling Inca emperor of Peru. He was executed by the Spanish. (p. 438)
- Athens** - A democratic Greek polis who accomplished many cultural achievements, and who were
- Athens** - This city was the seat of Greek art, science, and philosophy. Paul visited this city during his second missionary journey and spoke to the citizens about their altar to the unknown god.
- Atlantic Ocean** - This body of water contributed to Britain, the United States, France, and eventually Germany
- Atlantic Slave Trade** - Lasted from 16th century until the 19th century. Trade of African peoples from Western Africa to the Americas. One part of a three-part economical system known as the Middle Passage of
- Atlantic System** - The network of trading links after 1500 that moved goods, wealth, people, and cultures
- Audiencias** - Courts appointed by the king who reviewed the administration of viceroys serving Spanish
- Augustus** - Leader of the Roman Empire who disguised it as a republic, and under who the Roman Empire
- Augustus** - Title given the the Roman emperor Octavian which means "sacred" or "venerable"
- Aurangzeb** - Mughal emperor in India and great-grandson of Akbar 'the Great', under whom the empire reached its greatest extent, only to collapse after his death.
- Auschwitz** - Nazi extermination camp in Poland, the largest center of mass murder during the Holocaust. Close to a million Jews, Gypsies, Communists, and others were killed there. (p. 800)
- Authoritarian** - A style of government characterized by submission to authority. It tends to opposed individualism and democracy. In its most extreme cases it is one in which political power is concentrated in a leader or leaders, who possess exclusive, unaccountable, and arbitrary
- Axum** - The Christian state in Africa that developed its own branch of Christianity, Coptic Christianity, because it was cut off from other Christians due to a large Muslim presence in Africa.
- Ayatollah Khomeini** - Shi'ite philosopher and cleric who led the overthrow of the shah of Iran in 1979 and created
- Ayatollah Khomeini** - Shiite religious leader of Iran, led the 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran and ordered the invasion
- Aztecs** - (1200-1521) 1300, they settled in the valley of Mexico. Grew corn. Engaged in frequent warfare to conquer others of the region. Worshiped many gods (polytheistic). Believed the sun god needed human blood to continue his journeys across the sky. Practiced human

- aztecs** - Also known as Mexica, they created a powerful empire in central Mexico (1325-1521 C.E.). They forced defeated peoples to provide goods and labor as a tax.
- Babur** - First sultan of the Mughal Empire; took lots of land in India.
- Babylon** - The largest and most important city in Mesopotamia. It achieved particular eminence as the capital of the king Hammurabi in the eighteenth century B.C.E. and the Neo-Babylonian king
- Babylonian Empire** - Empire in Mesopotamia which was formed by Hammurabi, the sixth ruler of the invading
- Balance of Power** - a distribution and opposition of forces among nations such that no single nation is strong enough to assert its will or dominate all the others.
- Balance of Power** - Distribution of military and economic power that prevents any one nation from becoming too
- Balance of power** - policy that aims to secure peace by preventing dominance of any particular state or group of
- balance of power** - The policy in international relations by which, beginning in the eighteenth century, the major European states acted together to prevent any one of them from becoming too powerful.
- Balfour Declaration** - Statement issued by Britain's Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour in 1917 favoring the establishment of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine.
- Balkans** - geopolitical and cultural region of southeastern Europe. Greece and the region North of
- Balkans** - Various peoples in this area of Eastern Europe rebelled against Ottoman rule, contributing to
- Bantu** - A major African language family. Collective name of a large group of sub-Saharan African languages and of the peoples speaking these languages. Famous for migrations throughout
- Bantu** - The people who spread throughout Africa spreading agriculture, language, and iron.
- Bantu migration** - The movement of the Bantu peoples southward throughout Africa, spreading their language and culture, from around 500 b.c. to around A.D 1000
- baroque** - Major Western artistic style from 1500s to 1700s. Climactic, dramatic, dark vs. usage,
- Bartholomew Dias** - Portuguese navigator that discovered the Cape of Good Hope
- Bartolome de Las Casas** - First bishop of Chiapas, in southern Mexico. He devoted most of his life to protecting Amerindian peoples from exploitation. His major achievement was the New Laws of 1542,
- Bartolomeu Dias** - Portuguese explorer who in 1488 led the first expedition to sail around the southern tip of Africa from the Atlantic and sight the Indian Ocean. (p. 428)
- Battle of Chaldiran** - 16th Century. The Safavids vs the Ottomans; Ottomans won, and this symbolized the two greatest world powers at the time clashing together; religious war (Shi'ites Vs. Sunnis).
- Battle of Hastings** - (1066 CE) The Norman invasion of England; this was the largest battle.
- Battle of Manzikert** - (1071 CE) Saljuq Turks defeat Byzantine armies in this battle in Anatolia; shows the declining
- Battle of Midway** - U.S. naval victory over the Japanese fleet in June 1942, in which the Japanese lost four of their best aircraft carriers. It marked a turning point in the pacific theater of World War II.
- Battle of Tours** - (732 CE) European victory over Muslims. It halted Muslim movement into Western Europe.
- Beijing** - China's northern capital, first used as an imperial capital in 906 and now the capital of the
- Belgium** - King Leopold II of this country acquired the massive territory of the Congo as his own private possession, which became one of the most brutal episodes of African colonial history and has
- Bengal** - Region of northeastern India. It was the first part of India to be conquered by the British in the eighteenth century and remained the political and economic center of British India throughout the nineteenth century. Today this region includes part of Eastern India and all of Bangladesh.
- Benito Mussolini** - Fascist dictator of Italy (1922-1943). He led Italy to conquer Ethiopia (1935), joined Germany in the Axis pact (1936), and allied Italy with Germany in World War II. He was overthrown in
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- Benito Mussolini** - Italian politician who led the National Fascist Party and created Fascism
- Benjamin Franklin** - American intellectual, inventor, and politician He helped to negotiate French support for the

- Berlin Airlift** - supplied food and fuel to citizens of west Berlin when the Russians closed off land access to Berlin, which was located in the middle of Russian controlled East Germany.
- Berlin Blockade** - Soviet blocking of Berlin from allies; Causing the Berlin Airlift
- Berlin Conference** - A meeting from 1884-1885 at which representatives of European nations agreed on rules
- Berlin Conference** - Conference that German chancellor Otto von Bismarck called to set rules for the partition of Africa. It led to the creation of the Congo Free State under King Leopold II of Belgium.
- Berlin Conference** - In 1884, European powers met in Germany for this gathering. They created a plan for dividing
- Berlin Wall** - A wall separating East and West Berlin built by East Germany in 1961 to keep citizens from
- Bhagavad Gita** - A book in popular Hinduism that was a response to Buddhism and made reaching moksha way
- Bhagavad-Gita** - The most important work of Indian sacred literature, a dialogue between the great warrior Arjuna and the god Krishna on duty and the fate of the spirit.
- Bible** - The holy book of Christians.
- Big Bang Theory** - Cosmological model that explains the sudden development of the universe through expansion
- Black Death** - The common name for a major outbreak of plague that spread across Asia, North Africa, and Europe in the mid-fourteenth century, carrying off vast numbers of persons.
- blankets** - In 1763, British soldiers fighting native Americans in the Pontiac War, are famously accused of giving _____ infected with small pox to the natives. This has been suggested as an early
- Boddhisatva** - A enlightened being who put off nirvana to come back and help others become enlightened.
- Boer War** - Lasting from 1899 to 1902, Dutch colonists and the British competed for control of territory in
- Bolshevik** - The early Communists that overthrew the Czar in the Russian Revolution.
- Bolsheviks** - Radical Marxist political party founded by Vladimir Lenin in 1903. They eventually seized
- Botany Bay** - Place that the British first colonized in Australia
- Bourbon** - A European Royal family that is most known for its rule of France from the 16th through the
- Bourgeoisie** - A term for the middle class. A social class characterized by their ownership of capital and their related culture. They derive social and economic power from employment, education, and wealth, as opposed to the inherited power of aristocratic family of titled land owners granted
- bourgeoisie** - In early modern Europe, the class of well-off town dwellers whose wealth came from manufacturing, finance, commerce, and allied professions.
- Boxer Rebellion** - 1899 rebellion in Beijing, China started by a secret society of Chinese who opposed the "foreign devils". The rebellion was ended by British troops.
- Brahman** - The term for The Universal Soul in Hinduism.
- Brahmins** - The priest varna of the caste system.
- Bread and Circuses** - A Roman bribery method of coping with class difference. Entertainment and food was offered to keep plebeians quiet without actually solving unemployment problems.
- Britain** - After Egypt became independent from the Ottomans, it still had to contend with the influence of European imperialists, particularly this nation.
- Britain** - In the mid 1700s this place was the first to develop industrialized methods.
- British East India Compa** - The Indian Rebellion of 1857 caused the British Government to take direct control over the Indian colony, which had previously been controlled by this organization.
- British Raj** - The name for the British government's military rule of India between 1858 and 1947.
- British Raj** - The name given to the period and territory of direct British colonial rule in South Asia between 1858 and 1947--from the time of the attempted Indian Revolt (Sepoy Mutany) to the
- Bronze** - Some people call the later part of the Neolithic Age the _____ Age because of the
- Bronze Age** - a period of human culture between the Stone Age and the Iron Age, characterized by the use of weapons and implements made of bronze
- Bubonic Plague** - Also called the Black Death; is believed to be the deadly disease that spread through Asia and Europe and killed more than a third of the people in parts of China and Europe.

- Bubonic plague** - disease brought to Europe from the Mongols during the Middle Ages. It killed 1/3 of the population and helps end Feudalism. Rats, fleas.
- Buddha** - An Indian prince named Siddhartha Gautama, who renounced his wealth and social position. After becoming 'enlightened' (the meaning of this word) he enunciated the principles of
- Buddhism** - a religion, originated in India by Buddha (Gautama) and later spreading to China, Burma, Japan, Tibet, and parts of southeast Asia, holding that life is full of suffering caused by desire and that the way to end this suffering is through enlightenment that enables one to halt the
- Buddhism** - the teaching that life is permeated with suffering caused by desire, that suffering ceases when desire ceases, and that enlightenment obtained through right conduct and wisdom and
- Buddhism** - This artistic ritual is related to what religion?
- Bureaucracy** - Organized system of administration of a government chiefly through bureaus or departments
- Bushido** - The Feudal Japanese code of honor among the warrior class.
- Byzantine Emperor** - The head of the Eastern Orthodox Church in the Byzantine Empire.
- Byzantine Empire** - Eastern part of the Roman Empire that survived the fall of the western part
- Byzantine Empire** - Historians' name for the eastern portion of the Roman Empire from the fourth century onward, taken from 'Byzantium,' an early name for Constantinople, the Byzantine capital city.
- Byzantine Empire** - Historians' name for the eastern portion of the Roman Empire from the fourth century until its downfall to the Ottomans in 1453. Famous for being a center of Orthodox Christianity and
- Caesar Augustus** - Honorific name of Octavian, founder of the Roman Principate, the military dictatorship that replaced the failing rule of the Roman Senate. He established his rule after the death of Julius
- caliphate** - The Islamic empire ruled by those believed to be the successors to the Prophet Muhammad.
- Cambyses II** - Son of Cyrus II; extended the Persian Empire into Egypt
- Camillo di Cavour** - The political mastermind behind all of Sardinia's unification plans, he succeeded in creating a
- canals** - Governments in northern Europe, especially in Britain, built these man-made waterways in the 1700s and 1800s to benefit commerce. It contributed to the rise of industrialization.
- Capitalism** - (1776) , an economic system in which investment in and ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange of wealth is made and maintained chiefly by private
- Capitalism** - An economic system based on a free market, open competition, profit motive and private
- Capitalism** - Economic system with private/ corporate ownership/ competitive market
- capitalism** - The economic system of large financial institutions-banks, stock exchanges, investment companies-that first developed in early modern Europe. The belief that all people should seek their own profit gain and that doing so is beneficial to society. See Adam Smith, Wealth of
- caravel** - A small, highly maneuverable three-masted ship used by the Portuguese and Spanish in the
- Carolingian Empire** - Charlemagne's empire; covered much of western and central Europe; largest empire until
- Carthage** - City in North Africa that developed trading outposts in Italy; Rome took control of many of its
- Carthage** - City located in present-day Tunisia, founded by Phoenicians ca. 800 B.C.E. It became a major commercial center and naval power in the western Mediterranean until defeated by the
- Caste System** - a set of rigid social categories that determined not only a person's occupation and economic potential, but also his or her position in society
- Caste system** - a social system that separated people by occupation, the caste system in India has virtually no
- Caste System** - The system in old India that separated the people into social categories, but based mostly on color with the Aryans always on the top of the social pyramid.
- Catherine the Great** - ruled Russia from 1762 to 1796, added new lands to Russia, encouraged science, art, literature, Russia became one of Europe's most powerful nations
- Catholic Reformation** - Religious reform movement within the Latin Christian Church, begun in response to the Protestant Reformation. It clarified Catholic theology and reformed clerical training and

1500 AP World History Vocabulary Terms You Need To Know by Test Day!

- caudillos** - By the 1830s, following several hopeful decades of Enlightenment-inspired revolution against European colonizers, Latin America was mostly ruled by these creole military dictators.
- Cecil Rhodes** - British entrepreneur and politician involved in the expansion of the British Empire from South Africa into Central Africa. The colonies of Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and Northern
- Celts** - Peoples sharing a common language and culture that originated in Central Europe in the first half of the first millennium B.C.E.. After 500 B.C.E. they spread as far as Anatolia in the east, Spain and the British Isles in the west. Conquered by Romans and displaced by Germans and
- Central Powers** - In World War I the alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary and other nations allied with
- Centralized** - Empires and states developed increasingly _____ governments to administer and organize their subjects (600 BCE to 600 CE, in China, Persia, Rome etc.)
- Centuries** - The smallest units of the Roman army, each composed of some 100 foot soldiers and commanded by a centurion. A legion was made up of 60 of these. They also formed political
- Century** - A period of 100 years.
- Champa Rice** - Quick-maturing rice that can allow two harvests in one growing season. Originally introduced into Champa from India, it was later sent to China as a tribute gift by the Champa state (as
- chariots** - A strong military unit of the ancient time, combining pastoralist technologies of horseback
- Charlemagne** - (768-814 CE) Crowned king in 800 CE by the pope; can be compared to Harsha; brought back unified rule to Europe only during his life; used the missi dominici to check up on imperial
- Charlemagne** - King of the Franks (r. 768-814); emperor (r. 800-814). Through a series of military conquests he established the Carolingian Empire, which encompassed all of Gaul and parts of Germany
- Charles Darwin** - English naturalist. He studied the plants and animals of South America and the Pacific islands, and in his book *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* (1859) set forth his
- Charles de Gaulle** - French General who founded the French Fifth Republic in 1958 and served as its first
- Charles V** - Holy Roman Emperor and Carlos I of Spain, tried to keep Europe religiously united, inherited Spain, the Netherlands, Southern Italy, Austria, and much of the Holy Roman Empire from his grandparents, he sought to stop Protestantism and increase the power of Catholicism. He allied with the pope to stamp out heresy and maintain religious unity in Europe. He was
- Chavin** - A pre-Incan South American civilization developed in Peru; famous for their style of architecture and drainage systems to protect from floods.
- Chavin** - the first major South American civilization, which flourished in the highlands of what is now
- Chavin** - The first major urban civilization in South America (900-250 B.C.E.). Its capital was located high in the Andes Mountains of Peru. Chavin became politically and economically dominant in a
- Che Guevara** - was an Argentine Marxist revolutionary, physician, author, intellectual, guerrilla leader, diplomat, military theorist, and major figure of the Cuban Revolution. Since his death, his
- Cherokee** - In response to the rapid expansion by the United States, this native tribal group formed a national government, sought to modernize their society, but were forcibly relocated in the
- Chiang Kai-Shek** - General and leader of Nationalist China after 1925. Although he succeeded Sun Yat-sen as head of the Guomindang, he became a military dictator whose major goal was to crush the
- Chiang Kaishek** - Took control of the Guomindang. Led troops on the Northern Expedition to end warlord era
- chiefdom** - Form of political organization with rule by a hereditary leader who held power over a collection of villages and towns. Less powerful than kingdoms and empires, they were based
- china** - In the classical and postclassical era, people in this country invented the compass, the rudder,
- chinampas** - Raised fields constructed along lake shores in Mesoamerica to increase agricultural yields.
- Chinese Examination sys** - To maintain centralized control, rulers recruited and use bureaucratic elites and the development of military professionals. For example the Chinese used this system.
- Chivalry** - Code of honor and ethics taken by knights.

Christianity	- a monotheistic system of beliefs and practices based on the Old Testament and the teachings of Jesus as embodied in the New Testament and emphasizing the role of Jesus as savior
Christianity	- Official Religion during the declining century of the Roman Empire.
Christopher Columbus	- Genoese mariner who in the service of Spain led expeditions across the Atlantic, reestablishing contact between the peoples of the Americas and the Old World and opening the way to
Christopher Columbus	- Genoese mariner who in the service of Spain led expeditions across the Atlantic, reestablishing contact between the peoples of the Americas and the Old World and opening the way to
Christopher Columbus	- He mistakenly discovered the Americas in 1492 while searching for a faster route to India.
Christopher Columbus	- Incorrectly calculated the circumference of the globe, and gained Spanish support to travel west to Asia based on this. Believed he had reached islands off the coast of Asia, when he had
circa	- When noting dates the letter "c." before a date represents what? (example: Jesus was born c.
Cities	- Served as centers of trade, public performance, and political administration (for example
Citizenship	- A limited form of _____ was awarded to allies and new territories of the Roman Empire as a form of control, foreign policy, and recruitment.
city state	- A small independent state consisting of an urban center and the surrounding agricultural territory. A characteristic political form in early Mesopotamia, Archaic and Classical Greece,
civil disobedience	- Is the active refusal to obey certain laws, demands, and commands of a government, especially by people who believe the law or the government to not be legitimate or moral.
Civil Service Exam	- Confucian exam given in China to aspiring bureaucrats to test them on Confucian beliefs and
Civilian Conservation Cor	- A major public works program in the United States during the Great Depression.
civilians	- carpet bombing, fire bombing, and nuclear bombs were dropped on _____ as an act of
Cixi	- Ultraconservative empress in Qing (Manchu) dynasty China. Ruled china in the turbulent late 19th century, not as a true Empress but as an Empress Dowager.
coal	- Access to rivers, iron ore, timber, and _____ was a major determining factor in which countries were able to industrialize during this period.
Code of Hammurabi	- A collection of 282 laws. One of the first (but not THE first) examples of written law in the
Cold War	- A conflict that was between the US and the Soviet Union. The nations never directly confronted eachother on the battlefield but deadly threats went on for years.
Cold War	- The ideological struggle between communism (Soviet Union) and capitalism (United States) for world influence. The Soviet Union and the United States came to the brink of actual war
Collectivization	- Process of changing property from private ownership to communal ownership. Usually this went along with communist efforts to form communal work units for agriculture and
Colombian Exchange	- The trading of various animals, diseases, and crops between the Eastern and Western
colonialism	- Policy by which a nation administers a foreign territory and develops its resources for the
Colonization	- The expansion of countries into other countries where they establish settlements and control
Columbian Exchange	- The exchange of plants, animals, diseases, and technologies between the Americas and the rest of the world following Columbus's voyages.
Columbian Exchange	- The exchange of plants, animals, diseases, and technologies between the Americas and the rest of the world following Columbus's voyages.
Comfort girls	- Women forced into prostitution by the Japanese during WWII. The women came from countries in East and Southeast Asia as Japan's empire expanded.
Commercial Revolution	- the expansion of the trade and buisness that transformed European economies during the
Communication	- From 1900 to the present, science has lead to an influx of technological development. _____ between regions became easy through utilization of the telephone, television,
Communism	- A theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state.
Communism	- According to Karl Marx, a classless and stateless society at its ultimate peak of historical

