

AP GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. **Abbasid** Dynasty that succeeded the Umayyads as caliphs within Islam; came to power in 750 C.E
2. **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; incorporated Western military technology
3. **Abdullah, Muhammad** Disciple of al-Afghani; Muslim thinker at end of 19th century; stressed need for adoption of Western scientific learning and technology, recognized importance of tradition of rational inquiry.
4. **Abdul Hamid** Ottoman sultan who attempted to return to despotic absolutism during reign from 1878 to 1908; nullified constitution and restricted civil liberties; deposed in coup in 1908.
5. **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 armies and bureaucracies, established state churches, and imposed state economic policies.
6. **Adena culture** First of the mound-building cultures; originating in southern Ohio; lasted until 700 C.E. in some regions.
7. **Aeschylus** Greek writer of tragedies
8. **African National Congress** Black political organization within South Africa; pressed for end to policies of apartheid; sought open democracy leading to black majority rule; until the 1990s declared illegal in South Africa.
9. **Afrikaner National party** Emerged as the majority party in the all-white South African legislature after 1948; advocated complete independence from Britain; favored a rigid system of racial segregation called apartheid.
10. **Afrikaners** An Afrikaans-speaking South African of European ancestry, especially one descended from 17th-century Dutch settlers.
11. **Agrarian revolution** Occurred between 8000 and 5000 b.c.e.; transition from hunting and gathering to sedentary agriculture.
12. **Akbar** Son and successor of Humayan; oversaw building of military and administrative systems that became typical of Mughal rule in India; pursued policy of cooperation with Hindu princes; attempted to create new religion to bind Muslim and Hindu populations of India.
13. **Akhenaton** Egyptian pharaoh of the New Kingdom; attempted to establish a one-god religion, replacing the traditional Egyptian pantheon of gods.
14. **Al-Afghani** Muslim thinker at the end of the 19th century; stressed need for adoption of Western scientific learning and technology; recognized importance of tradition of rational inquiry.
15. **Al-Mahdi** Third of the Abbasid caliphs; attempted but failed to reconcile moderates among Shi'is to Abbasid dynasty; failed to resolve problem of succession.
16. **Al-Rashid** Most famous of Abbasid caliphs; renowned for sumptuous and costly living; dependent on Persian advisors early in reign; death led to civil wars over succession.
17. **Al-Razi** A Persian Philosopher who made fundamental and lasting contributions to the fields of medicine, chemistry (alchemy) and philosophy. (865-925)
18. **Alexander the Great** Successor of Philip II; successfully conquered Persian Empire prior to his death in 323 b.c.e.; attempted to combine Greek and Persian cultures.
19. **Alexandria, Egypt** One of many cities of that name founded by Alexander the Great; site of ancient Mediterranean's greatest library; center of literary studies
20. **Ali** Cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad; one of orthodox caliphs; focus for Shi'is.
21. **Ali, Muhammad** Won power struggle in Egypt following fall of Mamluks; established mastery of all of Egypt by 1811; introduced effective army based on Western tactics and supply and a variety of other reforms; by 1830s was able to challenge Ottoman government in Constantinople; died in 1848.
22. **Ali'i** High chiefs of Hawaiian society who claimed descent from the gods and rested their claims on their ability to recite in great detail their lineages
23. **Allah** Supreme God in strictly monotheistic Islam

24. **Allende, Salvador:** President of Chile; nationalized industries and banks; sponsored peasant and worker expropriations of lands and foreign-owned factories; overthrown in 1973 by revolt of Chilean military with the support of the United States
25. **Alliance for Progress** Begun in 1961 by the United States to develop Latin America as an alternative to radical political solutions; enjoyed only limited success; failure of development programs led to renewal of direct intervention
26. **Almohades** A reformist movement among the Islamic Berbers of northern Africa; later than the Almoravids; penetrated into sub-Saharan Africa.
27. **Almoravids** A puritanical reformist movement among the Islamic Berber tribes of northern Africa; controlled gold trade across Sahara; conquered Ghana in 1076; moved southward against African kingdoms of the savanna and westward into Spain.