- Communist Manifesto** - A socialist manifesto written by Marx and Engels (1848) describing the history of the working-class movement according to their views.
- Compare** - A type of thinking. To examine the similarities and/or differences.
- compound bow** - Also introduced to the Mesopotamian city states by pastoralists, this ranged weapon was
- Conclusion** - A _____ at the end of a DBQ essay is not required for points but it can be used to help reiterate your thesis or perhaps to get certain expanded core points.
- Concordat** - the peace agreement made between Napoleon and the Pope following the chaos of the
- Confucianism** - Chinese ethical and philosophical teachings of Confucius which emphasized education, family,
- Confucianism** - Ideology used within the Chinese government. Officials had to pass exams on the subject to
- Confucianism** - The system of ethics, education, and statesmanship taught by Confucius and his disciples, stressing love for humanity, ancestor worship, reverence for parents, and harmony in thought
- Confucius** - (551-479 BCE) A Chinese philosopher known also as Kong Fuzi and created one of the most influential philosophies in Chinese history.
- Confucius** - Chinese philosopher (circa 551-478 BC)
- Confucius** - His doctrine of duty and public service had a great influence on subsequent Chinese thought and served as a code of conduct for government officials. Although his real name was Kongzi
- Congress of Vienna** - (1814-1815 CE) Meeting of representatives of European monarchs called to reestablish the old
- Congress of Vienna** - Following Napoleon's exile, this meeting of European rulers in Austria established a system by which the balance of power would be maintained, liberal revolutions would be repressed, as
- Congress of Vienna** - Meeting of representatives of European monarchs called to reestablish the old order and establish a plan for a new balance of power after the defeat of Napoleon.
- Congress of Vienna** - was a conference of ambassadors of European states chaired by Austrian statesman Klemens Wenzel von Metternich, and held in Vienna from November, 1814 to June, 1815. Its objective was to settle the many issues arising from the French Revolutionary Wars, the Napoleonic
- Conquistador** - A Spanish conqueror of the Americas.
- conquistadors** - Early-sixteenth-century Spanish adventurers who conquered Mexico, Central America, and Peru. (Examples Cortez, Pizarro, Francisco.)
- Conservatism** - A political or theological orientation advocating the preservation of the best in society and
- Conservative** - A political viewpoint disposed to preserve existing conditions, institutions, etc., or to restore
- Constantine** - Emperor of the Roman Empire who moved the capital to Constantinople. He eventually
- Constantine** - Roman emperor (r. 312-337). After reuniting the Roman Empire, he moved the capital to Constantinople and made Christianity a tolerated/favored religion.
- Constantine** - Roman emperor who adopted Christianity for the Roman Empire and who founded
- Constantinople** - A large and wealthy city that was the imperial capital of the Byzantine empire and later the
- Constantinople** - City founded as the second capital of the Roman Empire; later became the capital of the
- Constitutional Conventio** - Meeting in 1787 of the elected representatives of the thirteen original states to write the
- Constitutional Monarchy** - A King or Queen is the official head of state but power is limited by a constitution.
- constitutionalism** - The theory developed in early modern England and spread elsewhere that royal power should be subject to legal and legislative checks.
- Consul** - Under the Roman Republic, one of the two magistrates holding supreme civil and military authority. Nominated by the Senate and elected by citizens in the Comitia Centuriata, the
- Containment** - an act or policy of restricting the territorial growth or ideological influence of another, such as the US Cold War policy toward the USSR.
- Copernicus** - Devised a model of the universe with the Sun at the center, and not earth.
- Corporation** - A business owned by stockholders who share in its profits but are not personally responsible
- Cortes** - The Spanish conqueror of Mexico

- Cossaks** - Peoples of the Russian Empire who lived outside the farming villages, often as herders, mercenaries, or outlaws. Cossacks led the conquest of Siberia in the sixteenth and
- cottage industry** - Weaving, sewing, carving, and other small-scale industries that can be done in the home. The laborers, frequently women, are usually independent. Most manufacturing was done this way
- cotton** - The plant that produces fibers from which many textiles are woven. Native to India, it spread throughout Asia and then to the New World. It has been a major cash crop in various places,
- Council of Trent** - (1545-1563 CE) Council of the Catholic Reformation that reemphasized and justified the Roman Catholic beliefs. In response to the Protestant Reformation.
- Council of Nicaea** - (325 CE) A council called by Constantine to agree upon correct Christian doctrine and settle
- Counter Reformation** - the reaction of the Roman Catholic Church to the Reformation reaffirming the veneration of saints and the authority of the Pope (to which Protestants objected)
- creole** - Descendants of the Europeans in Latin America, usually implies an upper class status.
- Creoles** - Descendants of Spanish-born but born in Latin America; resented inferior social, political,
- creoles** - In colonial Spanish America, term used to describe someone of European descent born in the New World. Elsewhere in the Americas, the term is used to describe all nonnative peoples.
- Crimean War** - (1853-1856) Russian war against Ottomans for control of the Black Sea; intervention by Britain and France cause Russia to lose; Russians realize need to industrialize.
- Crimean War** - 19th century war between the Ottomans and Russia. France, Britain, and Italians helped the Ottomans to defeat Russia but it ultimately proved the growing weakness of the Ottoman
- Crimean War** - war fought between the Russian Empire on one side and an alliance of the British Empire, French Empire, the Ottoman Empire, the Kingdom of Sardinia, and the Duchy of Nassau on the
- Crusades** - a series of military expeditions in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries by Western European Christians to reclaim control of the Holy Lands from the Muslims
- Crusades** - Armed pilgrimages to the Holy Land by Christians determined to recover Jerusalem from Muslim rule. The Crusades brought an end to western Europe's centuries of intellectual and
- Crystal Palace** - Building erected in London, for the Great Exhibition of 1851. Made of iron and glass, like a gigantic greenhouse, it was a symbol of the industrial age.
- Cuban Missile Crisis** - A confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in 1962 over the presence of
- Cuban Missile Crisis** - Brink-of-war confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union over the latter's placement of nuclear-armed missiles in Cuba.
- Cuban Missile Crisis** - The 1962 confrontation between US and the Soviet Union over Soviet missiles in Cuba.
- cultural** - Because more people stayed in one place instead of having to keep moving, it helped build a
- cultural imperialism** - Domination of one culture over another by a deliberate policy or by economic or technological
- Cultural Revolution** - Campaign in China ordered by Mao Zedong to purge the Communist Party of his opponents and instill revolutionary values in the younger generation.
- Cultural Revolution** - Campaign in China ordered by Mao Zedong to purge the Communist Party of his opponents and instill revolutionary values in the younger generation.
- Culture** - Ethnic enclaves helped transplant the migrants' _____ into their new environments.
- Culture** - One of the 5 AP World themes is focused on this. Includes diffusion and the development of ideas, religions and other belief systems and philosophies, science and technology, art,
- cuneiform** - A system of writing in which wedge-shaped symbols represented words or syllables. It originated in Mesopotamia and was used initially for Sumerian and Akkadian but later was
- Cuneiform** - A writing system that used graphic symbols to represent sounds, syllables, and ideas as well as
- cuneiform** - The earliest known form of writing, which was used by the Sumerians. The name derives from the wedge shaped marks made with a stylus into soft clay. Used from the 3000s BCE to the
- Cyrus** - Founder of the Achaemenid Persian Empire. Between 550 and 530 B.C.E. he conquered Media, Lydia, and Babylon. Revered in the traditions of both Iran and the subject peoples.

Cyrus II	- Created the Persian Empire by defeating the Medes, Lydians, and Babylonians; was known for his allowance of existing governments to continue governing under his name
czar	- From Latin caesar, this Russian title for a monarch was first used in reference to a Russian
Daimyo	- A Japanese feudal lord who commanded a private army of samurai; warlord but not as
dalai lama	- Originally, a title meaning 'universal priest' that the Mongol khans invented and bestowed on a Tibetan lama (priest) in the late 1500s to legitimate their power in Tibet. Subsequently, the
Daoism	- A religion in China which emphasizes the removal from society and to become one with
Daoism	- Chinese School of Thought that believes the world is always changing and is devoid of absolute morality or meaning. They accept the world as they find it, avoid futile struggles, and deviate
Daoism	- philosophical system developed by of Lao-tzu and Chuang-tzu advocating a simple honest life and noninterference with the course of natural events
Daoism	- Philosophy that teaches that everything should be left to the natural order; rejects many of the Confucian ideas but coexisted with Confucianism in China
Dar al islam	- an Arabic term that means the "house of Islam" and that refers to lands under Islamic rule
Dar al-Islam	- a term used by Muslims to refer to those countries where Muslims can practice their religion
Darius I	- General in the Persian army who took power when Cambyses II died; he continued many of Cyrus' policies and was a more capable ruler than Cambyses
Darius I	- Third ruler of the Persian Empire (r. 521-486 B.C.E.). He crushed the widespread initial resistance to his rule and gave all major government posts to Persians rather than to Medes.
Declaration of Independence	- Signed in 1776 by US revolutionaries; it declared the United States as a free state.
Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen	- Statement of fundamental political rights adopted by the French National Assembly at the
Declaration of the Rights of the Child	- Adopted August 26, 1789, created by the National Assembly to give rights to all (except
deforestation	- The removal of trees faster than forests can replace themselves.
Deism	- God is a watchmaker; The religion of the Enlightenment (1700s). Followers believed that God existed and had created the world, but that afterwards He left it to run by its own natural
Deism	- The belief that there is a God, but after the creation of the world became indifferent to it
Deism	- The religion of the Enlightenment (1700s). Followers believed that God existed and had created the world, but that afterwards He left it to run by its own natural laws. Denied that
Delhi	- Capital of the Mughal empire in Northern India
Delhi Sultanate	- Centralized Indian empire of varying extent, created by Muslim invaders.
Delhi Sultanate	- (1206-1526 CE) The successors of Mahmud of Ghazni mounted more campaigns, but directed
Delhi Sultanate	- Region of India controlled by Muslims 1206-1520
Delian League	- Alliance between Athens and many of its allied cities
democracy	- system of government in which all 'citizens' (however defined) have equal political and legal rights, privileges, and protections, as in the Greek city-state of Athens in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.E. Demographic Transition, A change in the rates of population growth. Before the transition, both birth and death rates are high, resulting in a slowly growing population;
Demographic Transition	- The process of change in a society's population from a condition of high crude birth and death rates and low rate of natural increase to a condition of low crude birth and death rates, low
Deng Xiaoping	- Communist Party leader who forced Chinese economic reforms after the death of Mao
Deng Xiaoping	- Communist Party leader who forced Chinese economic reforms after the death of Mao
Deposed	- to remove from office or position, esp. high office: The people _____ the dictator.
Desertification	- The process by which fertile land becomes desert, typically as a result of drought,
devshirme	- 'Selection' in Turkish. The system by which boys from Christian communities were taken by the Ottoman state to serve as Janissaries.
Dharma	- The basic doctrine shared by Buddhists of all sects.
Dharma	- the fulfillment of social and religious duties in Hinduism

Dhows	- Large ships favored by Indian, Persian, and Arab sailors that could carry up to four hundred
diaspora	- A Greek word meaning 'dispersal,' used to describe the communities of a given ethnic group living outside their homeland. Jews, for example, were spread from Israel to western Asia and
Diaspora	- any group migration or flight from a country or region; dispersion.
Diffusion	- The spread of ideas, objects, or traits from one culture to another
Diocletian	- Roman emperor of 284 C.E. Attempted to deal with fall of Roman Empire by splitting the empire into two regions run by co-emperors. Also brought armies back under imperial control, and attempted to deal with the economic problems by strengthening the imperial currency, forcing a budget on the government, and capping prices to deal with inflation. Civil war
Diocletian	- Roman emperor who divided the empire into a West and an East section.
Dirty War	- War waged by the Argentine military (1976-1982) against leftist groups. Characterized by the use of illegal imprisonment, torture, and executions by the military.
divination	- Techniques for ascertaining the future or the will of the gods by interpreting natural phenomena such as, in early China, the cracks on oracle bones or, in ancient Greece, the flight
Divine right	- Enlightenment ideas such as the social contract, natural rights, and the general will were a challenge to this traditional basis of rule by monarchs.
Divine Right of Kings	- Doctrine that states that the right of ruling comes from God and not people's consent
Document	- Expressing and explaining the need for an additional _____ is worth 1 point on a DBQ Essay,
Dominoe Theory	- The US theory that stated, if one country would fall to Communism then they all would.
driver	- A privileged male slave whose job was to ensure that a slave gang did its work on a plantation.
Druids	- The class of religious experts who conducted rituals and preserved sacred lore among some ancient Celtic peoples. They provided education, mediated disputes between kinship groups,
durbar	- An elaborate display of political power and wealth in British India in the nineteenth century, apparently in imitation of the pageantry of the Mughal Empire.
Dutch West India Compa economic	- Trading company chartered by the Dutch government to conduct its merchants' trade in the - Although the the US did not attempt to settle or colonize South America like other imperialistic nations had done, they did exert _____ influence that in an imperialistic way.
economic sanctions	- Boycotts, embargoes, and other economic measures that one country uses to pressure
Economics	- One of the 5 AP World themes is focused on _____ structure/systems. Includes systems or trade and exchange, economic theories, agricultural and pastoral production, trade and commerce, labor systems, industrialization, capitalism, socialism, and related economic
Egalitarian	- Characterized by belief in the equality of all people, especially in political and social life.
Egypt	- In the early 19th century, the Ottoman Empire lost this North African country which had been
Egypt	- society was ruled by a pharaoh considered the incarnation of the sun god who controled acces to the Nile; they had hieroglyphics, the 365-day calender, they were polythestic and
Egypt	- This early empire has its home along Africa's longest river, with a detailed form of writing.
Ehtnic	- _____ conflicts were common within places after they win their independence, especially if they have diverse populations and differing national identities.
electricity	- A form of energy used in telegraphy from the 1840s on and for lighting, industrial motors, and
Eli Whitney	- United States inventor of the mechanical cotton gin (1765-1825).
Emilano Zapata	- Revolutionary and leader of peasants in the Mexican Revolution. He mobilized landless peasants in south-central Mexico in an attempt to seize and divide the lands of the wealthy
Emilio Aguinaldo	- Leader of the Filipino independence movement against Spain (1895-1898). He proclaimed the independence of the Philippines in 1899, but his movement was crushed and he was captured
Emperor Menelik	- . Emperor of Ethiopia (r. 1889-1911). He enlarged Ethiopia to its present dimensions and defeated an Italian invasion at Adowa (1896).

- Empiricism** - theory that all knowledge originates from experience. It emphasizes experimentation and observation in order to truly know things.
- Empress Dowager Cixi** - Empress of China and mother of Emperor Guangxi. She put her son under house arrest, supported anti-foreign movements like the so-called Boxers, and resisted reforms of the
- Empress Wu** - the only woman to rule China in her own name, expanded the empire and supported
- Enclaves** - Ethnic _____ were territories or communities with a distinct ethnicity, often developing during the mass migration to big cities in the 19th century. Examples, "China Towns," "Little
- enclosure** - A movement in England during the 1600s and 1700s in which the government took public lands and sold them off to private landowners--contributing to a population shift toward the
- Enclosure Movement** - The 18th century privatization of common lands in England, which contributed to the increase in population and the rise of industrialization.
- Encomienda** - A grant of authority over a population of Amerindians in the Spanish colonies. It provided the grant holder with a supply of cheap labor and periodic payments of goods by the Amerindians.
- encomienda** - A grant of authority over a population of Amerindians in the Spanish colonies. It provided the grant holder with a supply of cheap labor and periodic payments of goods by the Amerindians.
- Encomienda** - Labor system created by Spain which allowed Spanish settlers in the Americas to control the lands AND people of a certain territory, in turn the Spanish had to pay the natives and teach them Catholicism. The system was intended to help the natives from exploitation, but the
- Encomienda** - Concession from Spanish letting a colonist take tribute from Indians in a certain area
- English Civil War** - Conflict from 1640 to 1660; featured religious disputes mixed with constitutional issues concerning the powers of the monarchy; ended with restoration of the monarchy in 1660
- English East India Compa** - an early joint-stock company; were granted on English royal charter with the intention of
- Enlightenment** - A movement in the 18th century that advocated the use of reason in the reappraisal of
- Enlightenment** - A movement in the 18th century that advocated the use of reason in the reappraisal of
- Enlightenment** - A philosophical movement in eighteenth-century Europe that fostered the belief that one could reform society by discovering rational laws that governed social behavior and were just
- Enlightenment** - A popular philosophical movement of the 1700s that focused on human reasoning, natural
- Environment** - One of the 5 AP World themes is focused on human interaction with this. Also includes things such as large-scale demographics and disease, human migration, and patterns of settlement.
- Epic of Gilgamesh** - an epic poem from Mesopotamia, and among the earliest known works of literary writing.
- Estates General** - An assembly that represented the entire French population through three groups, known as estates; King Louis XVI called this in May 1789 to discuss the financial crises.
- Estates General** - The traditional group of representatives from the three Estates of French society: the clergy, nobility, and commoners. Louis XVI assembled this group to deal with the financial crisis in France at the time, but the 3rd estate demanded more rights and representation.
- Ethiopia** - East African highland nation lying east of the Nile River.
- ethnic cleansing** - Effort to eradicate a people and its culture by means of mass killing and the destruction of historical buildings and cultural materials. It was used for example by both sides in the
- Ethnic Cleansing** - the elimination of an unwanted ethnic group or groups from a society, as by genocide or
- Eunuchs** - castrated males, originally in charge of protection of the ruler's concubines. Eventually had major roles in government, especially in China.
- European Community** - An organization promoting economic unity in Europe formed in 1967 by consolidation of earlier, more limited, agreements. Replaced by the European Union (EU) in 1993.
- European Union** - an association of European nations formed in 1993 for the purpose of achieving political and
- European Union** - An international organization of European countries formed after World War II to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members.

- Eva Peron** - Wife of Juan Peron and champion of the poor in Argentina. She was a gifted speaker and popular political leader who campaigned to improve the life of the urban poor by founding
- Evaluate** - A type of thinking. Judging the value or character of something; discussing the positive and
- Exclusion extraterritoriality** - In the 1880s the United States passed the The Chinese _____ Act, which banned Chinese Foreign residents in a country living under the laws of their native country, disregarding the laws of the host country. 19th/Early 20th Centuries: European and US nationals in certain
- factory system** - This new system gradually replaced localized cottage industry. Workers were paid by the hour instead of for what they produce. On one hand it decreased the need for skilled labor, but in other ways it increased the amount of specialization due to labor being concentrated in
- Faisal** - Arab prince, leader of the Arab Revolt in World War I. The British made him king of Iraq in 1921, and he reigned under British protection until 1933.
- Fall of the Roman Empire** - The fall of this empire was precipitated by Germanic attacks and toward the mid fifth century barbarian chieftains replaced roman emperors. Rome and Western Europe was overrun by the German tribes but they respected the Roman culture and learned from their roman subjects.
- False** - True/False: You cannot get the point for using all documents in the DBQ if you do not cite which document the information came from.
- family wage** - As industrialization gradually became more intense in certain areas, men displaced women in factories and were paid more, partly because men were seen as requiring a _____ .
- Fascism** - A political theory advocating an authoritarian hierarchical government (as opposed to
- Fascism** - A political theory advocating an authoritarian hierarchical ultra-nationalist government. Favors nationalizing economic elites rather than promoting egalitarian socialist collectivization.
- Fascist Party** - Italian political party created by Benito Mussolini during World War I. It emphasized aggressive nationalism and was Mussolini's instrument for the creation of a dictatorship in
- Feminism** - A female movement for gender equality.
- Ferdinand Magellan** - Portuguese explorer who found a sea route to the Spice Island by sailing around the American continent. His crew was the first to circumnavigate the world.
- Ferdinand Magellan** - Portuguese navigator who led the Spanish expedition of 1519-1522 that was the first to sail
- Fertile Crescent** - The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers gave life to the first known agricultural villages in this area about 10,000 years ago and the first known cities about 5,000 years ago.
- Fidel Castro** - Cuban revolutionary leader who overthrew the regime of the dictator Batista in 1959 and
- Fidel Castro** - Cuban socialist leader who overthrew a dictator in 1959 and established a Marxist socialist
- Fidel Castro** - Cuban socialist leader who overthrew a dictator in 1959 and established a Marxist socialist
- Filial Piety** - Concept is stressed in Confucianism. Reflected the high significance of the family in Chinese
- Filial Piety** - In Confucian thought, one of the virtues to be cultivated, a love and respect for one's parents
- Fire** - A new technology discovered in the stone age used for protection against cold and predators and was a major develop on the path toward other future technologies such as metallurgy.
- First Crusade** - 1099 CE, Jerusalem fell the Christian crusaders; the only successful crusade.
- First Five Year Plan** - Stalin's economic plan to build heavy industry.
- Five Pillars** - The basic tenets of Islam: Allah is the only god and Muhammad is his prophet; pray to Allah five times a day facing Mecca; fast during the month of Ramadan; pay alms for the relief of
- Five Year Plans** - Plans that Joseph Stalin introduced to industrialize the Soviet Union rapidly, beginning in 1928. They set goals for the output of steel, electricity, machinery, and most other products and
- Floating Worlds** - Centers of Tokugawa urban culture; called ukiyo; where entertainment and pleasure quarters housed teahouses, theaters, brothels, and public baths to offer escape from social
- Florence** - This city was once of hot spots of Renaissance culture in the 1400s,
- Flu Pandemic of 1918** - The deadliest natural disaster in human history. Killed between 50-100 million people

- Foot Binding** - Practice in Chinese society to mutilate women's feet in order to make them smaller; produced pain and restricted women's movement; made it easier to confine women to the household.
- Forbidden City** - Built in the Ming Dynasty, was a stunning monument in Beijing built for Yonglo. All commoners and foreigners were forbidden to enter without special permission.
- Forbidden City** - The walled section of Beijing where emperors lived between 1121 and 1924. A portion is now a residence for leaders of the People's Republic of China.
- fossil fuels** - This new source of energy powered steam engines and internal combustion engines and greatly increased the energy available to industrial societies.
- Four Asian Tigers** - South Korea (largest), Taiwan (moving towards high tech), Singapore (Center for information and technology), Hong Kong(Break of Bulk Point): Because of their booming economies.
- Four Noble Truths** - All life involves suffering; desire is the cause of suffering; elimination of desire brings an end to suffering; a disciplined life conducted life brings the elimination of desire.
- Four Noble Truths** - suffering is always present in life; desire is the cause of suffering; freedom from suffering can be achieved in nirvana; the Eightfold Path leads to nirvana
- Four-field rotation** - Crop rotation methods are ancient but this Dutch method from the 1500s was popularized in Britain in the 1700s and led to a large increase in agricultural productivity. It typically involved rotating wheat, turnips, barley and clover, and allowed livestock to be bred year-round.
- Fourteen Points** - The war aims outlined by President Wilson in 1918, which he believed would promote lasting peace; called for self-determination, freedom of the seas, free trade, end to secret
- Fourteen Points** - Woodrow Wilson's plan put before the League of Nations to prevent future war.
- France** - This European nation lost colonies in the Americas but expanded its presence in Indochina and
- Francisco Franco** - Spanish general whose armies took control of Spain in 1939 and who ruled as a dictator until
- Francisco Franco** - Spanish general whose armies took control of Spain in 1939 and who ruled as a dictator until
- Francisco Pizarro** - Spanish explorer who conquered the Incas in what is now Peru and founded the city of Lima
- Franco-Prussian War** - This was a major war between the French and the Germans in 1871 that brought about the unification of Germany. It was caused by Otto Von Bismarck altering a telegram from the Prussian King to provoke the French into attacking Prussia, thus hoping to get the independent
- Franklin D. Roosevelt** - President of the United States during most of the Depression and most of World War II.
- Fransisco Pizarro** - Spanish explorer who led the conquest of the Inca Empire of Peru in 1531-1533.
- Franz Ferdinand** - Archduke of Austria-Hungary assassinated by a Serbian nationalist. A major catalyst for WWI.
- French Revolution** - Overthrow of the Monarchy in France in which Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI are executed
- French Revolution** - The revolution that began in 1789, overthrew the absolute monarchy of the Bourbons and the system of aristocratic privileges, and ended with Napoleon's overthrow of the Directory and
- fresco** - A technique of painting on walls covered with moist plaster. It was used to decorate Minoan and Mycenaean palaces and Roman villas, and became an important medium during the
- Galileo Galilei** - This scientist proved Copernicus' theory that the sun was the center of the solar system and developed the modern experimental method.
- Gamal Abdel Nasser** - He led the coup which toppled the monarchy of King Farouk and started a new period of
- Gandhi** - while many places were using violence to promote political change, this man famously did
- Genetically Modified** - _____ Crops have been altered to grow and interact a certain way with new environments. These crops utilized during the Green Revolution.
- Geneva Conference** - A conference between many countries that agreed to end hostilities and restore peace in
- Genghis Khan** - Also known as Temujin; he united the Mongol tribes into an unstoppable fighting force; created largest single land empire in history.
- Genghis Khan** - Founder of the Mongol Empire.
- gens de couleur** - Free men and women of color in Haiti. They sought greater political rights and later supported
- gentry** - A general term for a class of prosperous families, sometimes including but often ranked below

- George Washington** - Military commander of the American Revolution. He was the first elected president of the
- Germanic** - The Roman Empire fought _____ people on their Northern boarder but never
- Germany** - The spread of nationalism led to the unification of this central European nation, following the
- Getulio Vargas** - Dictator of Brazil from 1930 to 1945 and from 1951 to 1954. Defeated in the presidential election of 1930, he overthrew the government and created Estado Novo ('New State'), a
- Ghana** - First known kingdom in sub-Saharan West Africa between the sixth and thirteenth centuries
- Ghana** - First known kingdom in sub-Saharan West Africa between the sixth and thirteenth centuries C.E. Also the modern West African country once known as the Gold Coast. gold and salt trade.
- Ghana** - The kingdom in West Africa that prospered because of trans-Saharan trade especially in gold; this kingdom was around at the time of Muslim control in North Africa.
- Ghana** - West African state that supplied the majority of the world's gold from 500 CE-1400's
- Ghengis Khan** - The title of Temujin when he ruled the Mongols (1206-1227). It means the 'universal' leader. He was the founder of the Mongol Empire.
- Girondins** - French revolutionary group formed mainly by middle classes who opposed more radical
- Giuseppe Garibaldi** - Italian patriot whose conquest of Sicily and Naples led to the formation of the Italian state
- Glasnost** - The policy of openness and transparency in the activities of all government institutions in the Soviet Union, together with freedom of information, introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev in the
- Globalization** - The process of the world becoming more economically interconnected and interdependent. The tendency of investment funds and businesses to move beyond domestic and national markets to other markets around the globe, thereby increasing the interconnectedness of
- Glorious Revolution** - English overthrow of 1688-1689 in which James II was expelled and William and Mary were made king and queen. The significance is that Parliament made the monarchy powerless, gave themselves all the power, and wrote a bill of Rights. The whole thing was relatively peaceful.
- Gobi** - The desert to the north of China
- Gold Coast** - Region of the Atlantic coast of West Africa occupied by modern Ghana; named for its gold
- Golden Horde** - Mongol khanate founded by Genghis Khan's. It was based in southern Russia and quickly adopted both the Turkic language and Islam. Also known as the Kipchak Horde.
- Gothic Cathedrals** - Large churches originating in twelfth-century France; built in an architectural style featuring pointed arches, tall vaults and spires, flying buttresses, and large stained-glass windows.
- Goths** - An array of Germanic peoples, pushed further westward by nomads from central Asia. They in turn migrated west into Rome, upsetting the rough balance of power that existed between
- governments** - war bonds are an example of ____ trying to mobilize their populations for war
- Grand Canal** - The 1,100-mile (1,700-kilometer) waterway linking the Yellow and the Yangzi Rivers. It was begun in the Han period and completed during the Sui Empire.
- Great Circuit** - The network of Atlantic Ocean trade routes between Europe, Africa, and the Americas that
- Great Depression** - A time of utter economic disaster; started in the United States in 1929.
- Great Leap Forward** - economic and social plan used in China from 1958 to 1961 which aimed to use China's vast population to rapidly transform the country from an agrarian economy into a modern
- Great Leap Forward** - Started by Mao Zedong, combined collective farms into People's Communes, failed because there was no incentive to work harder, ended after 2 years.
- Great Purge** - (1934), Stalin cracked down on Old Bolsheviks, his net soon widened to target army heroes, industrial managers, writers and citizens, they were charged with a wide range of crimes, from
- Great Schism** - in 1054 this severing of relations divided medieval Christianity into the already distinct Eastern (Greek) and Western (Latin) branches, which later became known as the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church, respectively. Relations between East and West had
- Great Wall** - a vast Chinese defensive fortification begun in the 3rd century B.C. and running along the northern border of the country for 2,400 km

- Great Western Schism** - A division in the Latin (Western) Christian Church between 1378 and 1417, when rival claimants to the papacy existed in Rome and Avignon. (p. 411)
- Great Zimbabwe** - A stone-walled enclosure found in Southeast Africa. Have been associated with trade, farming,
- Great Zimbabwe** - City, now in ruins (in the modern African country of Zimbabwe), whose many stone structures were built between about 1250 and 1450, when it was a trading center and the capital of a
- Green Revolution** - The worldwide campaign to increase agricultural production from the 1940s to 60s, stimulated by new fertilizers and strains of wheat such as that by Norman Borlaug. The
- Gross Domestic Product** - A measurement of the total goods and services produced within a country.
- groups** - In the DBQ essay, you need at least 2-3 of these, which allow you to answer the question by analyzing comparisons between documents.
- Guerrilla** - a member of a band of irregular soldiers that uses guerrilla warfare, harassing the enemy by surprise raids, sabotaging communication and supply lines, etc.
- Guild** - associations like those of merchants or artisans, organized to maintain standards and to protect the interests of its members, and that sometimes constituted a local governing body.
- guild** - In medieval Europe, an association of men (rarely women), such as merchants, artisans, or professors, who worked in a particular trade and created an organized institution to promote
- Guilds** - associations of businessmen and producers
- Guilds** - Economic groups that functioned as jati by controlling prices, output, workers, and
- Gujarat** - Region of western India famous for trade and manufacturing.
- Gulag** - Russian prison camp for political prisoners
- Gulf War** - A dispute over control of the waterway between Iraq and Iran broke out into open fighting in 1980 and continued until 1988, when they accepted a UN cease-fire resolution.
- Gunpowder** - substance used for the domination of trade in the Indian Ocean by the British
- gunpowder** - The formula, brought to China in the 400s or 500s, was first used to make fumigators to keep away insect pests and evil spirits. In later centuries it was used to make explosives and
- Guomindang** - Nationalist political party founded on democratic principles by Sun Yat-sen in 1912. After 1925, the party was headed by Chiang Kai-shek, who turned it into an increasingly
- Guomindang** - Political party in China from 1911 to 1949; enemy of the Communists. Often abbreviated at
- Gupta Dynasty** - (ad 320-500) ruled India's golden age in science, art, and literature
- Gupta Empire** - (320-550 CE) The decentralized empire that emerged after the Mauryan Empire, and whose
- Gupta Empire** - Powerful Indian state based, like its Mauryan predecessor, in the Ganges Valley. It controlled most of the Indian subcontinent through a combination of military force and its prestige as a
- Habsburg** - A powerful European family that provided many Holy Roman Emperors, founded the Austrian (later Austro-Hungarian) Empire, and ruled sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Spain.
- Habsburgs** - German princely family who ruled in alliance with the Holy Roman Empire and controlled most
- Hacienda** - Spanish colonists formed large, self-sufficient farming estates known as these.
- Hacienda** - Spanish estates that were often plantations
- Haciendas** - Large Spanish colonial estates usually owned by wealthy families but worked by many
- hadith** - A tradition relating the words or deeds of the Prophet Muhammad; next to the Quran, the
- Hadith** - The compiled work of the life and teachings of Muhammad.
- Hadith** - Traditional records of the deeds of Muhammad, and his quotations
- Haitian Revolution** - A major influence of the Latin American revolutions because of its successfulness; the only successful slave revolt in history; it is led by Toussaint L'Ouverture.
- Hajj** - A pilgrimage to Mecca, made as an objective of the religious life of a Muslim.
- Hajj** - The pilgrimage to Mecca required to take by Muslims
- Hammurabi** - Amorite ruler of Babylon (r. 1792-1750 B.C.E.). He conquered many city-states in southern and northern Mesopotamia and is best known for a code of laws, inscribed on a black stone pillar,

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- Hammurabi** - He designed a legal code in early Babylon that gave punishment based on crime and social status. Relied on the principle of lex talionis.
- Hammurabi** - The first king of the Babylonian Empire. Best known for his legal code.
- Han** - A term used to designate (1) the ethnic Chinese people who originated in the Yellow River Valley and spread throughout regions of China suitable for agriculture and (2) the dynasty of
- Han Dynasty** - (202 BCE-220 CE) This dynasty continued the centralization of the Qin Dynasty, but focused on Confucianism and education instead of Legalism.
- Han Dynasty** - imperial dynasty that ruled China (most of the time) from 206 BC to 221 and expanded its
- Hanseatic League** - An economic and defensive alliance of the free towns in northern Germany, founded about 1241 and most powerful in the fourteenth century.
- Harappa** - Site of one of the great cities of the Indus Valley civilization of the third millennium B.C.E. It was located on the northwest frontier of the zone of cultivation, and may have been a center
- Harsha** - (r.606-648 CE) He restored centralized rule in northern India after the collapse of the Gupta.
- Hatshepsut** - Queen of Egypt (1473-1458 B.C.E.). Dispatched a naval expedition down the Red Sea to Punt (possibly Somalia), the faraway source of myrrh. There is evidence of opposition to a woman
- Hebrew Bible** - A collection of sacred books containing diverse materials concerning the origins, experiences, beliefs, and practices of the early Hebrew people. Most of the extant text was compiled by
- Hebrews** - Early group of people who lived in lands between Mesopotamia and Egypt. They developed
- Hebrews** - the ethnic group claiming descent from Abraham and Isaac (especially from Isaac's son Jacob)
- Hegemony** - leadership or predominant influence exercised by one nation over others, as in a
- Hellenistic** - Of or influenced by the Greek Empire. A type of culture typically referred to after the
- Hellenistic Age** - Greek culture spread across western Asia and northeastern Africa after the conquests of Alexander the Great. The period ended with the fall of the last major Hellenistic kingdom to
- Hellenistic Empire** - The name of Alexander the Great's Empire
- Helsinki Accords** - Political and human rights agreement signed in Helsinki, Finland in 1975 by the Soviet Union
- Henry Ford** - United States manufacturer of automobiles who pioneered mass production (1863-1947).
- Henry the Navigator** - (1394-1460) Portuguese prince who promoted the study of navigation and directed voyages of exploration down the western coast of Africa.
- Henry the Navigator** - (1394-1460) Portuguese prince who promoted the study of navigation and directed voyages of exploration down the western coast of Africa.
- Hernan Cortes** - Spanish explorer and conquistador who led the conquest of Aztec Mexico in 1519-1521 for
- Hernan Cortes** - Spanish explorer and conquistador who led the conquest of Aztec Mexico in 1519-1521 for
- Herodotus** - Greek Historian, considered the father of History. He came from a Greek community in Anatolia and traveled extensively, collecting information in western Asia and the
- Hierarchies** - A Social structure that organizes ranks people such as in a class system.
- Hieroglyphics** - designating or pertaining to a pictographic script, particularly that of the ancient Egyptians, in which many of the symbols are conventionalized, recognizable pictures of the things
- Hieroglyphics** - Egyptian writing that involved using pictures to represent words.
- hieroglyphics** - System of writing in which pictorial symbols represented sounds, syllables, or concepts. Used for official and monumental inscriptions in ancient Egypt.
- Hijra** - Muhammad's move to Medina. Start of the Islamic calendar (632 CE)
- Hinduism** - A religion and philosophy developed in ancient India, characterized by a belief in reincarnation and a supreme being who takes many forms
- Hinduism** - Term for a wide variety of beliefs and ritual practices that have developed in the Indian subcontinent since antiquity. It has roots in ancient Vedic, Buddhist, and south Indian religious
- Hinduism** - The architecture of this 12th century temple complex of Angkor Wat in Cambodia shows the
- Hiroshima** - City in Japan, the first to be destroyed by an atomic bomb, on August 6, 1945. The bombing

- Historical** - Additional _____ evidence helps support an argument and is worth an expanded core point on
- Hittites** - A people from central Anatolia who established an empire in Anatolia and Syria in the Late Bronze Age. With wealth from the trade in metals and military power based on chariot forces,
- Hittites** - An ancient Anatolian group whose empire at largest extent consisted of most of the Middle East. Some of the first two-wheeled chariots and iron.
- Hittites** - Groups like the _____ in Anatolia gained control over iron weapons and were able to
- Hittites** - The group of people who toppled the Babylonian empire and were responsible for two technological innovations--the war chariots and refinement of iron metallurgy.
- Holocaust** - Mass murder of Jews under the Nazi Regime
- Holocaust** - Nazis' program during World War II to kill people they considered undesirable. Some 6 million Jews perished during the Holocaust, along with millions of Poles, Gypsies, Communists,
- Holocaust** - The Nazi program of exterminating Jews under Hitler.
- Holy Roman Empire** - Loose federation of mostly German states and principalities, headed by an emperor who had little control over the hundreds of princes who elected him. It lasted from 962 to 1806.
- Holy Roman Empire** - Religious divisions due to the Reformation and religious wars in 16th and 17th centuries split Germany among Catholic, Lutheran and Calvinist prince. Gave way to new empires
- Homo Sapiens** - A species of the creatures Hominid who have larger brains and to which humans belong,
- Hoplite** - a citizen-soldier of the Ancient Greek City-states. They were primarily armed as spear-men.
- hoplite** - Heavily armored Greek infantryman of the Archaic and Classical periods who fought in the close-packed phalanx formation. Hoplite armies-militias composed of middle- and upper-class citizens supplying their own equipment. Famously defeated superior numbers of opponents
- horse collar** - Harnessing method that increased the efficiency of horses by shifting the point of traction from the animal's neck to the shoulders; its adoption favors the spread of horse-drawn plows
- horseback riding** - This skill allowed ancient people in Mesopotamia to move faster and have better armies,
- House of Burgesses** - Elected assembly in colonial Virginia, created in 1618.
- Huguenot** - A French Protestant
- Humanism** - a worldview and a moral philosophy that considers humans to be of primary importance. It is a perspective common to a wide range of ethical stances that attaches importance to human dignity, concerns, and capabilities, particularly rationality. A major component of the Italian
- Humanism** - Intellectual movement initiated in Western Europe "putting man first", and considering
- Humanism** - Philosophy that emphasizes human reason and ethics; sometimes denies the existence of a
- Humanism** - Studied the Latin classics to learn what they reveal about human nature. Emphasized human beings, their achievements, interests, and capabilities.
- Humanists** - European scholars, writers, and teachers associated with the study of the humanities (grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history, languages, and moral philosophy), influential in the
- Hundred Days Reforms** - Led by Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao . Established Imperial University of Beijing and an all new education system. They innitialted many new Chiefs for offices. They also made a
- Hundred Years War** - Series of campaigns over control of the throne of France, involving English and French royal
- Hundred Years War** - War between France and Britain, lasted 116 years, mostly a time of peace, but it was punctuated by times of brutal violence (1337 to 1453)
- Hundred Years' War** - Series of campaigns over control of the throne of France, involving English and French royal families and French noble families. England loses and losses half of its land but that land was in France. The negative impact- France became an absolute power. Positive impact- France
- Huns** - large nomadic group from northern Asia who invaded territories extending from China to Eastern Europe. They virtually lived on their horses, herding cattle, sheep, and horses as well
- Hydrogen bomb** - A thermonuclear bomb which uses the fusion of isotopes of hydrogen

- Ibn Battuta** - (1304-1369) Moroccan Muslim scholar, the most widely traveled individual of his time. He wrote a detailed account of his visits to Islamic lands from China to Spain and the western
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- Ibn Battuta** - Moroccan Muslim scholar, the most widely traveled individual of his time. He wrote a detailed account of his visits to Islamic lands from China to Spain and the western Sudan.
- Ibn Khaldun** - Arab historian. He developed an influential theory on the rise and fall of states. Born in Tunis, he spent his later years in Cairo as a teacher and judge. In 1400 he was sent to Damascus to
- Iconoclast** - Opposing or even destroying images, especially those set up for religious veneration in the belief that such images represent idol worship.
- ideograms** - A character or figure in a writing system in which the idea of a thing is represented rather than
- immigrants** - The Chinese Exclusion Act and the White Australia Policy were both examples of the regulation of _____ based on ethnicity and were caused by growing racial and nationalist
- imperialism** - Industrialization was not only associated with increased trade for foreign resources, but by the mid 1800s it also caused and increase in _____. Industrialized countries would exploit weaker
- Imperialism** - The extension of political rule by one people over other, different peoples. First done by Sargon of Akkad to the Sumerian city states.
- impressionism** - Major Western artistic style that gained prominence in the second half of the 1800s and into the 1900s. Against Realism, visual impression of a moment, style that seeks to capture a
- Inca** - Largest and most powerful Andean empire. Controlled the Pacific coast of South America from Ecuador to Chile from its capital of Cuzco.
- Incas** - Ancient civilization (1200-1500AD) that was located in the Andes in Peru
- Indentured Service** - A contractual system in which someone sells his or her body (services) for a specified period of time in an arrangement very close to slavery, except that it is voluntary entered into.
- Indentured servitude** - A worker bound by a voluntary agreement to work for a specified period of years often in return for free passage to an overseas destination. Before 1800 most were Europeans; after
- Indentured Servitude** - labor under contract to an employer for a fixed period of time, typically three to seven years, in exchange for their transportation, food, clothing, lodging and other necessities. Often used in the late 19th and early 20th century as a replacement of slave labor, but with fairly similar exploitative working conditions. Laborers were often transported thousands of miles and
- India** - Rapid industrialization hurt the economies of places that were still agriculturally based. For example, textiles in _____, a British colony.
- Indian Civil Service** - The elite professional class of officials who administered the government of British India. Originally composed exclusively of well-educated British men, it gradually added qualified
- Indian National Congress** - A movement and political party founded in 1885 to demand greater Indian participation in government. Its membership was middle class, and its demands were modest until World War
- Indian National Congress** - A movement and political party founded in 1885 to demand greater Indian participation in government. Its membership was middle class, and its demands were modest until World War
- Indian Ocean** - Between 1450-1750 in this body of water European empires (particularly the Portuguese and Dutch) had many interconnected trading posts and enclaves.
- Indian Ocean** - Large amounts of trade happened in this body of water between Arab, Persian, Turkish, Indian, African, Chinese, and Europe merchants. Particularly in the postclassical period 9600-1450)
- Indian Ocean** - This area possessed the biggest network of sea-based trade in the postclassical period prior to
- Indo-Europeans** - Many people and languages of Europe, Iran, and northern India share a common linguistic traits due to being part of this ancient group.
- Indonesia** - The Dutch had a presence in in this place, which they called the East Indies from 1595. But during the 19th century their control of this set of islands expanded and became their biggest