28. **Amaru II, Tupac** Mestizo leader of Indian revolt in Peru 1780-1783; supported by many among lower social classes; revolt eventually failed because of Creole fears of real social revolution
29. **Amber Road** was an ancient trade route for the transfer of amber. As one of the waterways and ancient highways, for centuries the road led from Europe to Asia and back, and from northern Europe to the Mediterranean
30. **American Civil War** Fought from 1861 to 1865; first application of Industrial Revolution to warfare; resulted in abolition of slavery in the United States and reunification of North and South
31. **American Revolution** Rebellion of English American colonies along Atlantic seaboard between 1775 and 1783; resulted in independence for former British colonies and eventual formation of United States
32. **anarchists** Political groups that sought the abolition of all formal government; particularly prevalent in Russia; opposed tsarist autocracy; eventually became a terrorist movement responsible for assassination of Alexander II in 1881
33. **Anasazi** "The ancient ones"; culture located in southwestern United States; flourished from 200 to 1200 C.E.; featured large multistory adobe and stone buildings built in protected canyons or cliffs.
34. **Anglican Church** Form of Protestantism set up in England after 1534; established by Henry VIII with himself as head at least in part to obtain a divorce from his first wife; became increasingly Protestant following Henry's death.
35. **Animism** A religious outlook that sees gods in many aspects of nature and propitiates them to help control and explain nature; typical of Mesopotamian religions
36. **Anschluss** Hitler's union of Germany with the German-speaking population of Austria; took place in 1938, despite complaints of other European nations.
37. **Antigonids** One of the regional dynasties that followed the death of Alexander the Great; founded in Macedonia
38. **apartheid** Policy of strict racial segregation imposed in South Africa to permit the continued dominance of whites politically and economically
39. **appeasement** Policy of Neville Chamberlain, British prime minister who hoped to preserve peace in the face of German aggression; particularly applied to Munich Conference agreements; failed when Hitler invaded Poland in 1939
40. **Aquinas, Thomas** Creator of one of the great syntheses of medieval learning; taught at University of Paris; author of several *Summas*; believed that through reason it was possible to know much about natural order, moral law, and nature of God.
41. **Aquino, Corazon** First president of the Philippines in the post-Marcos era of the late 1980s; Aquino, whose husband was assassinated by thugs in the pay of the Marcos regime, was one of the key leaders in the popular movement that toppled the dictator
42. **Arabic numerals** Actually an Indian system of numerical notation transported by Arabs to West; central to two scientific revolutions
43. **Arafat Yasser** Leader of terrorist organization wanting to evict Israelis, regain homeland, representation for Palestinian people - later becomes political party
44. **Aragon** Along with Castile, a regional kingdom of the Iberian peninsula; pressed reconquest of peninsula from Muslims; developed a vigorous military and religious agenda
45. **Archaic cultures** Hunting-gathering groups dispersed over the American continents by 9000 b.c.e.

46. **Arevalo, Juan José** Elected president of Guatemala in 1944; began series of Socialist reforms including land reform; Nationalist program directed against foreign-owned companies such as United Fruit Company.
47. **Argentine Republic** Replaced state of Buenos Aires in 1862; result of compromise between centralists and federalists.
48. **Aristotle** Greek philosopher; teacher of Alexander the Great; knowledge based on observation of phenomena in material world
49. **Aryans** Indo-European nomadic pastoralists who replaced Harappan civilization; militarized society
50. **Asante Empire** Established in Gold Coast among Akan people settled around Kumasi; dominated by Oyoko clan; many clans linked under Osei Tutu after 1650.
51. **Ashikaga, Takuaji** Member of the Minamoto family; overthrew the Kamakura regime and established the Ashikaga Shogunate from 1336–1573; drove emperor from Kyoto to Yoshino.
52. **Ashoka** Grandson of Chandragupta Maurya; completed conquests of Indian subcontinent; converted to Buddhism and sponsored spread of new religion throughout his empire.
53. **Asian sea trading network** prior to intervention of Europeans, consisted of three zones: Arab zone based on glass, carpets, and tapestries; India based on cotton textiles; and China based on paper, porcelain, and silks.
54. **Askia Muhammad** king of the Songhai Empire in the late 15th century. He strengthened his country and made it the largest in West Africa's history. At its peak under Muhammad, the Songhai Empire encompassed the Hausa states as far as present-day Nigeria and much of the territory that had belonged to the Mali Empire in the west. His policies resulted in a rapid expansion of trade with Europe and Asia, the creation of many schools, and made Islam an integral part of the empire
55. **Atlantic Charter of 1941** World War II alliance agreement between the United States and Britain; included a clause that recognized the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they live; indicated sympathy for decolonization.
56. **Atlantic colonies** British colonies in North America; originally restricted to the coastline of the Atlantic Ocean from New England to Georgia
57. **audiencia** Royal court of appeals established in Spanish colonies of New World; there were ten in each viceroyalty; part of colonial administrative system; staffed by professional magistrates
58. **Augustine (Saint) 354–430 C.E** Influential church father and theologian; born in Africa and ultimately Bishop of Hippo in Africa; champion of Christian doctrine against various heresies and very important in the long-term development of Christian thought on such issues as predestination.