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- indulgence** - The forgiveness of the punishment due for past sins, granted by the Catholic Church authorities as a reward for a pious act. Martin Luther's protest against the sale of these is
- Indulgences** - Remission of sins granted to people by the Catholic church, such as for money
- Indus** - The civilization from this river's valley (3500 BC to 2500 BC) had two thriving cities which were
- Industrial Revolution** - The transformation of the economy, the environment, and living conditions, occurring first in England in the eighteenth century, that resulted from the use of steam engines, the
- industrialization** - From the 1500s to the 1700s, trans-oceanic empires expanded for mercantilist policies and to enrich land-owning nobles. Now during the 1800s, trans-oceanic empires were expanding due
- Industrialization** - This gradually changed the way that things were produced, starting in the mid 18th century, but escalating greatly by the mid 19th century.
- Influenza** - The last global pandemic in history that killed millions was that of _____ in 1918.
- investiture** - controversy Dispute between the popes and the Holy Roman Emperors over who held ultimate authority over bishops in imperial lands.
- iron curtain** - Winston Churchill's term for the Cold War division between the Soviet-dominated East and
- Iron Law of Wages** - proposed principle of economics that asserts that real wages always tend, in the long run, toward the minimum wage necessary to sustain the life of the worker.
- Iron metallurgy** - Extraction of iron from its ores. allowed for cheaper stronger production of weapons and
- Iron weapons** - _____ were the strongest and most advanced weapon material of the ancient times,
- Iroquois Confederacy** - An alliance of five northeastern Amerindian peoples (after 1722 six) that made decisions on military and diplomatic issues through a council of representatives. Allied first with the Dutch
- Irrigation** - With the invention of this technique, lands were able to be farmed that previously could not
- Isaac Newton** - English mathematician and scientist- invented differential calculus and formulated the theory of universal gravitation, a theory about the nature of light, and three laws of motion. was
- Isfahan** - Capital of the Safavid Empire.
- Isfahan** - Persian capital from the 16th to 18th centuries found in central Iran
- Islam** - Religion expounded by the Prophet Muhammad (570-632 C.E.) on the basis of his reception of divine revelations, which were collected after his death into the Quran.
- Islam** - the religious faith of Muslims, based on the words and religious system founded by the prophet Muhammad and taught by the Koran, the basic principle of which is absolute
- Islamic Golden Age** - A hypothetical period that describes the status of the Islamic world from the mid-8th to the mid-13th century CE (sack of Baghdad by Mongols). During this period, artists, engineers, scholars, poets, philosophers, geographers and traders in the Islamic world contributed to agriculture, the arts, economics, industry, law, literature, navigation, philosophy, sciences,
- Islamism** - A fundamentalist Islamic revivalist movement generally characterized by moral conservatism and the literal interpretation of the Quran and the attempt to implement Islamic values in all
- Isolationism** - the policy of separating one's country from the economic and political interactions with the
- Israel** - A Jewish state on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, both in antiquity and again founded in 1948 after centuries of Jewish diaspora.
- Istanbul** - Capital of the Ottoman Empire; named this after 1453 and the sack of Constantinople.
- Italian Renaissance** - A period of intense artistic and intellectual activity, said to be a 'rebirth' of Greco-Roman culture. From roughly the mid-fourteenth to mid-fifteenth century followed by this movement
- Italy** - The spread of nationalism led to the creation of this European nation thanks to figures like
- Ivan the Terrible** - (1533-1584) earned his nickname for his great acts of cruelty directed toward all those with whom he disagreed, even killing his own son. He became the first ruler to assume the title
- Jacobins** - Radical republicans during the French Revolution. They were led by Maximilien Robespierre
- Jacobins** - The most radical political faction of the French Revolution who ruled France during the Reign
- Jacobins** - very radical French revolutionary party responsible for Reign of Terror and execution of king

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- Jainism** - a religion founded in India in the sixth century BC, whose members believe that everything in the universe has a soul and therefore shouldn't be harmed. Mahavira founded this religion.
- Jainism** - An ancient religion of India with a small following today of only about 10 million followers. Originated in the 800s BCE. They prescribe a path of non-violence towards all living beings. Its philosophy and practice rely mainly on self-effort to progress the soul up the spiritual ladder to divine consciousness. Any soul that has conquered its own inner enemies and achieved the
- James Cook** - English navigator who claimed the east coast of Australia for Britain and discovered several
- James Watt** - invented the condenser and other improvements that made the steam engine a practical source of power for industry and transportation. The watt, an electrical measurement, is
- James Watt** - Scottish engineer and inventor whose improvements in the steam engine led to its wide use in
- Jamestown** - The first permanent English settlement in North America, found in East Virginia
- Janapadas** - Political units in India in the years 700-600 BC. They are the major realms or kingdoms of Vedic (Iron Age) India. They are the earliest kingdoms set up by the Indo-Aryans migrants to India.
- Janissaries** - 30,000 Infantry, originally of slave origin, armed with firearms and constituting the elite of the Ottoman army from the fifteenth century until the corps was abolished in 1826.
- Janissaries** - Infantry, originally of slave origin, armed with firearms and constituting the elite of the Ottoman army from the fifteenth century until the corps was abolished in 1826.
- Janissary** - A slave soldier of the Ottoman Army
- Japan** - During the 19th century, industrialization spread significantly to new places in Europe, the United States, to Russia, and also to this East Asian country.
- Jati** - A sub-varna in the caste system that gave people a sense of community because they usually consisted of people working in the same occupation.
- Java War** - In this war (1825-1830), the people of the Island of Java rebelled against their Dutch colonizers. The Dutch won after suffering 8000 deaths and killing perhaps as many as 200,000
- Jenne-jeno** - considered to be among the oldest urbanized centers in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Jenne-Jeno** - One of the first urbanized centers in western Africa. A walled community home to approximately 50,000 people at its height. Evidence suggests domestication of agriculture and
- Jesuits** - Members of the Society of Jesus, a Roman Catholic order founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534. They played an important part in the Catholic Reformation and helped create conduits of
- Jesus** - A Jew from Galilee in northern Israel who sought to reform Jewish beliefs and practices. He was executed as a revolutionary by the Romans. He is the basis of the world's largest religion.
- Jesus** - A Jew from Galilee in northern Israel. A teacher and prophet whose life and teachings form the basis of Christianity. Christians believe Jesus to be Son of God.
- Jihad** - A controversial term in Islam that literally means "striving in the way of Allah"
- Jihad** - The Muslim word for "struggle" especially when trying to follow the will of Allah.
- Jizya** - Poll tax that non-Muslims had to pay when living within the Muslim empire
- Jizya** - The tax on people in the Umayyad Caliphate who did not convert to Islam.
- Joseph Stalin** - Ruled the Soviet Union from 1924 to 1953. Ruled with an iron fist, using Five-Year Plans to increase industrial production and terror to crush opposition.
- John Calvin** - Swiss theologian (born in France) whose tenets (predestination and the irresistibility of grace and justification by faith) defined Calvinism (1509-1564).
- John Calvin** - Swiss theologian (born in France) whose tenets (predestination and the irresistibility of grace and justification by faith) defined Presbyterianism (1509-1564)
- John F. Kennedy** - President of the US during the Bay of Pigs Invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis
- John Keynes** - Published a book that discussed the causes of recessions. He argued that the government should spend heavily during a recession even if it had to run a deficit in order to jump start the

1500 AP World History Vocabulary Terms You Need To Know by Test Day!

- John Locke** - 17th century English philosopher who opposed the Divine Right of Kings and who asserted that people have a natural right to life, liberty, and property.
- John Stuart Mill** - Arguably the most famous English philosopher and politician of the 1800s. Champion of liberty over unlimited state control. Also famous for adding falsification as a key component of the
- Joint Stock Company** - A company made up of a group of shareholders. Each shareholder contributes some money to the company and receives some share of the company's profits and debts.
- joint-stock company** - A business, often backed by a government charter, that sold shares to individuals to raise money for its trading enterprises and to spread the risks (and profits) among many investors.
- Jose Morelos** - Mexican priest and former student of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, he led the forces fighting for Mexican independence until he was captured and executed in 1814.
- Joseph Stalin** - Leader of the Soviet Union directly after the Russian Revolution.
- Joseph Stalin** - Russian leader who succeeded Lenin as head of the Communist Party and created a totalitarian state by purging all opposition (1879-1953).
- Josiah Wedgwood** - English industrialist whose pottery works were the first to produce fine-quality pottery by
- Juan Peron** - President of Argentina (1946-1955, 1973-1974). As a military officer, he championed the rights of labor. Aided by his wife Eva Duarte Peron, he was elected president in 1946. He built up
- Julius Caesar** - Made dictator for life in 45 BCE, after conquering Gaul, assassinated in 44 BCE by the Senate
- Julius Caesar** - Part of the first triumvirate who eventually became "emperor for life". Chose not to conquer Germany. Was assassinated by fellow senators in 44 B.C.E.
- Julius Caesar** - The general during the Roman Republic who took over after the civil war and established
- junk** - A very large flatbottom sailing ship produced in the Tang and Song Empires, specially designed
- Junks** - Chinese ships, particularly from the 1400s, are often called these. It was a sturdy Chinese ship design and the largest of its kind were treasures ships that could carry a thousand tons of
- Justinian's Code** - Laws of the byzantine empire based the twelve tables of Roman law, became a basis for laws
- Justinian's Code** - Roman law that was modified by revising old and not needed laws. Named after the Byzantine
- kamikaze** - The 'divine wind,' which the Japanese credited with blowing Mongol invaders away from their
- Karl Marx** - German journalist and philosopher, founder of the Marxist branch of socialism. He is known for two books: The Communist Manifesto (1848) and Das Kapital (Vols. I-III, 1867-1894).
- Karl Marx** - German philosopher, economist, and revolutionary. With the help and support of Friedrich Engels he wrote The Communist Manifesto (1848) and Das Kapital (1867-1894). These works explain historical development in terms of the interaction of contradictory economic forces,
- karma** - In Indian tradition, the residue of deeds performed in past and present lives that adheres to a 'spirit' and determines what form it will assume in its next life cycle. Used in India to make
- Karma** - The belief that actions in this life, whether good or bad, will decide your place in the next life.
- keiretsu** - Japanese business groups after the post-WWII dismantling of the zaibatsu. They are Alliances of corporations each often centered around a bank. They dominate the post-WWII Japanese
- Kepler** - German astronomer and mathematician of the late 16th and early 17th centuries, known as
- Kepler** - This astronomer stated that the orbits of planets around the sun were elliptical, the planets do not orbit at a constant speed, and that an orbit is related to its distance from the sun.
- kipu** - System of knotted colored cords used by preliterate Andean peoples to transmit information. These knots are interesting because the Inca are notable for being a relatively sophisticated empire and civilization, but they had no written language (very unusual). Some have gone so
- Khmer Empire** - aggressive empire in Cambodia and Laos that collapsed in the 1400's when Thailand
- Khomeini** - leader of the 1979 Iranian Revolution
- Khubilai Khan** - Last of the Mongol Great Khans (r. 1260-1294). Ruled the Mongol Empire from China and was the founder of the Yuan Empire in China after finishing off the Song Dynasty.
- Khubilai Khan** - Reigned in China after establishing the Yuan Dynasty; he actively promoted Buddhism;

- Kievan Russia** - Government established at Kiev in Ukraine around 879 CE by Scandinavian adventurers asserting authority over a mostly Slavic farming population.
- King Charles I** - The English monarch who was beheaded by Puritans (see English Civil War) who then established their own short-lived government ruled by Oliver Cromwell (Mid 1600s).
- King Henry VIII of England** - King of England from 1509 to 1547 and founder of the Church of England; he broke with the Catholic Church because the pope would not grant him a divorce.
- King Leopold II** - King of Belgium (r. 1865-1909). He was active in encouraging the exploration of Central Africa and became the infamous ruler of the Congo Free State (to 1908).
- King Louis XIV of France** - Ruled with an iron fist for 60 years, and always wanted war. Believed in Divine Right theory, in which God chose him to rule over the masses and that anyone who challenged him would be challenging God. Thought that an absolute monarchy was the best form of government, and
- Kingdom of Kongo** - Basin of the Congo (Zaire) river, conglomeration of several village alliances, participated actively in trade networks, most centralized rule of the early Bantu kingdoms, royal currency: cowries, ruled 14th-17th century until undermined by Portuguese slave traders
- Kingdom of Kongo** - Was in the basin of the Congo river; conglomeration of several village alliances; it participated actively in trade networks; most centralized rule of the early Bantu kingdoms; ruled 14th-17th
- Korean War** - Conflict that began with North Korea's invasion of South Korea and came to involve the United Nations (primarily the United States) allying with South Korea and the People's Republic of
- Korean War** - The conflict between Communist North Korea and Non-Communist South Korea. The United Nations (led by the United States) helped South Korea.
- Kshatriyas** - The warrior and aristocrat varna of the caste system.
- Kulak** - A Russian peasant farmer who owns land. Late imperial and early Soviet eras.
- Labor** - Coerced _____ migration continued in the nineteenth century even after Atlantic slavery ended, such as with indentured servitude.
- Labor** - Neolithic farmers and pastoralists learned to rely on Animals for food, clothes, and
- labor union** - An organization of workers in a particular industry or trade, created to defend the interests of members through strikes or negotiations with employers.
- Laissez Faire** - The belief that the government shouldn't intervene much and should instead let the people do
- laissez faire** - The idea that government should refrain from interfering in economic affairs. The classic exposition of laissez-faire principles is Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations (1776).
- lama** - In Tibetan Buddhism, a teacher.
- Latin America** - This region in the 19th century experienced a wave of independence movements following
- League of Nations** - An international organization formed in 1920 to promote cooperation and peace among nations; suggested in Wilson's Fourteen Points.
- League of Nations** - International organization founded in 1919 to promote world peace and cooperation but greatly weakened by the refusal of the United States to join. It proved ineffectual in stopping
- League of Nations** - Precursor the United Nations created after World War I.
- Legalism** - A Chinese philosophy that was devoted to strengthen and expand the state through increased agricultural work and military service.
- legalism** - A school of Chinese philosophy that came into prominence during the period of the Warring states and had great influence on the policies of the Qin dynasty. People following this took a pessimistic view of human nature and believed that social harmony could only be attained
- Legalism** - Chinese philosophy developed by Hanfeizi; taught that humans are naturally evil and
- Legalism** - In China, a political philosophy that emphasized the unruliness of human nature and justified state coercion and control. The Qin ruling class invoked it to validate the authoritarian nature
- Leon Trotsky** - Russian revolutionary intellectual and close adviser to Lenin. A leader of the Bolshevik Revolution (1917), he was later expelled from the Communist Party (1927) and banished

Leonardo da Vinci	- A well known Italian Renaissance artist, architect, musician, mathematician, engineer, and
Leonardo da Vinci	- Famous artist/painter in the 15th century. Created "The Mona Lisa" and "The Last Supper"
Leonid Brezhnev	- Soviet leader who was after Khrushchev
Li	- Called for individuals to behave in conventionally appropriate fashion in Confucianism.
Liberal	- A political view that advocates for rule of law, representative government, and egalitarianism.
liberalism	- A political ideology that emphasizes rule of law, representative democracy, rights of citizens, and the protection of private property. This ideology, derived from the Enlightenment, was
Liberalism	- A political ideology that emphasizes the civil rights of citizens, representative government, and the protection of private property. This ideology, derived from the Enlightenment, was
Liberia	- In 1820, the American Colonization Society created a colony in West Africa for freed slaves to go. By the 1840s this colony had its own constitution and became an independent nation.
Little Ice Age	- A century-long period of cool climate that began in the 1590s. Its ill effects on agriculture in
Little Ice Age	- Temporary but significant cooling period between the fourteenth and the nineteenth centuries; accompanied by wide temperature fluctuations, droughts, and storms, causing
Liu Bang	- First emperor of the Han dynasty under which a new social and political hierarchy emerged. Scholars were on top, followed by farmers, artisans, and merchants. He chose his ministers
loess	- Fine yellowish light silt deposited by wind and water. It constitutes the fertile soil of the Yellow River Valley in northern China. Because of the tiny needle-like shape of its particles, it can be easily shaped and used for underground structures (but vulnerable to earthquake)
Long March	- The 6,000-mile (9,600-kilometer) flight of Chinese Communists from southeastern to northwestern China. The Communists, led by Mao Zedong, were pursued by the Chinese army
Louis XIV	- This French king ruled for the longest time ever in Europe. He issued several economic policies and costly wars. He was the prime example of absolutism in France.
Louis XVI	- King of France (r.1774-1792 CE). In 1789 he summoned the Estates-General, but he did not grant the reforms that were demanded and revolution followed. Louis and his queen, Marie
Lusitania	- British passenger ship holding Americans that sunk off the coast of Ireland in 1915 by German U-Boats killing 1,198 people. It was decisive in turning public favor against Germany and
ma'at	- Egyptian term for the concept of divinely created and maintained order in the universe. Reflecting the ancient Egyptians' belief in an essentially beneficent world, the divine ruler was
Macartney Mission	- The unsuccessful attempt by the British Empire to establish diplomatic relations with the Qing
Macedonia	- Area between the Greek and Slavic regions; conquered Greece and Mesopotamia under the leadership of Philip II and Alexander the Great
Mahabharata	- A vast epic chronicling the events leading up to a cataclysmic battle between related kinship groups in early India. It includes the Bhagavad-Gita, the most important work of Indian sacred literature. Mahayana Buddhism, Branch of Buddhism followed in China, Japan, and Central Asia. The focus is on reverence for Buddha and for bodhisattvas, enlightened persons who
Mahabharata	- the longest single poem in the world, about a war fought between two branches of the same family. One of India's greatest epics written between 1000 and 700 BC
Mahayana Buddhism	- Also known as popular Buddhism, it allows people more ways to reach enlightenment and bodhisattvas can help you reach enlightenment.
Mahayana Buddhism	- The more mystical and larger of the two main Buddhist sects, this one originated in India in the 400s CE and gradually found its way north to the Silk road and into Central and East Asia.
Mahmud of Ghazni	- Islamic leader who ruled parts of Iran and India between the years 997-1030. Islamic presence in India was quite new at the time. Unaccustomed to ruling a non-Muslim population, he destroyed various Hindu and Buddhist temples. His raids into India are often portrayed as
Malaria	- This disease is commonly associated with poverty and is spread by mosquitos. Each year 1-3 million people mostly in sub-saharan Africa die of this disease and hundreds of millions are

- Malay** - A designation for peoples originating in south China and Southeast Asia who settled the Malaysian Peninsula, Indonesia, and the Philippines, then spread eastward across the islands
- Male** - During the nineteenth century due to the physical nature of the labor and other reasons, most
- Mali** - Empire created by indigenous Muslims in western Sudan of West Africa from the thirteenth to fifteenth century. It was famous for its role in the trans-Saharan gold trade (see Mansa Musa)
- Mali** - Empire created by indigenous Muslims in western Sudan of West Africa from the thirteenth to fifteenth century. It was famous for its role in the trans-Saharan gold trade.
- Mali** - The kingdom in West Africa that followed the Kingdom of Ghana; its wealth is also based on trans-Saharan trade; this kingdom encouraged the spread of Islam.
- Mamluks** - Under the Islamic system of military slavery, Turkic military slaves who formed an important part of the armed forces of the Abbasid Caliphate of the ninth and tenth centuries. Mamluks
- Manchuria** - Region of Northeast Asia North of Korea.
- Manchus** - Federation of Northeast Asian (from Manchuria) peoples who founded the Qing Empire.
- Manchus** - Northeast Asian peoples who defeated the Ming Dynasty and founded the Qing Dynasty in 1644, which was the last of China's imperial dynasties.
- Mandate of Heaven** - a political theory of ancient China in which those in power were given the right to rule from a
- Mandate of Heaven** - a political theory of ancient China in which those in power were given the right to rule from a
- Mandate of Heaven** - Chinese religious and political ideology developed by the Zhou, was the prerogative of Heaven, the chief deity, to grant power to the ruler of China.
- Mandate of Heaven** - The Chinese belief that the emperor claimed to be the "son of heaven" and therefore has the
- Mandate System** - Allocation of former German colonies and Ottoman possessions to the victorious powers after World War I, to be administered under League of Nations supervision. Used especially in reference to the Western European possession of the Middle East after WWI.
- Mandate System** - Allocation of former German colonies and Ottoman possessions to the victorious powers after World War I; to be administered under League of Nations supervision.
- manor** - In medieval Europe, a large, self-sufficient landholding consisting of the lord's residence (manor house), outbuildings, peasant village, and surrounding land.
- Manorialism** - Economic system during the Middle Ages that revolved around self-sufficient farming estates where lords and peasants shared the land.
- Mansa Musa** - Ruler of Mali (r. 1312-1337). His extravagant pilgrimage through Egypt to Mecca in 1324-1325 established the empire's reputation for wealth in the Mediterranean world.
- Mansa Musa** - Ruler of Mali (r.1312-1337 CE) who made a hajj to Mecca; on the way there, he spread enormous amounts of gold showing the wealth of Mali; on the way back, he brought back
- Mantra** - the repetition of mystic incantations in Hinduism and Buddhism.
- manumission** - A grant of legal freedom to an individual slave.
- Mao Zedong** - Chinese Communist leader from 1949 to 1976.
- Mao Zedong** - Leader of the Chinese Communist Party (1927-1976). He led the Communists on the Long March (1934-1935) and rebuilt the Communist Party and Red Army during the Japanese
- Mao Zedong** - This man became the leader of the Chinese Communist Party and remained its leader until his death. He declared the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 and supported the
- Maori** - New Zealand indigenous culture established around 800 CE
- Marco Polo** - Italian explorer who introduced Europeans to Central Asia and China, from his travels
- Marco Polo** - Venetian merchant and traveler. His accounts of his travels to China offered Europeans a firsthand view of Asian lands and stimulated interest in Asian trade.
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- Marie Curie** - Notable female Polish/French chemist and physicist around the turn of the 20th century. Won two nobel prizes. Did pioneering work in radioactivity.
- Marshall Plan** - a plan for aiding the European nations in economic recovery after World War II in order to stabilize and rebuild their countries and prevent the spread of communism.
- Marshall Plan** - A United States program of economic aid for the reconstruction of Europe (1948-1952).
- Martin Luther** - a German monk who became one of the most famous critics of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1517, he wrote 95 theses, or statements of belief attacking the church practices.
- Martin Luther** - A German monk who became one of the most famous critics of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1517, he wrote 95 theses, or statements of belief attacking the church practices. He led the
- Martin Luther** - Leader of the reformation that was excommunicated by the Catholic church due to his
- Marxism** - Emerged as the most famous socialist belief system during the 19th century. Saw all of history
- mass deportation** - Removal of entire peoples used as terror tactic by Assyrian and Persian Empires.
- mass production** - The manufacture of many identical products by the division of labor into many small
- Matteo Ricci** - Portuguese Jesuit missionary who went to China, assimilated into Chinese culture and language and ran a Christian mission in China.
- Mauryan Empire** - (321-185 BCE) This was the first centralized empire of India whose founder was Chandragupta
- Mauryan Empire** - The first state to unify most of the Indian subcontinent. It was founded by Chandragupta Maurya in 324 B.C.E. and survived until 184 B.C.E. From its capital at Pataliputra in the Ganges
- Max Planck** - German physicist who developed quantum theory and was awarded the Nobel Prize for
- Maximilien Robespierre** - Young provincial lawyer who led the most radical phases of the French Revolution; his
- Maximilien Robespierre** - Young provincial lawyer who led the most radical phases of the French Revolution. His execution ended the Reign of Terror. See Jacobins.
- Maya** - Extensive Mesoamerican culture that made great advances in astronomy in areas such as their
- Maya** - Mesoamerican civilization concentrated in Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula and in Guatemala and Honduras but never unified into a single empire. Major contributions were in mathematics,
- Maya** - They settled in the Yucatan Peninsula, not far from the Olmecs. A very cultural and intellectual people who used astronomy to create a very accurate calendar.
- Mayans** - 1500 B.C. to 900 A.D. This is the most advanced civilization of the time in the Western Hemisphere. Famous for its awe-inspiring temples, pyramids and cities. A complex social and
- Mayans** - a member of a major pre-Columbian civilization of the Yucatán Peninsula that reached its peak in the 9th century a.d. and produced magnificent ceremonial cities with pyramids, a sophisticated mathematical and calendar system, hieroglyphic writing, and fine sculpture,
- McCarthyism** - The act of accusing people of disloyalty and communism
- Mecca** - City in western Arabia; birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad, and ritual center of the Islamic
- mechanization** - The application of machinery to manufacturing and other activities. Among the first processes to be mechanized were the spinning of cotton thread and the weaving of cloth in late-
- medieval** - Literally 'middle age,' a term that historians of Europe use for the period between roughly 500 and 1400, signifying the period between Greco-Roman antiquity and the Renaissance.
- Medieval Japan** - 1185 - 1608 a period of Japanese history when aristocratic Japanese warlords controlled land
- Medina** - City in western Arabia to which the Prophet Muhammad and his followers emigrated in 622 to
- Mehmed the Conqueror** - (r.1451-1481), captured Constantinople in 1453, which later became Istanbul, the Islamic capital; Ruled with an absolute monarchy and centralized his power; Expanded into Serbia,
- Meiji Restoration** - In 1868, a Japanese state-sponsored industrialization and westernization effort that also involved the elimination of the Shogunate and power being handed over to the Japanese
- Meiji Restoration** - The political program that followed the destruction of the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1868, in which a collection of young leaders set Japan on the path of centralization, industrialization,

- Meiji Restoration** - The political program that followed the destruction of the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1868, in which a collection of young leaders set Japan on the path of centralization, industrialization,
- Mein Kampf** - Influential book Written by Adolf Hitler describing his life and ideology.
- Memphis** - The capital of Old Kingdom Egypt, near the head of the Nile Delta. Early rulers were interred in
- Menes** - The king who unified Egypt.
- Mentuhotep I** - Egyptian pharaoh who founded the Middle Kingdom by REUNITING Upper and Lower Egypt in
- Mercantilism** - an economic system (Europe in 18th C) to increase a nation's wealth by government regulation of all of the nation's commercial interests
- Mercantilism mercantilism** - Economic policy that restricted the outflow of money; made state stronger economically
- Mercantilism mercantilism** - European government policies of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries designed to promote overseas trade between a country and its colonies and accumulate precious metals by requiring colonies to trade only with their motherland country
- Mercantilism** - The economic theory that the world has a limited amount of wealth so the more wealth a
- Mesoamerica** - A geographic region in the western hemisphere that was home of the Mayan and Aztec
- Mesopotamia** - A region between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers that developed the first urban societies. In the Bronze Age this area included Sumer and the Akkadian, Babylonian and Assyrian empires, In the Iron Age, it was ruled by the Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian empires.
- Mesopotamia** - Home of the earliest city states and empires
- Mesopotamia** - The "land between rivers" was home to some of the first empires in human history. It saw the
- Mesopotamia** - The region between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers; birthplace of the Sumerian and Babylonian Civilizations.land between the rivers.
- Mestizo** - A person of mixed Spanish and Native American ancestry.
- Mestizo** - Someone with interracial ancestry, especially found in Latin America
- mestizo** - The term used by Spanish authorities to describe someone of mixed native American and
- Mexican Revolution** - (1910-1920 CE) Fought over a period of almost 10 years from 1910; resulted in ouster of Porfirio Diaz from power; opposition forces led by Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata.
- Mexican-American War** - (1846-1848) The war between the United States and Mexico in which the United States
- Middle Class** - The _____ also called the bourgeoisie, became the most powerful social class within industrialized societies. They were the wealthy but non-aristocratic class of property owners and the biggest beneficiaries of industrial prosperity. Meanwhile the Marxists saw them as
- Middle Passage** - The part of the Great Circuit involving the transportation of enslaved Africans across the
- Middle Passage** - The voyage that brought enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to North America and
- Migration** - Due to large-scale _____ during the 19th century, women were left to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men
- Migration** - Hunting-gathering bands did this in order to find food and shelter. It defines nomadic existence and explains the spread of humanity throughout the earth in prehistoric times.
- Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla** - Mexican priest who led the first stage of the Mexican independence war in 1810. He was
- Mikhail Gorbachev** - Head of the Soviet Union from 1985 to 1991. His liberalization effort improved relations with the West, but he lost power after his reforms led to the collapse of Communist governments
- Mikhail Gorbachev** - Soviet statesman whose foreign policy brought an end to the Cold War and whose domestic policy introduced major reforms (born in 1931).
- Militarism** - The tendency to regard military greatness as the supreme ideal of the state and to subordinate all other interests to those of the military.
- Millennium** - A historical period of 1000 years.
- Millet System** - Divided regions in the Ottoman Empire by religion (Orthodox Christians, Jews, Armenian Christians, Muslims). Leaders of each millet supported the Sultan in exchange for power over

- Ming** - Chinese dynasty between 1368-1644. Economy flourished, Border Policy was good, but not well enough enforced, as they were taken over by the Manchu from the North in 1644.
- Ming** - Chinese dynasty that followed the overthrow of the Yuan (Mongol) Dynasty in China. Among other things, the emperor Yongle sponsored the building of the Forbidden City and the voyages of Zheng He. It was mostly a time of vibrant economic productivity. It is regarded as the last great Chinese dynasty (1368-1644). In 1644 they fall to Manchurian (Qing Dynasty)
- Ming Dynasty** - A major dynasty that ruled China from the mid-fourteenth to the mid-seventeenth century. It was marked by a great expansion of Chinese commerce into East Africa, the Middle East, and
- Ming Dynasty** - Succeeded Mongol Yuan dynasty in China in 1368; lasted until 1644; initially mounted huge trade expeditions to southern Asia and elsewhere, but later concentrated efforts on internal
- Minoan** - Prosperous civilization on the Aegean island of Crete in the second millennium B.C.E. Exerted powerful cultural influences on the early Greeks.
- Minoans** - One of the early proto-Greek peoples from 2600 BCE to 1500 BCE. Inhabitants of the island of Crete. Their site of Knossos is pictured above.
- Minoans** - The Mediterranean society that formed on the island of Crete and who were a big maritime
- mita** - Andean labor system based on shared obligations to help kinsmen and work on behalf of the
- Mita** - When colonists were allowed to use Indians for forced labor in colonial South America, also
- Mita System** - The system recruiting workers for particularly difficult and dangerous chores that free laborers
- modernization** - The process of reforming political, military, economic, social, and cultural traditions in imitation of the early success of Western societies, often with regard for accommodating local
- Mohandas Gandhi** - A philosopher from India, this man was a spiritual and moral leader favoring India's independence from Great Britain. He practiced passive resistance, civil disobedience and
- Mohandas Gandhi** - Leader of the Indian independence movement and advocate of nonviolent resistance. After being educated as a lawyer in England, he returned to India and became leader of the Indian
- Mohenjo-Daro** - Largest city of the Indus Valley civilization. It was centrally located in the extensive floodplain of the Indus River. Little is known about the political institutions of Indus Valley communities,
- Moksha** - Becoming liberated for the cycle of reincarnation in Hinduism.
- moksha** - The Hindu concept of the spirit's 'liberation' from the endless cycle of rebirths.
- monasticism** - Living in a religious community apart from secular society and adhering to a rule stipulating chastity, obedience, and poverty. (Primary Centers of Learning in Medieval Europe)
- Mongol Empire** - an empire founded in the 12th century by Genghis Khan, which reached its greatest territorial extent in the 13th century, encompassing the larger part of Asia and extending westward to
- Mongol Empire** - Largest land empire in the history of the world, spanning from Eastern Europe across Asia.
- Mongols** - A people of this name is mentioned as early as the records of the Tang Empire, living as nomads in northern Eurasia. After 1206 they established an enormous empire under Genghis
- Mongols** - People from Central Asia when united ended up creating the largest single land empire in
- monoculture** - Cotton, rubber, palm oil, sugar, whale blubber, minerals etc. Industrialization led to an increased demand for foreign raw resources. This is a term for countries relying solely on the
- Monophysites** - The supporters of a doctrine in the early Christian Church that held that the incarnate Christ possessed a single, wholly divine nature. they opposed the orthodox view that Christ had a double nature, one divine and one human, and emphasized his divinity at the expense of his
- monotheism** - Belief in a single divine entity. The Israelite worship of Yahweh developed into an exclusive belief in one god, and this concept passed into Christianity and Islam.
- Monroe Doctrine** - An American foreign policy opposing interference in the Western hemisphere from outside
- Monsoon** - Major winds in the Indian Ocean that blew into India for half the year, and blew away from India for the other half. Helped facilitate trade in the Indian Ocean.

- monsoon** - These strong and predictable winds have long been ridden across the open sea by sailors, and the large amounts of rainfall that they deposit on parts of India, Southeast Asia, and China
- Montezuma II** - The last Aztec emperor. Here he is on vacation at the beach, just days before being captured
- Monumental** - _____ architecture is an art used by governments display political power.
- movable type** - Type in which each individual character is cast on a separate piece of metal. It replaced woodblock printing, allowing for the arrangement of individual letters and other characters on
- Mughal Empire** - an Islamic imperial power that ruled a large portion of Indian subcontinent which began in 1526, invaded and ruled most of Hindustan (South Asia) by the late 17th and early 18th
- Mughal Empire** - Muslim state (1526-1857) exercising dominion over most of India in the sixteenth and
- Mughal Empire** - Muslim state (1526-1857) exercising dominion over most of India in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; a minority of Muslims ruled over a majority of Hindus.
- Muhammad** - Arab prophet; founder of religion of Islam.
- Muhammad** - the Arab prophet who founded Islam (570-632)
- Muhammad** - The last prophet believed by Muslims who talked to the Archangel Gabriel and whose life
- Muhammad Ali** - Albanian soldier in the service of Turkey who was made viceroy of Egypt and took control away from the Ottoman Empire and established Egypt as a modern state (1769-1849).
- Muhammad Ali** - Leader of Egyptian modernization in the early nineteenth century. He ruled Egypt as an Ottoman governor, but had imperial ambitions. His descendants ruled Egypt until overthrown
- Muhammad Ali** - Not a modern nationalist, but this leader of Egypt is seen as the father of modern Egypt and made modernizing reforms in the military, economic and cultural spheres during the 19th
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah** - Indian Muslim politician who founded the state of Pakistan. A lawyer by training, he joined the All-India Muslim League in 1913. As leader of the League from the 1920s on, he negotiated
- mulatto** - The term used in Spanish and Portuguese colonies to describe someone of mixed African and
- Muscovy** - The Russian feudal duchy that emerged as a local power gradually during the era of Mongol domination. The Muscovite princes convinced their Mongol Tatar overlords to let them collect all the tribute gold from the other Russian princes on behalf of the Mongols. This caused Moscow to become the power center of Russian society and eventually they rebelled against
- Muslim** - An adherent of the Islamic religion.
- Mycenae** - Sea-faring proto-Greek kingdom whose abrupt demise triggered the Greek Dark Ages ca. 1200
- Mycenae** - Site of a fortified palace complex in southern Greece that controlled a Late Bronze Age kingdom. In Homer's epic poems Mycenae was the base of King Agamemnon, who
- Mycenaeans** - a group of people who settled on the Greek mainland around 2000 B.C.; leading city called Mycenae which could withstand any attack; nobles lived in splendor; these people invaded
- NAFTA** - North American Free Trade Agreement; allows open trade with US, Mexico, and Canada.
- Napoleon** - A French general and then French Emperor later exiled to the island of St. Helena
- Napoleon Bonaparte** - Overthrew French Directory in 1799 and became emperor of the French in 1804. Failed to defeat Great Britain and abdicated in 1814. Returned to power briefly in 1815 but was
- Napoleon Bonaparte** - Overthrew the French revolutionary government (The Directory) in 1799 and became emperor of France in 1804. Failed to defeat Great Britain and abdicated in 1814. Returned to
- Napoleonic Wars** - A series of wars fought between France (led by Napoleon Bonaparte) and alliances involving England and Prussia and Russia and Austria at different times (1799-1812).
- Napoleonic Wars** - French wars against England, Prussia, Russia, and Austria led by Napoleon
- Nasir al-Din Tusi** - Persian mathematician and cosmologist whose academy near Tabriz provided the model for the movement of the planets that helped to inspire the Copernican model of the solar system.
- Nation-State** - An area of homogenous people that share a common feeling of nationality
- National Assembly** - French Revolutionary assembly (1789-1791). Called first as the Estates General, the three estates came together and demanded radical change. It passed the Declaration of the Rights

- National Assembly** - French Revolutionary assembly (1789-1791). Called first as the Estates General, the three estates came together and demanded radical change. It passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man in 1789. nationalism, Political ideology that stresses people's membership in a nation-a community defined by a common culture and history as well as by territory. In the late
- Nationalize** - To bring under the ownership or control of a nation, such as industries and land.
- NATO** - Alliance of the allied powers against the Soviets
- NATO** - An international organization created in 1949 by the North Atlantic Treaty for purposes of
- NATO** - Organization formed in 1949 as a military alliance of western European and North American states against the Soviet Union and its east European allies. (See also Warsaw Pact.)
- Nazca** - South American civilization famous for its massive aerial-viewable formations
- Nazism** - National socialism. In practice a far-right wing ideology (with some left-wing influences) that was based largely on racism and ultra-nationalism.
- Nehru** - Indian statesman. He succeeded Mohandas K. Gandhi as leader of the Indian National Congress. He negotiated the end of British colonial rule in India and became India's first prime
- Neo-Assyrian Empire** - A major Mesopotamian empire between 934-608 BCE. They used force and terror and exploited the wealth and labor of their subjects. They were an iron-age resurgence of a
- Neo-Assyrians** - Assyrian resurgence that initiated a series of conquests until a combined attack by Medes and
- Neo-Confucianism** - term that describes the resurgence of Confucianism and the influence of Confucian scholars during the T'ang Dynasty; a unification of Daoist or Buddhist metaphysics with Confucian
- Neo-Confucianism** - The Confucian response to Buddhism by taking Confucian and Buddhist beliefs and combining them into this. However, it is still very much Confucian in belief.
- neoclassical** - Major Western artistic style from 1600s to 1800s. Symmetry, Greek/ Roman influence,
- Neocolonialism** - Also called economic imperialism, this is the domination of newly independent countries by foreign business interests that causes colonial-style economies to continue, which often caused monoculture (a country only producing one main export like sugar, oil, etc).
- neocolonialism** - Economic dominance of a weaker country by a more powerful one, while maintaining the legal independence of the weaker state. In the late nineteenth century, this new form of economic imperialism characterized the relations between the Latin American republics.
- Neolithic** - The period of the Stone Age associated with the ancient Agricultural Revolution. It follows the
- Neolithic Revolution** - The switch from nomadic lifestyles to a settled agricultural lifestyle is this revolution.
- New Deal** - The historic period (1933-1940) in the U.S. during which President Franklin Roosevelt's
- New Economic Policy** - Policy proclaimed by Vladimir Lenin in 1924 to encourage the revival of the Soviet economy by allowing small private business and farming using markets instead of communist state ownership. His idea was that the Soviet state would just control "the commanding heights" of the economy like major industry, while allowing ordinary citizens to operate business and property ownership as normal. Joseph Stalin ended this in 1928 and replaced it with greater
- New Imperialism** - Historians' term for the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century wave of conquests by European powers, the United States, and Japan, which were followed by the development and
- New Monarchy** - In the 15th century, government in which power had been centralized under a king or queen, particularly France, England, and Spain.
- Nicolaus Copernicus** - A Polish astronomer who proved that the Ptolemaic system was inaccurate, he proposed the theory that the sun, not the earth, was the center of the solar system.
- Nikita Khrushchev** - Soviet leader who denounced Stalin
- Nile River** - The river in which early kingdoms in Egypt were centered around.
- Nirvana** - release from suffering into a blissful nothingness
- Nirvana** - The state of enlightenment for Buddhists.

- Noble Eightfold Path** - Calls for individuals to lead balanced and moderate lives, rejecting both the devotion to luxury and the regimes of extreme asceticism. (Buddhist Belief).
- nomad** - A person who lives a way of life, forced by a scarcity of resources, in which groups of people continually migrate to find pastures and water.
- Nomadic** - Prior to agriculture, this type of group traveled looking for food and shelter.
- nonaligned** - During the Cold War, countries who did not want to support either side sometimes declared
- None** - Amount of historical evidence outside of the documents that is required to write a DBQ
- Nongovernmental Organ** - Nonprofit international organizations devoted to investigating human rights abuses and providing humanitarian relief. Two NGOs won the Nobel Peace Prize in the 1990s:
- Nubians** - The people in Eastern Africa south of Egypt who were rivals of the ancient Egyptians and known for their flourishing kingdom between the 400s BC and the 400s CE. They speak their
- nuclear nonproliferation** - Goal of international efforts to prevent countries other than the five declared nuclear powers (United States, Russia, Britain, France, and China) from obtaining nuclear weapons. The first
- Nuremberg Trials** - Trials held for the Germans convicted of war crimes
- Oceania** - a large group of islands in the south Pacific including Melanesia and Micronesia and Polynesia (and sometimes Australasia and the Malay Archipelago)
- Octavian** - Part of the second triumvirate whom the power eventually shifted to. Assumed the name Augustus Caesar, and became emperor. Was the end of the Roman Republic and the start of
- Oludah Equiano** - An antislavery activist who wrote an account of his enslavement.
- Olmec** - Mesoamerican civilization in lower Mexico around 1500 BCE to about 400 BCE focused. Most remembered for their large stone heads.
- Olmec** - The first Mesoamerican civilization. Between ca. 1200 and 400 B.C.E., these people of central Mexico created a vibrant civilization that included intensive agriculture, wide-ranging trade,
- Olmecs** - (1400 B.C.E. to 500 B.C.E.) earliest known Mexican civilization, lived in rainforests along the Gulf of Mexico, developed calendar and constructed public buildings and temples, carried on trade with other groups. priests/aristocrats were at the top of society, built a ceremonial center, worshipped the jaguar and were jaguar, best remains are the stone carved heads at la
- Olmecs** - An early people who settled in modern day Mexico and who traded in jade and obsidian and erected colossal heads carved from rocks.
- Olympics** - Greek athletic competitions to celebrate the Gods and feed city-state rivalries
- OPEC** - An international oil cartel originally formed in 1960. Represents the majority of all oil produced in the world. Attempts to limit production to raise prices. Its long name is the
- OPEC** - An organization of countries formed in 1961 to agree on a common policy for the production
- Open Door Policy** - Statement of U.S. foreign policy toward China. Issued by U.S. secretary of state John Hay (1899), the statement reaffirmed the principle that all countries should have equal access to
- Operation Barbarossa** - Codename for Nazi Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union during World War II.
- Opium War** - War between Britain and the Qing Empire that was, in the British view, occasioned by the Qing government's refusal to permit the importation of opium into its territories; the victorious
- Opium Wars** - Industrial countries sought new places to sell their goods. This is seen around the world. This military conflict in Between China and Britain illustrates this.
- Opium Wars** - Wars between Britain and the Qing Empire (mid 1800s), caused by the Qing government's refusal to let Britain import Opium. China lost and Britain and most other European powers were able to develop a strong trade presence throughout China against their wishes.
- Oracle Bones** - The earliest known Chinese writing is found on these from ritual activity of the Shang period.
- Osman** - Founder of the Ottoman Empire.
- Otto von Bismarck** - (1815-1898) German prime minister who intentionally provoked three wars to provide the