59. **Augustus Caesar** Name given to Octavian following his defeat of Mark Anthony and Cleopatra; first emperor of Rome
60. **Aurangzeb** Son and successor of Shah Jahan in Mughal India; determined to extend Mughal control over whole of subcontinent; wished to purify Islam of Hindu influences; incessant warfare exhausted empire despite military successes; died in 1707
61. **Axum** Kingdom located in Ethiopian highlands; replaced Meroe in first century C.E.; received strong influence from Arabian Peninsula; eventually converted to Christianity.
62. **Ayan** The wealthy landed elite that emerged in the early decades of Abbasid rule.
63. **ayllus** Households in Andean societies that recognized some form of kinship; traced descent from some common, sometimes mythical ancestor
64. **Aztecs** The Mexica; one of the nomadic tribes that used political anarchy after fall of Toltecs to penetrate into the sedentary agricultural zone of Mesoamerican plateau; established empire after 1325 around shores of Lake Texcoco.
65. **Babur** Founder of Mughal dynasty in India; descended from Turkic warriors; first led invasion of India in 1526; died in 1530.
66. **Babylonian empire** Unified all of Mesopotamia c. 1800 b.c.e.; collapsed due to foreign invasion c. 1600 b.c.e.
67. **Baghdad** Capital of Abbasid dynasty located in Iraq.
68. **Bakr, Abu** One of Muhammad's earliest converts; succeeded Muhammad as first caliph of Islamic community
69. **bakufu** Military government established by the Minamoto following the Gempei Wars; centered at Kamakura; retained emperor, but real power resided in military government and samurai

70. **Balboa, Vasco de** First Spanish captain to begin settlement on the mainland of Mesoamerica in 1509; initial settlement eventually led to conquest of Aztec and Inca empires by other captains
71. **Balfour Declaration** British minister's promise of support for the establishment of Jewish settlement in Palestine during World War I; issued in 1917
72. **Balkan** Peninsula located in south-eastern Europe, including Macedonia and Greece, plus what became Bulgaria; controlled by Byzantine Empire
73. **Balkan nationalism** Movements to create independent nations within the Balkan possessions of the Ottoman Empire; provoked a series of crises within the European alliance system; eventually led to World War I.
74. **Banana Republics** Term given to conservative governments supported or created by the United States in Latin America; believed to be either corrupt or subservient to U.S. interests
75. **Bangladesh** Founded as an independent nation in 1972; formerly East Pakistan
76. **band** A level of social organization normally consisting of 20 to 30 people; nomadic hunters and gatherers; labor divided on a gender basis
77. **Banner Armies** Eight armies of the Manchu tribes identified by separate flags; created by Nurhaci in early 17th century; utilized to defeat Ming emperor and establish Qing dynasty.
78. **Bantu** Originated in eastern Nigeria in West Africa; migrated into central and southern Africa using rivers—particularly the Congo Basin; village dwellers who depended on agriculture and fishing.
79. **Batista, Fulgencio** Dictator of Cuba from 1934 to 1944; returned to presidency in 1952; ousted from government by revolution led by Fidel Castro
80. **Battle of Tours** (October 25, 732) Charles Martel, the Frankish Leader went against an Islamic army led by Emir Abd er Rahman; the Islamic army was defeated and Emir Abd er Rahman was killed. The battle stopped the northward advancement from Spain
81. **Batu** Ruler of Golden Horde; one of Chinggis Khan's grandsons; responsible for invasion of Russia beginning in 1236
82. **Bedouin** Nomadic pastoralists of the Arabian peninsula; culture based on camel and goat nomadism; early converts to Islam
83. **Belgian Revolution of 1830** Produced Belgian independence from the Dutch; established a liberal constitutional monarchy
84. **Belisarius** One of Justinian's most important military commanders during period of reconquest of western Europe; commanded in North Africa and in Italy
85. **Benedict of Nursia** Founder of monasticism in what had been the western half of the Roman Empire; established Benedictine Rule in the 6th century; paralleled development of Basil's rules in Byzantine Empire
86. **Benin** A large and powerful kingdom of West Africa near the coast (in present-day Nigeria) which came into contact with the Portuguese in 1485 but remained relatively free of European influence; remained an important commercial and political entity until the 19th century
87. **Berke** Ruler of the Golden Horde; converted to Islam; his threat to Hulegu combined with the growing power of Mamluks in Egypt forestalled further Mongol conquests in the Middle East
88. **Berlin Blockade** Stalin shuts off trains, planes, roads into East Berlin - attempt to cut off western influence - Berlin Airlift foils plans
89. **Berlin Wall** Built in 1961 to halt the flow of immigration from East Berlin to West Berlin; immigration was in response to lack of consumer goods and close Soviet control of economy and politics. Wall was torn down at end of Cold War in 1991