- Otto von Bismarck** - Chancellor of Prussia from 1862 until 1871, when he became chancellor of Germany. A conservative nationalist, he led Prussia to victory against Austria (1866) and France (1870) and
- Ottoman Empire** - Called the "Sick Man of Europe" due to their slow imperial decline and inability to adapt to the new political and economic developments of the nineteenth century.
- Ottoman Empire** - Islamic state founded by Osman in northwestern Anatolia ca. 1300. After the fall of the
- Ottoman Empire** - Islamic state founded by Osman in northwestern Anatolia. After the fall of the Byzantine Empire, the Ottoman Empire was based at Istanbul (formerly Constantinople) from 1453-1922. It encompassed lands in the Middle East, North Africa, the Caucasus, and eastern
- Ottomans** - Turkish empire based in Anatolia. Arrived in the same wave of Turkish migrations as the
- Paleolithic** - The period of the Stone Age associated with the evolution of humans. It predates the Neolithic
- Paleolithic Era** - called the old stone age (from 10,000 to 2.5 million years ago); they were concerned with food supply; they used stone as well as bone tools; they were nomadic hunters and gatherers.
- Panama Canal** - Ship canal cut across the isthmus of Panama by United States, it opened in 1915.
- Pancho Villa** - A popular leader during the Mexican Revolution of 1910. An outlaw in his youth, when the revolution started, he formed a cavalry army in the north of Mexico and fought for the rights
- Pancho Villa** - Revolutionary Leader in Mexico during the Mexican Revolution.
- papacy** - The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, of which the pope is the head. (pp.
- papyrus** - A reed that grows along the banks of the Nile River in Egypt. From it was produced a coarse, paperlike writing medium used by the Egyptians and many other peoples in the ancient
- Paris Peace Conference** - The great rulers and countries excluding Germany and Russia met in Versailles to negotiate the repercussions of the war, such leaders included Lloyd George (Britain), Woodrow Wilson (America), Clemenceau (France) and Italy. The treaty of Versailles was made but not agreed to
- Parthians** - Iranian ruling dynasty between ca. 250 B.C.E. and 226 C.E.
- Partition of India** - This led to the movement of millions of people in South Asia after India got its independence
- parts** - Always makes sure your thesis and essay has answered all _____ of the question in any AP
- Pastoral** - _____ societies were characterized by the domestication of animals but they usually did not
- Pastoralism** - developed at various sites in the grasslands of Afro-Eurasia because these places supported large mobile herds and nomadic lifestyle but not farming or cities.
- Paterfamilias** - Patriarchy continued to shape gender and family relations in imperial societies. An example is the role of the _____ in the Roman family, also known as the father of the extended family.
- Paterfamilias** - the head of the family or household in Roman law -always male- and the only member to have full legal rights. This person had absolute power over his family, which extended to life and
- Patriarchy** - a form of social organization in which the father is the supreme authority in the family, clan, or tribe and descent is reckoned in the male line, with the children belonging to the father's
- Patricians** - land-owning noblemen in Ancient Rome
- Patricians** - The wealthy, hereditary aristocrats during the Roman era.
- Pax Mongolica** - Era of relative peace and stability created by the Mongol Empire
- Pax Romana** - A time in history when the Roman Empire was at peace and promoted safe trade.
- Pax Romana** - State of prevailing peace within Roman Empire (27 BCE to 180 CE)
- Pax Romana** - The "Roman Peace", that is, the state of comparative concord prevailing within the boundaries of the Roman Empire from the reign of Augustus (27 B.C.E.-14 C.E.) to that of Marcus Aurelius
- pax romana** - The period of stability and prosperity that Roman rule brought to the lands of the Roman Empire in the first two centuries C.E. The movement of people and trade goods along Roman
- Pearl Harbor** - Base in Hawaii that was bombed by Japan on December 7, 1941, which enraged America to
- Pearl Harbor** - Naval base in Hawaii attacked by Japanese aircraft on December 7, 1941. The sinking of much of the U.S. Pacific Fleet brought the United States into World War II.

- Peloponnesian War** - (431-404 BCE) The war between Athens and Sparta that in which Sparta won, but left Greece as a whole weak and ready to fall to its neighbors to the north.
- Peloponnesian War** - Conflict between Athens and Sparta
- Peloponnesian War** - War between Athens and Spartan Alliances. The war was largely a consequence of Athenian imperialism in the Aegean region. It went on for over 20 years. Ultimately, Sparta prevailed but both were weakened sufficient to be soon conquered by Macedonians, later leading to
- Peninsulares** - Spanish-born, came to Latin America; ruled, highest social class.
- Perestroika** - Russian term for the political and economic reforms introduced in June 1987 by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Its literal meaning is "restructuring", referring to the restructuring
- Pericles** - An Athenian leader who transformed Athens into a community of scientists, philosophers, poets, dramatists, artists, and architects and who was a big promoter of democracy.
- Pericles** - Aristocratic leader who guided the Athenian state through the transformation to full
- Pericles** - Ruler of Athens who zealously sought to spread Athenian democracy through imperial force
- Period of Warring States** - The period in Chinese history (403-221 BCE) in which many different states emerged and were
- Persepolis** - A complex of palaces, reception halls, and treasury buildings erected by the Persian kings Darius I and Xerxes in the Persian homelan
- Persia** - Mesopotamian empire that conquered the existing Median, Lydian, and Babylonian empires
- Persian Wars** - A series of wars between the Greeks (mainly Athens) and the Persians in which the Greeks
- Persian Wars** - Conflicts between Greek city-states and the Persian Empire in the 400s BCE. Essentially Persia--biggest empire in the world at the time--invaded Greece twice with an overwhelming force and lost both times. It contributed heavily to the rise of Athens as a mini-empire and the
- Persian Wars** - Conflicts between Greek city-states and the Persian Empire, ranging from the Ionian Revolt (499-494 B.C.E.) through Darius's punitive expedition that failed at Marathon. Chronicled by
- Peter the Great** - (1672-1725) Russian tsar (r. 1689-1725). He enthusiastically introduced Western languages and technologies to the Russian elite, moving the capital from Moscow to his new city of St.
- Peter the Great** - (1672-1725) Russian tsar (r. 1689-1725). He enthusiastically introduced Western languages and technologies to the Russian elite, moving the capital from Moscow to the new city of St.
- Peter the Great** - This was the tsar of Russia that Westernized Russia and built up a massive Russian army.
- Pharaohs** - _____ were the rulers of Egypt, believed by their people to be descended of the sun god.
- Philip II** - Macedonian king who sought to unite Greece under his banner until his murder
- Philippines** - After decades of nationalist resistance against the Spanish (and violent repression of activists) this Pacific Island nation proudly declared independence in 1898. But the Spanish had handed control over to the USA, who had no plans to recognize their independence.
- Phillip II** - 336 BC, was an ancient Greek king of Macedon from 359 BC until his assassination in 336. He
- Philosophes** - Writers during the Enlightenment and who popularized the new ideas of the time.
- Phoenicians** - A maritime people who spread their alphabet to others including the Hebrews, Romans, and
- Phoenicians** - located on eastern Mediterranean coast; invented the alphabet which used sounds rather
- Phoenicians** - Semitic-speaking Canaanites living on the coast of modern Lebanon and Syria in the first millennium B.C.E. Famous for developing the first alphabet, which was adopted by the Greeks. From major cities such as Tyre and Sidon, these merchants and sailors explored the
- pictograms** - A pictorial symbol or sign representing an object or concept
- pilgrimage** - Journey to a sacred shrine by Christians seeking to show their piety, fulfill vows, or gain absolution for sins. Other religions also have pilgrimage traditions, such as the Muslim journey
- Pilgrims** - Group of English Protestant dissenters who established Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts in 1620 to seek religious freedom after having lived briefly in the Netherlands.
- Plato** - (430-347 BCE) Was a disciple of Socrates whose cornerstone of thought was his theory of Forms, in which there was another world of perfection.

1500 AP World History Vocabulary Terms You Need To Know by Test Day!

- Plato** - Socrates' most well known pupil. Founded an academy in Athens.
- Plebeians** - all non-land-owning, free men in Ancient Rome
- Pleibians** - The common people during the Roman era.
- Polis** - A city-state in ancient Greece.
- Polis** - Form of government in which power is centralized into a local city-state.
- Polis** - Greek word for "city-state"
- Politics** - One of the 5 AP World themes is focused on this. Includes state-building, expansion, war, types of government and political structures, Empires, nationalism, revolts and revolutions,
- Pope** - The head of the Roman Catholic Church.
- Pope Gregory I** - This pope strongly emphasized the sacrament of penance and encouraged confession for the remission of sins which made people more dependent on the church for salvation.
- Population** - ____ increased as a result of the Agricultural Revolution because more people could be fed
- population** - Demographically, a dramatic increase in ____ during the 1600s and 1700s in Northern Europe contributed to the rise of industry there.
- Porfirio Díaz** - Dictator in Mexico from 1876 to 1911. Overthrown by the Mexican Revolution of 1910.
- Portuguese Empire** - took lead in European exploration (sponsored by Prince Henry); went East and found gold in Africa (the Cape of Good hope) and India for spice trade
- postmodernism** - Post-World War II intellectual movement and cultural attitude focusing on cultural pluralism and release from the confines and ideology of Western high culture.
- Potato Famine** - The ____ ____ caused Irish citizens to migrate because of starvation.
- Prague Spring** - The term for the attempted liberation of Czechoslovakia in 1968.
- Predestination** - Often associated with Calvinism in the Protestant Reformation, it is the doctrine that God has already chosen who will be saved and become Christian and that people have no actual choice
- Prejudice** - Societies who received immigrants from other countries did not always embrace them, as seen in the various degrees of ethnic and racial ____
- Prince Henry The Navigator** - Explorer of West Africa in the 15th century, making many new discoveries there about Africa.
- printing press** - A mechanical device for transferring text or graphics from a woodblock or type to paper using ink. Presses using movable type first appeared in Europe in about 1450.
- private property** - Many liberals of the Enlightenment era believed, such as that citizens have ____ ____ rights and that people should generally be free to do what they want with their own possessions. Laws began to increasingly protect ____ _____. This contributed to the rise of Capitalism.
- Production** - New energy sources utilized from 1900 to the present, such as oil and nuclear power,
- Protestant Reformation** - A religious movement of the 16th century that began as an attempt to reform the Roman Catholic Church and resulted in the creation of Protestant churches.
- Protestant Reformation** - a religious movement of the 16th century that began as an attempt to reform the Roman Catholic Church but resulted in the creation of new splinter churches who today are
- Protestant Reformation** - Religious reform movement within the Latin Christian Church beginning in 1519. It split the Roman Catholic Church and resulted in the 'protesters' forming several new Christian denominations, including the Lutheran, Calvinist, and Anglican Churches, among many others.
- Proxy war** - A war instigated by a major power that does not itself participate
- proxy wars** - after WWII many powerful countries used smaller countries to fight one another in wars called
- proxy wars** - During the Cold War, local or regional wars in which the superpowers armed, trained, and
- Ptolemaic Empire** - The empire in the Egyptian area after the breakup of Alexander's empire.
- Ptolemy** - Subordinate to Alexander who took over Egypt after his death
- public education** - With increased birthrates, urbanization, the outlawing of child labor, the increase of voting rights, and the influence of socialism, families were changed by the children spending much of

- Punic Wars** - the three wars waged by Rome against Carthage, 264-241, 218-201, and 149-146 b.c., resulting in the destruction of Carthage and the annexation of its territory by Rome.
- Punic Wars** - Wars between the Romans and Carthaginians that marked Rome as the preeminent power in the eastern as well as the western Mediterranean.
- Puranas** - a collection of ancient stories that feature Hindu gods such as Vishnu and Shiva
- Puritans** - English Protestant dissenters who believed that God predestined souls to heaven or hell before birth. They founded Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629.
- Qanat** - A water management system that originated in Persia thousands of years ago. It provided water to people even in hilly, desert, hot, and arid areas (like Iran).
- Qin** - 1st unified imperial Chinese dynasty
- Qin** - A people and state in the Wei Valley of eastern China that conquered rival states and created the first short-lived Chinese empire (221-206 B.C.E.). Their ruler, Shi Huangdi, standardized
- Qin Dynasty** - (221-207 BCE) The first centralized dynasty of China that used Legalism as its base of belief.
- Qin Dynasty** - the Chinese dynasty (from 246 BC to 206 BC) that established the first centralized imperial government and built much of the Great Wall
- Qin Shihuangdi** - (r.221-210 BCE) The first emperor of the Qin Dynasty who believed strongly in Legalism and sought to strengthen the centralized China through public works.
- Qing** - The Chinese government is ruled by this ethnically Manchurian dynasty during this period. They attempted to hold on to pre-industrial ways and resisted foreign involvement in their
- Qing Dynasty** - (1644-1911 CE), the last imperial dynasty of China which was overthrown by revolutionaries; was ruled by the Manchu people: began to isolate themselves from Western culture,
- Qing Dynasty** - the last imperial dynasty of China (from 1644 to 1912) which was overthrown by revolutionaries. Also known for its extreme isolationism.
- Qing Empire** - Empire established in China by Manchus who overthrew the Ming Empire in 1644. At various times they also controlled Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkestan, and Tibet. The last emperor of
- Queen Elizabeth I** - This "virgin" queen ruled England for 50 years and was one of the most successful monarchs in English History. She supported the arts, increased the treasury, supported the exploration of the New World, built up the military, and established the Church of England as the main
- Quinto** - One-fifth: amount the Spanish crown was to receive of all precious metals mined in the
- Quran** - Book composed of divine revelations made to the Prophet Muhammad between ca. 610 and his death in 632; the sacred text of the religion of Islam.
- Quran** - The holy book of Muslims.
- Quran** - the sacred writings of Islam revealed by God to the prophet Muhammad during his life at
- Radical** - Favoring drastic political, economic, or social reforms.
- railroads** - Networks of iron (later steel) rails on which steam (later electric or diesel) locomotives pulled long trains at high speeds. The first were built in England in the 1830s. Success caused the
- railroads** - Steamships and _____ were the major transportation developments of the 19th century.
- Rajputs** - Members of a mainly Hindu warrior caste from northwest India. The Mughal emperors drew most of their Hindu officials from this caste, and Akbar I married a Rajput princess.
- Ram Mohan Roy** - Father of modern India; he called for the construction of a society based on both modern European science and the Indian tradition of devotional Hinduism.
- Rama** - Incarnation of Hindu god Vishnu made famous in the Ramayana
- Ramesses II** - A long-lived ruler of New Kingdom Egypt (r. 1290-1224 B.C.E.). He reached an accommodation with the Hittites of Anatolia after a military standoff. He built on a grand scale throughout
- Rape of Nanjing** - a six-week period following the Japanese capture of the Chinese city of Nanjing. During this period, hundreds of thousands of civilians were murdered and 20,000-80,000 women were

- Rape of Nanjing** - Japanese attack on Chinese capital from 1937-1938 when Japanese aggressors slaughtered 100,000 civilians and raped thousands of women in order to gain control of China.
- realism** - Major Western artistic style of the 19th century. Against Romanticism, precise imitation w/o alteration, personal experiences, peasants/ everyday people
- Realpolitik** - political realism or practical politics, especially policy based on power rather than on ideals.
- rebellions** - Empires and states wanted centralization and more efficient tax systems. Because of this there were strains on peasant producers which sometimes led to ____.
- Rebellions of 1848** - A series of rebellions throughout Europe in 1848; they were crushed by the conservative
- Recession** - A slowdown in economic activity over a period of time. During one of these periods all of the following things decline: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment, investment spending, capacity utilization, household incomes, business profits and inflation. Meanwhile
- Reconquista** - Beginning in the eleventh century, military campaigns by various Iberian Christian states to recapture territory taken by Muslims. In 1492 the last Muslim ruler was defeated, and Spain
- Reconquista** - The retaking of the Iberian Peninsula by Spanish forces from the Moors. It was completed in
- Red Guards** - the Radical youth of the Cultural Revolution in China starting in 1966. Often wore red
- Reichstag** - the parliament of Germany before 1945 (and the name of its building). Previously the general assembly of the Holy Roman Empire, and later the North German Confederation. After 1949 it
- Reign of Terror** - This was the period in France where Robespierre ruled and used revolutionary terror to solidify the home front. He tried rebels and they were all judged severely and most were
- Ren** - An attitude of kindness and benevolence or a sense of humanity for Confucianism.
- Renaissance** - A period of intense artistic and intellectual activity, said to be a 'rebirth' of Greco-Roman culture. Usually divided into an Italian Renaissance, from roughly the mid-fourteenth to mid-
- Repatriamiento** - A system that the Spanish let colonists employ Indians in forced labor
- Repatriamiento system** - required adult male Native Americans to devote a set number of days of labor annually to Spanish economic enterprises. PROBLEM- abused workers due to sense of urgency and
- Republic** - A state that is not ruled by a hereditary leader (a monarchy) but by a person or persons
- Revolution** - An overthrow and replacement of an established government or political system by the
- Revolutions of 1848** - a series of political upheavals throughout the European continent. Described by some historians as a revolutionary wave, the period of unrest began in France and then, soon spread
- Revolutions of 1848** - Democratic and nationalist revolutions that swept across Europe during a time after the Congress of Vienna when conservative monarchs were trying to maintain their power. The monarchy in France was overthrown. In Germany, Austria, Italy, and Hungary the revolutions
- Richard Arkwright** - English inventor and entrepreneur who became the wealthiest and most successful textile manufacturer of the first Industrial Revolution. He invented the water frame, a machine that,
- Rigveda** - a book composed by Brahman priests that contains verses and Sanskrit poetry
- rituals** - Rulers used religious ideas to legitimize their rule. In China emperors' public performance of Confucian ____ was an example of this.
- Roman Empire** - Existed from 27 BCE to about 400 CE. Conquered entire Mediterranean coast and most of Europe. Ruled by an emperor. Eventually oversaw the rise and spread of Christianity.
- Roman Law** - this Roman contribution dealt mostly with the rights of Roman citizens; one belief was that it
- Roman Principate** - A term used to characterize Roman government in the first three centuries C.E., based on the ambiguous title princeps ('first citizen') adopted by Augustus to conceal his military
- Roman Republic** - The period from 507 to 31 B.C.E., during which Rome was largely governed by the aristocratic
- Roman Republic** - The period from 507 to 31 B.C.E., during which Rome was largely governed by the aristocratic
- Roman Republic** - This establishment consisted of the Senate with two consuls who were elected by an assembly dominated by hereditary aristocrats known as patricians.

- Roman roads** - allowed for better military transportation and facilitated trade throughout their empire. Cities grew larger and more powerful. Appian Way, 53,000 miles make up all the Roman roads, User-contributed everyone could share supplies, 55,000 miles of roads, communication, soldiers
- Roman Senate** - A council whose members were the heads of wealthy, landowning families. Originally an advisory body to the early kings, in the era of the Roman Republic the Senate effectively
- Romanization** - The process by which the Latin language and Roman culture became dominant in the western provinces of the Roman Empire. Romans did not seek to Romanize them, but the subjugated
- Romanovs** - Russian family that came to power in 1613 and ruled for three centuries.
- romanticism** - Major Western artistic style of 1700s and 1800s. Against Neoclassicism, spontaneous, mysterious/ exotic, untamed/ powerful nature, embraces folklore and national traditions,
- Royal African Company** - A trading company chartered by the English government in 1672 to conduct its merchants' trade on the Atlantic coast of Africa. (p. 507)
- Russia** - This kingdom expanded its territory thousands of miles Eastward during the 19th century and also sought to take advantage of a weakened Ottoman Empire.
- Russian Revolution** - The revolution against the Tsarist government which led to the abdication of Nicholas II and the creation of a provisional government in March 1917.
- Russo-Japanese War** - War between Russia and Japan; Japan wins and takes parts of Manchuria under its control.
- Saddam Hussein** - President of Iraq from 1979 to 2003. Waged war on Iran in 1980-1988. In 1990 he ordered an invasion of Kuwait but was defeated by United States and its allies in the Gulf War (1991).
- Saddam Hussein** - Was a dictator in Iraq who tried to take over Iran and Kuwait violently in order to gain the land and the resources. He also refused to let the UN into Iraq in order to check if the country was
- Safavid Empire** - Iranian kingdom (1502-1722) established by Ismail Safavi, who declared Iran a Shi'ite state.
- Safavid Empire** - Turkish-ruled Iranian kingdom (1502-1722) established by Ismail Safavi, who declared Iran a
- Safavid Persia** - Islamic society that ruled the area that is currently Iran during 1502-1736
- Safavids** - A Shi'ite Muslim dynasty that ruled in Persia (Iran and parts of Iraq) from the 16th-18th centuries that had a mixed culture of the Persians, Ottomans and Arabs.
- Sahel** - Belt south of the Sahara where it transitions into savanna across central Africa. It means
- Salvador Allende** - The first Marxist politician elected president in the Americas. He was elected president of Chile in 1970 and overthrown by a US-backed military coup in 1973.
- Samsara** - the cycle of life in Hinduism
- Samurai** - A member of the warrior class in premodern feudal Japan
- samurai** - Literally 'those who serve,' the hereditary military elite in Feudal Japan as well as during the
- Sandinista** - Rebel forces in Nicaragua who struggled against what they saw as US occupation of their nation and US backed puppet rulers in their nation's government. Particularly active in the 1970s and 1980s. The US frequently arranged groups to fight against these rebels, sometimes
- Sandinistas** - Members of a leftist coalition that overthrew the Nicaraguan dictatorship of Anastasia Somoza in 1979 and attempted to install a socialist economy. The United States financed armed
- Sanskrit** - an Indo-European, Indic language, in use since c1200 b.c. as the religious and classical literary
- Sargon of Akkad** - (2370-2315 BCE) He is the creator of empire in Mesopotamia.
- Sasanid Empire** - The last of pre-Islamic Persian Empire, from 224 to 651 CE. One of the two main powers in Western Asia and Europe alongside the Roman Empire and later the Byzantine Empire for a
- Sati** - The Indian custom of a widow voluntarily throwing herself on the funeral pyre of her husband.
- Satrapy** - Conquered territory in Media and later Persia, ruled through client kings and governors rather
- Schlieffen Plan** - Attack plan by Germans, proposed by Schlieffen, lightning quick attack against France. Proposed to go through Belgium then attack France, Belgium resisted, other countries took up
- Schlieffen Plan** - German General Staff's early 20th century overall strategic plan for victory in a possible future war where it might find itself fighting on two fronts: France to the west and Russia to the east.

1500 AP World History Vocabulary Terms You Need To Know by Test Day!

- scholasticism** - A philosophical and theological system, associated with Thomas Aquinas, devised to reconcile Aristotelian philosophy and Roman Catholic theology in the thirteenth century.
- Scholasticism** - This sought to synthesize the beliefs and values of Christianity with the logical rigor of Greek philosophy. Often associated with St. Thomas Aquinas.
- Scientific** - New _____ paradigms such as the theory of relativity, quantum mechanics and psychology transformed human understanding of the world from 1900 to the present.
- Scientific Revolution** - period in the 16th and 17th centuries where many thinkers rejected doctrines of the past dealing with the natural world in favor of new scientific ideas.
- Scientific Revolution** - the era of scientific thought in Europe during which careful observation of the natural world was made, and accepted beliefs were questioned
- Scientific Revolution** - The intellectual movement in Europe, initially associated with planetary motion and other aspects of physics, that by the seventeenth century had laid the groundwork for modern
- scramble for Africa** - Sudden wave of conquests in Africa by European powers in the 1880s and 1890s. Britain obtained most of eastern Africa, France most of northwestern Africa. Other countries
- Scramble for Africa** - The European's flurry of colonializations in Africa.
- Second Industrial Revolu** - Steel, chemicals, electricity. This is the name for the new wave of more heavy industrialization
- Sectarian** - Devoted to a particular religious sect, particularly when referring to religious involvement in
- Secular** - When something such as a government or cultural product is not based on religion it is said to
- Seleucid Empire** - The empire in Syria, Persia, and Bactria after the breakup of Alexander's empire.
- Semitic** - Family of related languages long spoken across parts of western Asia and northern Africa. In antiquity these languages included Hebrew, Aramaic, and Phoenician. The most widespread
- Separate Spheres** - Nineteenth-century idea in Western societies that men and women, especially of the middle class, should have different roles in society: women as wives, mothers, and homemakers; men
- sepo** - A soldier in South Asia, especially in the service of the British.
- Sepoy Mutiny** - The revolt against the British by many different groups across India 1857 but led particularly by some of the disgruntled Indian soldiers working for the British. It caused the British government to take over more direct control of India from the British East India Company.
- Sepoy Rebellion** - The revolt of Indian soldiers in 1857 against certain practices that violated religious customs in India against the British; also known as the Sepoy Mutiny.
- Serbia** - The Ottoman province in the Balkans that rose up against Janissary control in the early 1800s. Terrorists from here triggered WWI. After World War II it became the central province of
- serf** - In medieval Europe, an agricultural laborer legally bound to a lord's property and obligated to perform set services for the lord. In Russia some of them worked as artisans and in factories;
- Serfdom** - A type of labor commonly used in feudal systems in which the laborers work the land in return for protection but they are bound to the land and are not allowed to leave or to pursue their a new occupation. This was common in early Medieval Europe as well as in Russia until the mid
- Serfs** - People who gave their land to a lord and offered their servitude in return for protection from
- settlers** - Some colonies in the 19th century imperialism involved large numbers of _____ such as in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Algeria.
- Seven Years War** - Fought between France/Russia and Prussia- Frederick kept fighting against heavy odds and was saved when Peter III took Russian throne and called off the war.
- Seven Years' War** - (1756-1763 CE) Known also as the French and Indian war. It was the war between the French and their Indian allies and the English that proved the English to be the more dominant force of what was to be the United States both commercially and in terms of controlled regions.
- Shah Abbas I** - Shah of Iran (r. 1578-1629). The most illustrious ruler of the Safavid Empire, he moved the imperial capital to Isfahan in 1598, where he erected many palaces, mosques, and public

- Shah Ismail** - Founder of Safavid Empire in 1501, ruled until 1524; made Twelver Shiism the official religion of the empire and imposed it upon his Sunni subjects; his followers became known as
- Shakespeare** - A popular English playwright and poet in the 16th century.
- shamanism** - The practice of identifying special individuals (shamans) who will interact with spirits for the benefit of the community. Characteristic of the Korean kingdoms of the early medieval period
- Shang** - The dominant people in the earliest Chinese dynasty for which we have written records (ca. 1750-1027 B.C.E.). Ancestor worship, divination by means of oracle bones, and the use of
- Shang Dynasty** - (1766-1122 BCE) The Chinese dynasty that rose to power due to bronze metalurgy, war chariots, and a vast network of walled towns whose recognized this dynasty as the superior.
- Shang Dynasty** - An early Chinese dynasty. Not a unified Chinese state. Instead rulers and their relatives gave orders through a network of cities. Earliest evidence of Chinese writing comes from this
- Shang Dynasty** - Second Chinese dynasty (about 1750-1122 B.C.) which was mostly a farming society ruled by an aristocracy mostly concerned with war. They're best remembered for their art of bronze
- Sharia** - Islamic law; a combination of the Quran and the Hadith.
- Shi Huangdi** - Founder of the short-lived Qin dynasty and creator of the Chinese Empire (r. 221-210 B.C.E.). He is remembered for his ruthless conquests of rival states and standardization.
- Shi Huangdi** - Founder of the short-lived Qin dynasty and creator of the Chinese Empire (r. 221-210 B.C.E.). He is remembered for his ruthless conquests of rival states and standardization. (163
- Shi'a** - Branch of Islam believing that God vests leadership of the community in a descendant of Muhammad's son-in-law Ali. Mainly found in Iran and a small part of Iraq. It is the state
- Shia Islam** - is the belief that people should have Mohammeds descands as their leaders
- Shinto** - Way of the Kami; Japanese worship of nature spirits
- Shogun** - Commander of the Japanese army in ancient and feudal times. At times more similar to a duke
- Shudras** - The landless peasants and serfs of the caste system.
- Siam** - The Kingdom of _____, known today as Thailand, remained relatively independent during through the nineteenth century because they served as a buffer between the colonies of
- Siberia** - The northeastern sector of Asia or the Eastern half of Russia.
- Siddhartha** - The founder of the religion Buddhism who believed that all life was suffering. Also known as
- Siddhartha Gautama** - Indian prince who renounced his worldly possessions and founded Buddhism; Buddha
- Siddhartha Gautama** - the founder of Buddhism
- Sigmund Freud** - Austrian neurologist known for his work on the unconscious mind.
- Sigmund Freud** - Austrian physician whose work focused on the unconscious causes of behavior and personality
- Sikhism** - Indian religion founded by the guru Nanak (1469-1539) in the Punjab region of northwest India. After the Mughal emperor ordered the beheading of the ninth guru in 1675, warriors
- Sikhism** - The doctrines of a monotheistic religion founded in northern India in the 16th century by Guru Nanak and combining elements of Hinduism and Islam.
- Sikhs** - Members of a religious community founded in the Punjab region of India.
- Silk Road** - A system of ancient caravan routes across Central Asia, along which traders carried silk and
- Silk Road** - An ancient trade route between China and the Mediterranean Sea extending some 6,440 km (4,000 mi) and linking China with the Roman Empire. Marco Polo followed the route on his
- Silk Road** - Caravan routes connecting China and the Middle East across Central Asia and Iran.
- Silk Road** - connected China, India, and the Middle East. Traded goods and helped to spread culture.
- Silla Dynasty** - The dynasty in Korea that rallied to prevent Chinese domination in the seventh century CE.
- Silver** - Due to the changes in the growing Atlantic economy, by 1581 China was requiring that all land taxes were to be paid for with what form of currency?
- Simon Bolivar** - South American revolutionary leader, who helped organize revolutions in many countries but was unsuccessful in fulfilling his dream of a unified South American nation.

- Simon Bolivar** - The most important military leader in the struggle for independence in South America. Born in Venezuela, he led military forces there and in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.
- Simon Bolivar** - The most important military leader in the struggle for independence in South America; born in Venezuela, he led military forces there and in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.
- Skepticism** - A philosophy which suggests that nothing can ever be known for certain.
- Slavery** - Classical empires saw a rise in _____. This form of labor was a major part of the production of food and other goods (Corvée for example). Although some civilizations relied greatly on this (like Rome) while in others such as China it was an extremely small percentage of the
- Small pox** - As one of the earliest kinds of vaccinations, the people of Ancient China would swallow powdered fleas on infected cows to help prevent a popular disease, that is currently
- Small Pox** - Developments in science and medicine have made it possible for humans to wipe out entire
- Smallpox** - The overall deadliest known disease in the history of the world. In the 20th century alone there were approximately 500,000,000 people who died of this disease.
- Social** - One of the 5 AP World themes is focused on _____ structure/systems. Includes development of family groups, gender roles and relations, ethnic and racial constructions and economic
- Social Darwinism** - Although rejected by biologists, this theory from the 1870s is often associated with Herbert Spencer and is said to have justified the competition of laissez-faire capitalism, the new racial
- Social Darwinism** - The application of ideas about evolution and "survival of the fittest" to human societies - particularly as a justification for their imperialist expansion.
- Socialism** - A theory or system of social organization that advocates the vesting of the ownership and control of the means of production and distribution, of capital, land, etc., in the community as
- socialism** - Industrialization led to groups that opposed what they saw as exploitation of workers and instead promoted an alternative vision of society where everyone would be equal. What is
- socialists** - An umbrella term for people of diverse perspectives but many of whom typically advocate equality, protection of workers from exploitation by property owners and state ownership of major industries. This ideology led to the founding of certain labor parties in the late 1800s.
- Society of Jesus** - A Roman Catholic order founded by Saint Ignatius of Loyola in 1534 to defend Catholicism against the Reformation and to do missionary work.
- Socrates** - (470-399 BCE) An Athenian philosopher who thought that human beings could lead honest lives and that honor was far more important than wealth, fame, or other superficial attributes.
- Socrates** - Athenian philosopher (ca. 470-399 B.C.E.) who shifted the emphasis of philosophical investigation from questions of natural science to ethics and human behavior.
- Socrates** - philosopher who believed in an absolute right or wrong; asked students pointed questions to make them use their reason, later became Socratic method. condemned to death for
- Sokoto Caliphate** - large Muslim state founded in 1809 in what is now northern Nigeria.
- Solidarity** - Polish trade union created in 1980 to protest working conditions and political repression. It began the nationalist opposition to communist rule that led in 1989 to the fall of communism
- Solomon's Temple** - A monumental sanctuary built in Jerusalem by King Solomon in the tenth century B.C.E. to be the religious center for the Israelite god Yahweh. The Temple priesthood conducted sacrifices,
- Solon** - Early Greek leader who brought democratic reforms such as his formation of the Council of
- Song Dynasty** - (960 - 1279 AD); this dynasty was started by Tai Zu; by 1000, a million people were living there; started feet binding; had a magnetic compass; had a navy; traded with india and persia (brought pepper and cotton); first to have paper money, explosive gun powder; *landscape
- Song Dynasty** - (960-1279 CE) The Chinese dynasty that placed much more emphasis on civil administration, industry, education, and arts other than military.
- Song Dynasty** - Empire in southern China (1127-1279) while the Jin people controlled the north. Distinguished for its advances in technology, medicine, astronomy, and mathematics.

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- Songhay Empire** - A state located in western Africa. From the early 15th to the late 16th century, it was one of
- Songhay Empire** - Portion of Mali after that kingdom collapsed around 1500; this empire controlled Timbuktu.
- South Africa** - Rare metals are needed for industry such as seen with the increased mining activity in the
- Space Race** - A competition of space exploration between the United States and Soviet Union.
- Spain and Portugal** - While many new empires were on the rise during the nineteenth century, these the European kingdoms of _____ and _____ lost most of their colonies during this period.
- Spanish Armada** - The great fleet sent from Spain against England by Philip II in 1588; defeated by the terrible
- Spanish Inquisition** - An organization of priests in Spain that looked for and punished anyone suspected of secretly practicing their old religion instead of Roman Catholicism.
- Spanish-American War** - conflict in 1898 between Spain and the United States. Fought mainly for the issue of Cuban
- Sparta** - A powerful Greek military polis that was often at war with Athens. Used slaves known as helots
- Sparta** - Greek city-state that was ruled by an oligarchy, focused on military, used slaves for
- Sputnik** - The world's first space satellite. This meant the Soviet Union had a missile powerful enough to
- St. Augustine** - one of the most important figures in the development of Western Christianity
- St. Petersburg** - Built by Peter the Great of Russia to attract Europeans and to get warm water ports.
- Stalingrad** - City in Russia, site of a Red Army victory over the Germany army in 1942-1943. The Battle of Stalingrad was the turning point in the war between Germany and the Soviet Union. Today
- steam engine** - A machine that turns the energy released by burning fuel into motion. Thomas Newcomen built the first crude but workable one in 1712. James Watt vastly improved his device in the
- Steamship** - The 19th century had new forms of transportation. This new type of water transportation
- steel** - A form of iron that is both durable and flexible. It was first mass-produced in the 1860s and quickly became the most widely used metal in construction, machinery, and railroad
- steppes** - Treeless plains, especially the high, flat expanses of northern Eurasia, which usually have little rain and are covered with coarse grass. They are good lands for nomads and their herds. Good
- stock exchange** - A place where shares in a company or business enterprise are bought and sold.
- stock markets** - New financial instruments--especially ways for businesses to raise money--were developed in this period. This includes insurance, corporations, and _____, exchanges where corporate
- Stoicism** - A Hellenistic and Roman philosophy which taught that destructive emotions resulted from errors in judgment and that a wise person would not rely on emotions.
- Stoicism** - An ancient Greek philosophy that became popular amongst many notable Romans. Emphasis on ethics. They considered destructive emotions to be the result of errors in judgment, and that a wise person would repress emotions, especially negative ones and that "virtue is sufficient for happiness." They were also concerned with the conflict between free will and
- Stoicism** - Roman philosophy which emphasizes accepting life dispassionately
- Stone Age** - The historical period characterized by the production of tools from stone and other nonmetallic substances. It was followed in some places by the Bronze Age
- sub-Saharan Africa** - Portion of the African continent lying south of the Sahara.
- submarine telegraph cab** - Insulated copper cables laid along the bottom of a sea or ocean for telegraphic communication. The first short cable was laid across the English Channel in 1851; the first successful transatlantic cable was laid in 1866. In the late 1980s this technology was replaced
- Sudetenland** - Land that Germany thought was rightfully theirs due to the large German speaking population
- Suez Canal** - A ship canal in northeastern Egypt linking the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea
- Suez Canal** - Egyptians with funding from France and later Britain created this major transportation project
- Suez Canal** - Ship canal dug across the isthmus of Suez in Egypt, designed by Ferdinand de Lesseps. It opened to shipping in 1869 and shortened the sea voyage between Europe and Asia. Its
- suffrage** - Industrial societies such as in Britain, France, and the US produced a lot of criticism, so some governments were forced to respond with reforms such as free public education and

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- Sufi** - A member of the more mystical third sect of Islam
- Sufi** - The branch of Islam that believes in a more mystical connection with Allah.
- Sufis** - mystical Muslim group that believed they could draw closer to God through prayer, fasting, &
- Sui Dynasty** - (589-618 CE) The Chinese dynasty that was like the Qin Dynasty in imposing tight political discipline; this dynasty built the Grand Canal which helped transport the rice in the south to
- Sui Dynasty** - The short dynasty between the Han and the Tang; built the Grand Canal, strengthened the government, and introduced Buddhism to China
- Suleiman the Magnificen** - The most illustrious sultan of the Ottoman Empire (r. 1520-1566); also known as 'The Lawgiver.' He significantly expanded the empire in the Balkans and eastern Mediterranean.
- Suleyman the Magnificer** - (r.1520-1566 CE) He promoted Ottoman expansion, conquered Baghdad in 1543, and
- Suleyman the Magnificer** - Ottoman Sultan (1512-20) expansion in Asia and Europe, helped Ottomans become a naval power, challenged Christian vessels throughout the Mediterranean. 16th Century. The "lawgiver" who was so culturally aware yet exacted murder on two of his sons and a grandson
- Sumer** - The world's first civilization, founded in Mesopotamia, which existed for over 3,000 years.
- Sumerians** - The people who dominated southern Mesopotamia through the end of the third millennium B.C.E. They were responsible for the creation of many fundamental elements of Mesopotamian culture-such as irrigation technology, cuneiform, and religious conceptions.
- Sun Yat-sen** - Chinese man who led the revolution against the Manchu Dynasty.
- Sun Yat-Sen** - Chinese nationalist revolutionary, founder and leader of the Guomindang until his death. He attempted to create a liberal democratic political movement in China but was thwarted by
- Sun Yatsen** - Chinese physician and political leader who aimed to transform China with patriotic, democratic, and economically progressive reforms.
- Sunni Islam** - believe that only the fourth successor (Ali, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law) had the right to succeed the prophet - in Ottoman empire
- Sunnis** - Muslims belonging to branch of Islam believing that the community should select its own leadership. The majority religion in most Islamic countries.
- Support** - You need to use the documents as evidence to _____ your thesis. Doing this with all documents is worth 2 points on the DBQ essay.
- Swahili** - Bantu language with Arabic loanwords spoken in coastal regions of East Africa.
- Syncretism** - The unification of opposing people, ideas, or practices
- Taiping Rebellion** - The most destructive civil war in China before the twentieth century. A Christian-inspired rural rebellion threatened to topple the Qing Empire. Leader claimed to be the brother of Jesus.
- Taj Mahal** - beautiful mausoleum at Agra built by the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan (completed in 1649) in
- Taj Mahal** - Beautiful mausoleum at Agra built by the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan (completed in 1649) in
- Talmud** - the collection of Jewish rabbinic discussion pertaining to law, ethics, and tradition consisting of
- Tamerlane** - He is very much like Ghengis Khan; a military leader who conquered the lands of Persia; his empire was decentralized with tribal leaders.
- Tamil Kingdoms** - The kingdoms of southern India, inhabited primarily by speakers of Dravidian languages, which developed in partial isolation, and somewhat differently, from the Aryan north.
- Tanakh** - a term for the books of the Bible that make up the Hebrew canon.
- Tang Dynasty** - (618-907 CE) The Chinese dynasty that was much like the Han, who used Confucianism. This dynasty had the equal-field system, a bureaucracy based on merit, and a Confucian education
- Tang Dynasty** - dynasty often referred to as China's Golden age that reigned during 618 - 907 AD; China
- Tang Empire** - Empire unifying China and part of Central Asia, founded 618 and ended 907. The Tang emperors presided over a magnificent court at their capital, Chang'an.

- Tang Revival** - Continuing the imperial revival started by the Sui Dynasty this dynasty that followed restored the Chinese imperial impulse four centuries after the decline of the Han, extending control along the silk route. Trade flourished and China finally reached its western limits when its forces were defeated by the imperial armies of the Muslim Abbasid Empire at the Talas River--
- Tanzimat** - 'Restructuring' reforms by the nineteenth-century Ottoman rulers, intended to move civil law away from the control of religious elites and make the military and the bureaucracy more
- Tanzimat Reforms** - A set of reforms in the Ottoman Empire set to revise Ottoman law to help lift the capitulations put on the Ottomans by European powers.
- Tanzimat Reforms** - began under Sultan Mahmud II. On November 3, 1839, Sultan Abdülmejid issued an organic statute for the general government of the empire named the Hatt-ı Şerif of Gülhane (the imperial garden where it was first proclaimed). It guarantees to ensure the Ottoman subjects
- Tao-te Ching** - the central text of Daoism.
- Tax farming** - To generate money for territorial expansion rulers used new methods to get money like Tribute systems and _____. Under this system the government hires private individuals
- telegraph** - A device for rapid, long-distance transmission of information over an electric wire. It was introduced in England and North America in the 1830s and 1840s.
- telegraph** - The major 19th century communication development.
- Tennis Court Oath** - A pledge signed by all but one of the members of the Third Estate in France, the first time the
- Tenochtitlan** - Capital of the Aztec Empire, located on an island in Lake Texcoco. Its population was about 150,000 on the eve of Spanish conquest. Mexico City was constructed on its ruins.
- Tenochtitlan** - The capital city of the Aztecs.
- Teotihuacan** - A large central city in the Mesoamerican region. Located about 25 miles Northeast of present day Mexico City. Exhibited city planning and unprecedented size for its time. Reached its peak
- Teotihuacan** - A powerful city-state in central Mexico (100-75 C.E.). Its population was about 150,000 at its
- Teotihuacan** - first major metropolis in Mesoamerica, collapsed around 800 CE. It is most remembered for
- Teotihuacan** - the most significant Mesoamerican city.
- terrorism** - targeting random people who are usually civilians with violence for a political purpose.
- Textiles** - The first industry to be industrialized in the 18th century.
- The Convention** - Legislative body created by revolutionary leaders that abolished the monarchy & proclaimed France a republic; rallied French population by instituting levée en masse ("mass levy"); basically the French equivalent of the draft); frequently used the guillotine on enemies.
- The Directory** - Established after the Reign of Terror / National Convention; a five man group as the executive branch of the country; incompetent and corrupt, only lasted for 4 years.
- The Enlightenment** - A philosophical movement which started in Europe in the 1700's and spread to the colonies. It emphasized reason and the scientific method. Writers of the enlightenment tended to focus on government, ethics, and science, rather than on imagination, emotions, or religion. Many members of the Enlightenment rejected traditional religious beliefs in favor of Deism, which
- The Golden Triangle** - Trade triangle between US, Britain, and Africa. Ships would take valued goods to Britain from America, get money, sail down to Africa, buy slaves, and take them back to America
- The Great Game** - Used to describe the rivalry and strategic conflict between the British Empire and the Russian
- The Great Schism** - The separation of the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church (1054 CE)
- The Mahdi** - Last imam in a series of twelve descendants of Muhammad's son-in-law Ali, whom Shi'ites consider divinely appointed leaders of the Muslim community. In occultism since ca. 873, he is
- Thebes** - Capital city of Egypt and home of the ruling dynasties during the Middle and New Kingdoms. Amon, patron deity of Thebes, became one of the chief gods of Egypt. Monarchs were buried
- Theocracy** - A government ruled by or subject to religious authority.
- Theodosius** - Emperor of the Roman Empire who made Christianity the official religion of the empire.

- Theory of Progress** - The European Enlightenment idea that stated that society was always progressing.
- Theravada Buddhism** - 'Way of the Elders' branch of Buddhism followed in Sri Lanka and much of Southeast Asia. It remains close to the original principles set forth by the Buddha; it downplays the importance
- Thesis** - A _____ is used to define and direct an essay and is worth 1 point. In it you must answer all parts of the question and then prove it to be true within the remainder of your essay.
- Third World** - Term applied to a group of "developing" or "underdeveloped" countries who professed
- Thirty Years War** - Protestant rebellion against the Holy Roman Empire ends with peace of Westphalia (1618-48) A series of European wars that were partially a Catholic-Protestant religious conflict. It was primarily a battle between France and their rivals the Hapsburg's, rulers of the Holy Roman
- Thirty Years' War** - (1618-1648 CE) War within the Holy Roman Empire between German Protestants and their allies (Sweden, Denmark, France) and the emperor and his ally, Spain; ended in 1648 after
- Thomas Edison** - American inventor best known for inventing the electric light bulb, acoustic recording on wax
- Thomas Malthus** - Eighteenth-century English intellectual who warned that population growth threatened future generations because, in his view, population growth would always outstrip increases in
- three-field system** - A rotational system for agriculture in which one field grows grain, one grows legumes, and one lies fallow. It gradually replaced two-field system in medieval Europe.
- Tiananmen Square** - Site in Beijing where Chinese students and workers gathered to demand greater political openness in 1989. The demonstration was crushed by Chinese military with many deaths.
- Timbuktu** - City on the Niger River in the modern country of Mali. It was founded by the Tuareg as a seasonal camp sometime after 1000. As part of the Mali empire, Timbuktu became a major
- Timur** - Central Asian leader of a Mongol tribe who attempted to re-establish the Mongol Empire in the late 1300's. His biggest rival though was the Islamized Golden Horde. He is the great great
- Timur** - Member of a prominent family of the Mongols' Jagadai Khanate, Timur through conquest gained control over much of Central Asia and Iran. He consolidated the status of Sunni Islam as
- Tito** - Yugoslav statesman who led the resistance to German occupation during World War II and established a communist state after the war
- Tokugawa Shogunate** - Founded in Japan by Ieyasu whose family ruled Japan from 1600-1867. Court was based in Tokyo (then called Edo). With the policy of alternate attendance, they were able to keep the daimyo from gaining too much power (they spent money on good houses rather than armies). Shoguns closely controlled relations between Japan and the outside world. Agricultural production increased under them (bar graph time) leading to population increase. Samurai
- Tokugawa Shogunate** - Japanese ruling dynasty that strove to isolate it from foreign influences. shogunate started by Tokugawa Ieyasu; 4 class system, warriors, farmers, artisans, merchants; Japan's ports were closed off; wanted to create their own culture; illegal to fight; merchants became rich because
- Tokugawa Shogunate** - was a semi-feudal government of Japan in which one of the shoguns unified the country under his family's rule. They moved the capital to Edo, which now is called Tokyo. This family ruled
- Toltecs** - Nomadic peoples from beyond the northern frontier of sedentary agriculture in Mesoamerica; established capital at Tula after migration into central Mesoamerican plateau; strongly
- Tools** - Stone age people made new _____ in order to adapt to different environments as groups
- Torah** - The first five books of Jewish Scripture, which they believe are by Moses, are called this
- Totalitarianism** - Government ruled by a single party and/or person that exerts unlimited control over its
- Toussaint L'Ouverture** - Leader of the Haitian Revolution. He freed the slaves and gained effective independence for Haiti despite military interventions by the British and French.
- Toussaint L'Ouverture** - The main leader of the Haitian independence movement.
- Toussaint Louverture** - Was an important leader of the Haitian Revolution and the first leader of a free Haiti; in a long struggle against the institution of slavery, he led the blacks to victory over the whites and free coloreds and secured native control over the colony in 1797, calling himself a dictator.

- Trade** - By 1750 there were states on the rise (like European empires) and declining states (like the Ottomans and Mughals). This occurred because of change in global ____ patterns
- Trading Post Empires** - Built initially by the portuguese, these were used to control the trade routes by forcing merchant vessels to call at fortified trading sites and pay duties there.
- Trans Atlantic Slave Trad** - New Atlantic trade systems were made because of European empires in the Americas. This system was mainly from Africa to the Americas and mainly took people out of Africa.
- Trans Saharan trade** - route across the sahara desert. Major trade route that traded for gold and salt, created caravan routes, economic benefit for controlling dessert, camels played a huge role in the
- transnational** - Some businesses in this period became _____ in that their ownership and organization were not confined to a particular country, such as with the United Fruit Company.
- Transportation** - Scientific developments in _____ since 1900 have led to the elimination of the problem of geographic distance through innovations such as automobiles, jets, and subways.
- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** - Treaty in which Russia lost substantial territory to the Germans. This ended Russian
- Treaty of Nanjing** - 1842, ended Opium war, said the western nations would determine who would trade with china, so it set up the unequal treaty system which allowed western nations to own a part of chinese territory and conduct trading business in china under their own laws; this treaty set up 5 treaty ports where westerners could live, work, and be treated under their own laws; one of
- Treaty of Nanking** - Treaty that concluded the Opium War. It awarded Britain a large indemnity from the Qing Empire, denied the Qing government tariff control over some of its own borders, opened
- Treaty of Tordesillas** - a 1494 agreement between Portugal and Spain, declaring that newly discovered lands to the west of an imaginary line in the Atlantic Ocean would belong to Spain and newly discovered
- Treaty of Versailles** - The treaty imposed on Germany by France, Great Britain, the United States, and other Allied Powers after World War I. It demanded that Germany dismantle its military and give up some
- Treaty of Versailles** - The treaty imposed on Germany by the Allied powers in 1920 after the end of World War I which demanded exorbitant reparations from the Germans.
- Treaty of Versailles** - Treaty with harsh reparations towards the Germans after World War I.
- Treaty of Westphalia** - Ended Thirty Years' War in 1648; granted right to individual rulers within the Holy Roman Empire to choose their own religion-either Protestant or Catholic.
- Treaty Ports** - Cities opened to foreign residents as a result of the forced treaties between the Qing Empire and foreign signatories. In the in these cities, foreigners enjoyed extraterritoriality.
- Triangular Trade** - A three way system of trade during 1600-1800s Africa sent slaves to America, America sent raw materials to Europe, and Europe sent guns and rum to Africa.
- tribune** - in Ancient Rome, a plebian officer elected by plebeians charged to protect their lives and properties, with a right of veto against legislative proposals of the Senate.
- tributary system** - A system in which, from the time of the Han Empire, countries in East and Southeast Asia not under the direct control of empires based in China nevertheless enrolled as tributary states,
- tribute system** - A system in which defeated peoples were forced to pay a tax in the form of goods and labor. This forced transfer of food, cloth, and other goods subsidized the development of large cities.
- Triple Entente** - An alliance between Great Britain, France and Russia in the years before WWI.
- trireme** - Greek and Phoenician warship of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.E. It was sleek and light, powered by 170 oars arranged in three vertical tiers. Manned by skilled sailors, it was capable
- Trireme** - Greek ships built specifically for ramming enemy ships.
- Triumvirate** - An unofficial coalition between Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus was formed in 60 B.C.E.
- True** - True//False: A thesis can be more than one sentence long.
- Truman Doctrine** - Common name for the Cold War strategy of containment versus the Soviet Union and the expansion of communism. This doctrine was first asserted by President Truman in 1947.
- Truman Doctrine** - President Truman's policy of providing economic and military aid to any country threatened by

1500 AP World History Vocabulary Terms You Need To Know by Test Day!

- Tsar** - The Russian term for ruler or king; taken from the Roman word caesar.
- Twelve Tables** - Completed in 449 BCE, these civil laws developed by the Roman Republic to protect individual
- Twelver Shiism** - A belief that there were 12 infallible imam (religious leaders) after Muhammad and the 12th went into hiding and would return to take power and spread the true religion.
- Uigurs** - A group of Turkic-speakers who controlled their own centralized empire from 744 to 840 in
- ulama** - Muslim religious scholars. From the ninth century onward, the primary interpreters of Islamic law and the social core of Muslim urban societies. (p. 238)
- ulama** - the theologians and legal experts of Islam.
- Umayyad Caliphate** - (661-750 CE) The Islamic caliphate that established a capital at Damascus, conquered North Africa, the Iberian Peninsula, Southwest Asia, and Persia, and had a bureaucracy with only
- Umayyad Caliphate** - First hereditary dynasty of Muslim caliphs (661 to 750). From their capital at Damascus, the Umayyads ruled one of the largest empires in history that extended from Spain to India.
- Umayyad Dynasty** - Who: Governor of Syria, Muawiya, and his successors, Shi'ites, Sunnis, Kharijites, Uthman.
What: Dynasty based on succession rather than election following the first period of caliphates. Continued advances in the kingdom, venturing as far as China and deep into Asia, claiming Afghanistan for a Muslim base. Fell apart due to tension in the kingdom between the Sunnis, Shi'ites, and Kharijites, the malawis (Muslim converts) and born Muslims, and the
- Umayyads** - Abbassids or Umayyads? Non-Arab people were more ostracized from society, even if they were Muslim. They were prohibited from holding positions of influence, they paid more taxes,
- umma** - The community of all Muslims. A major innovation against the background of seventh-century Arabia, where traditionally kinship rather than faith had determined membership in a
- umma** - the community of believers in Islam, which transcends ethnic and political boundaries.
- Umma** - The term for all Muslims as a community.
- United Nations** - An international organization formed after WWII to promote international peace, security,
- United Nations** - An organization of independent states formed in 1945 to promote international peace and security; it replaced the League of Nations.
- United Nations** - International organization founded in 1945 to promote world peace and cooperation. It
- United States** - Japan's Meiji restoration was influenced by the imperialist actions of this country, who arrived and essentially forced them to negotiate a trade agreement.
- United States and Russia** - Both the _____ and _____ emulated European imperialism by expanding their borders
- Universal Declaration of** - A 1946 United Nations covenant binding signatory nations to the observance of specified
- Upanishads** - A major book in Hinduism that is often in the form of dialogues that explored the Vedas and
- Urban II** - The pope that issued the crusades in 1095 CE
- urbanization** - A shift in population toward cities--corresponds to the rise of industrialization and was also a
- Urbanization** - During the nineteenth century, migrants were relocating towards cities. This process is called
- urbanization** - the movement of people to Urban areas in search of work.
- US Civil War** - The violent conflict between Union and confederate forces over states rights and slavery.
- Vaishyas** - The artisan and merchant varna of the caste system.
- Varna** - The four major social divisions in India's caste system: the Brahmin priest class, the Kshatriya warrior/administrator class, the Vaishya merchant/farmer class, and the Shudra laborer class.
- Vasco da Gama** - Portuguese explorer. In 1497-1498 he led the first naval expedition from Europe to sail to India, opening an important commercial sea route.
- Vasco da Gama** - Using the new trade route around the Cape of Good Hope, he brought spices back to Portugal and made a profit of several thousand dollars.
- vassal** - In medieval Europe, a sworn supporter of a king or lord committed to rendering specified military service to that king or lord, usually in exchange for the use of land.
- Vedas** - Collections of hymns, songs, prayers, and rituals honoring the various gods of the Aryans.

1500 AP World History Vocabulary Terms You Need To Know by Test Day!

- Vedas** - compilations of hymns, religious reflections, and Aryan conquests
- Vedas** - Early Eastern sacred knowledge. by braham priests
- Vedas** - Early Indian sacred 'knowledge'-the literal meaning of the term-long preserved and communicated orally by Brahmin priests and eventually written down.
- Vedic Age** - A period in the history of India; It was a period of transition from nomadic pastoralism to settled village communities, with cattle the major form of wealth.
- Viceroy** - Governor of a country or province who rules as the representative of his or her king or
- Victorian Age** - Reign of Queen Victoria of Great Britain (1837-1901). The term is also used to describe late-nineteenth-century society, with its rigid moral standards and sharply differentiated roles for
- Video Games** - intensified global conflict influence this popular form of entertainment
- Vietnam War** - A prolonged war (1954-1975) between the communist armies of North Vietnam who were supported by the Chinese and the non-communist armies of South Vietnam who were
- Vikings** - one of a seafaring Scandinavian people who raided the coasts of northern and western Europe from the eighth through the tenth century.
- Vishnu** - a major Hindu god called The Preserver.
- Vladimir Lenin** - Leader of the Bolshevik (later Communist) Party. He lived in exile in Switzerland until 1917, then returned to Russia to lead the Bolsheviks to victory during the Russian Revolution and
- Vladimir Lenin** - Leader of the Russian Revolution; Bolshevik.
- Vladimir Lenin** - Russian founder of the Bolsheviks and leader of the Russian Revolution and first head of the
- Voltaire** - French philosopher and writer whose works epitomize the Age of Enlightenment, often
- War of 1812** - A war (1812-1814) between the United States and England which was trying to interfere with
- Warring States Period** - the period from 475 BC until the unification of China under the Qin dynasty, characterized by lack of centralized government in China. It followed the Zhou dynasty.
- Warring States Period** - time of warfare between regional lords following the decline of the Zhou dynasty in the 8th
- Warsaw Pact** - Alliance against democracy, supporting communism
- Warsaw Pact** - Treaty signed in 1945 that formed an alliance of the Eastern European countries behind the Iron Curtain; USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and
- Weimar Republic** - German republic founded after the WWI and the downfall of the German Empire's monarchy.
- Western Front** - A line of trenches and fortifications in World War I that stretched without a break from Switzerland to the North Sea. Scene of most of the fighting between Germany, on the one
- Western Wall** - Sometimes called the Wailing Wall, this Sacred Jewish site is what remains of the former Israelite temple prior to the 1st century CE war with Rome and subsequent Jewish diaspora.
- Westernization** - An adoption of the social, political, or economic institutions of Western—especially European
- Westernization** - policy of Peter the Great. Adoption of western ideas, technology, and culture
- Wheel of Life** - an important symbol of Buddhism. It represents the endless cycle of life through
- White Australia Policy** - A policy that intentionally restricted non-white immigration to Australia
- Wine** - Romans were very fond of this beverage and it was a major part of the Mediterranean economy and was assimilated by the places they conquered as they Romanized the
- Winston Churchill** - British statesman and leader during World War II; received Nobel prize for literature in 1953
- witch-hunt** - The pursuit of people suspected of witchcraft, especially in northern Europe in the late
- Witchcraft** - many people (mostly women) were accused of this and burned at the stake in medieval and
- Woodrow Wilson** - President of the United States (1913-1921) and the leading figure at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. He was unable to persuade the U.S. Congress to ratify the Treaty of
- Working Class** - 19th century Industrial societies developed the idea that there were only really two social classes: property-owning middle class and then the _____. Before industrialization,
- World Bank** - A specialized agency of the United Nations that makes loans to countries for economic development, trade promotion, and debt consolidation. Its formal name is the International

- World Trade Organizatio** - Administers the rules governing trade between its 144 members. Helps producers, importers, and exporters conduct their business and ensure that trade flows smoothly.
- World War I** - A war between the allies (Russia, France, British Empire, Italy, United States, Japan, Rumania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro) and the central powers (Germany, Austria-
- World War II** - War fought from 1939 to 1945 between the Allies and the Axis, involving most countries in the world. The United States joined the Allies in 1941, helping them to victory.
- WTO** - The initials of the international body established in 1995 to foster and bring order to
- Wudi** - emperor under the Han Dynasty that wanted to create a stronger central government by taking land from the lords, raising taxes and places the supply of grain under the government's
- Xia** - A legendary Chinese dynasty that was not believed to exist until relatively recently. Walled towns ruled by area-specific kings assembled armies, built cities, and worked bronze. Created
- Yellow River** - Also known as the Huang-He. The second longest river in China. The majority of ancient
- Yellow River** - English name for the Huang He River in the north of China where the first Chinese civilization
- Yellow Turban** - A 184 C.E. peasant revolt against emperor Ling of Han. Led by Daoists who proclaimed that a new era would be 3ing with the fall of the Han. Although this specific revolt was suppressed, it
- Yin and yang** - In Daoist belief, complementary factors that help to maintain the equilibrium of the world. One is associated with masculine, light, and active qualities while the other with feminine,
- Yongle** - Reign period of Zhu Di (1360-1424), the third emperor of the Ming Empire (r. 1403-1424).Sponsored the building of the Forbidden City, a huge encyclopedia project, the
- Young Turks** - A coalition starting in the late 1870s of various groups favoring modernist liberal reform of the Ottoman Empire. It Against monarchy of Ottoman Sultan and favored a constitution. In 1908 they succeed in establishing a new constitutional era. Members of this group were progressive, modernist and opposed to the status quo. The movement built a rich tradition of dissent that shaped the intellectual, political and artistic life of the late Ottoman period and
- Yuan Dynasty** - (1279-1368 CE) The dynasty with Mongol rule in China; centralized with bureaucracy but structure is different: Mongols on top->Persian bureaucrats->Chinese bureuacrats.
- Yuan Empire** - He created this dynasty in China and Siberia. Khubilai Khan was head of the Mongol Empire
- Yurt** - a portable dwelling used by the nomadic people of Centa Asia, consisting of a tentlike structure of skin, felt or hand-woven textiles arranged over wooden poles.
- Zaibatsu** - Large conglomerate corporations that exerted a great deal of political and economic power in Imperial Japan. By WWII, four of them controlled most of the economy of Japan.
- Zambos** - According to Spanish and Portuguese colonizedrs, these are people of mixed Native American and African descent. Lowest tier of social class in colonial America.
- Zapata** - Revolutionary Leader in Mexico during the Mexican Revolution.
- Zen** - The Japanese word for a branch of Mahayana Buddhism based on highly disciplined
- Zheng He** - An imperial eunuch and Muslim, entrusted by the Ming emperor Yongle with a series of state voyages that took his gigantic ships through the Indian Ocean, from Southeast Asia to Africa.
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- Zhou** - The people and dynasty that took over the dominant position in north China from the Shang and created the concept of the Mandate of Heaven to justify their rule. Remembered as
- Zhou Dynasty** - A decentralized Chinese dynasty in China because of the massive size, and whose emperor was the first to claim to be a link between heaven and earth. Iron metallurgy increased in this

- Zhou Dynasty** - Succeeded the Shang dynasty. Similar to the Shang And Xia dynastic periods in that China was fragmented politically. Yet, despite the lack of true centralization, this was one of the longest Chinese dynasties, lasting about 600 years. It left substantial written records, unlike the
- Zhou dynasty** - the longest lasting Chinese dynasty, during which the use of iron was introduced.
- ziggurat** - A temple tower of ancient Mesopotamia, constructed of square or rectangular terraces of diminishing size, usually with a shrine made of blue enamel bricks on the top
- ziggurat** - massive pyramidal stepped tower made of mudbricks. It is associated with religious complexes in ancient Mesopotamian cities, but its function is unknown.
- Zimmerman telegram** - Telegram sent by Germans to encourage a Mexican attack against the United States.
- Zionism** - A policy for establishing and developing a national homeland for Jews in Palestine.
- Zionism** - a worldwide Jewish movement starting in the 1800s that resulted in the establishment and development of the state of Israel in 1948.
- zollverein** - The name of the free trade zone that German states created in the early 19th century,
- Zoroaster** - The founder of Persia's classical pre-Islamic religion.
- Zoroastrianism** - A religion originating in ancient Iran. It centered on a single benevolent deity-Ahuramazda, Emphasizing truth-telling, purity, and reverence for nature, the religion demanded that
- Zoroastrianism** - A religion that developed in early Persia and stressed the fight between the forces of good and the forces of evil and how eventually the forces of good would prevail.
- Zoroastrianism** - One of the first monotheistic religions, particularly one with a wide following. It was central to the political and religious culture of ancient Persia.
- Zoroastrianism** - system of religion founded in Persia in the 6th century BC by Zoroaster noun
- Zulu** - A people of modern South Africa whom King Shaka united beginning in 1818.
- Zulu** - New states emerged on the edge of expanding empires. As the British expanded their South African colony, the ____ Kingdom came into being, led by a man named Shaka.