90. **St. Bernard of Clairvaux** Emphasized role of faith in preference to logic; stressed importance of mystical union with God; successfully challenged Abelard and had him driven from the universities
91. **Bhakti cults** Hindu Groups that stressed the importance of strong emotional bonds between devotees and the god or goddess who was the object of their veneration like Shiva and Vishnu
92. **Bhutto, Benazir** Twice prime minister of Pakistan in the 1980s and 1990s; first ran for office to avenge her father's execution by the military clique then in power
93. **Biafra** Founded as an independent nation in eastern Nigeria, where the Ibo people were most numerous; suppressed as an independent state and reincorporated into Nigeria in 1970
94. **Bismarck, Otto von** Conservative prime minister of Prussia; architect of German unification under Prussian king in 1870; utilized liberal reforms to attract support for conservative causes

95. **Black Death** Plague that struck Europe in 14th century; significantly reduced Europe's population; affected social structure
96. **Blitzkrieg** German term for lightning warfare; involved rapid movement of troops, tanks, and mechanized carriers; resulted in early German victories over Belgium, Holland, and France in WWII
97. **Bodhisattvas** Buddhist holy men; built up spiritual merits during their lifetime; prayers even after death could aid people to achieve reflected holiness
98. **Body of Civil Law** Justinian's codification of Roman law; reconciled Roman edicts and decisions; comprehensive system made Roman law coherent basis for political and economic life
99. **Boers** Dutch settlers in Cape Colony
100. **Boer republics** Transvaal and Orange Free State in southern Africa; established to assert independence of Boers from British colonial government in Cape Colony in 1850s; discovery of diamonds and precious metals caused British migration into the Boer areas in 1860s
101. **Boer War** Fought between 1899 and 1902 over the continued independence of Boer republics; resulted in British victory, but began the process of decolonization in South Africa
102. **Bolívar, Simon** Creole military officer in northern South America; won series of victories in Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador between 1817 and 1822; military success led to creation of independent state of Gran Colombia
103. **Bolshevik Revolution** After initial revolution in March 1917 had set up a liberal regime in Russia, the well-organized Bolshevik faction of the communist party, under Lenin, seized power in November (October by the Russian calendar, hence often called the October Revolution); the Bolsheviks capitalized on worker strikes and widespread discontent with Russia's continued participation in World War I; quickly moved to set up a new political and social regime
104. **Bolsheviks** Literally, the majority party; the most radical branch of the Russian Marxist movement; led by V.I. Lenin and dedicated to his concept of social revolution; actually a minority in the Russian Marxist political scheme until its triumph in the 1917 revolution
105. **Bonaparte, Napoleon** Rose within the French army during the wars of the French Revolution; eventually became general; led a coup that ended the French Revolution and established the French Empire under his rule; defeated and deposed in 1815
106. **Boxer Rebellion** Popular outburst in 1898 aimed at expelling foreigners from China; failed because of intervention of armies of Western powers in China; defeat of Chinese enhanced control by Europeans and the power of provincial officials
107. **boyars** Russian aristocrats; had less political power than did their counterparts in Western Europe
108. **Brest-Litovsk Treaty** Signed between the revolutionary government of Russia and Germany in March 1918; Russia withdrew from WWI and granted territories to Germany in return for peace
109. **British East India Company** joint stock company that obtained government monopoly over trade in India; acted as virtually independent government in regions it claimed
110. **British Raj** Government of the British East India Company; developed as a result of the rivalry between France and Britain in India
111. **Bronze Age** From about 4000 b.c.e., when bronze tools were first introduced in the Middle East, to about 1500 b.c.e., when iron began to replace it
112. **Buddha** Creator of major Indian and Asian religion; born in 6th century b.c.e. as son of local ruler among Aryan tribes located near Himalayas; became an ascetic; found enlightenment under bo tree; taught that enlightenment could be achieved only by abandoning desires for all earthly things
113. **Buddhism** religion and philosophy based on the teachings of the Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama. Originating in India, Buddhism gradually spread throughout Asia to Central Asia, Sri Lanka, Tibet, Southeast Asia, as well as the East Asian countries of China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Vietnam and Thailand.
114. **bushi** Regional warrior leaders in Japan; ruled small kingdoms from fortresses; administered the law, supervised public works projects, and collected revenues; built up private armies
115. **Buyids** Regional splinter dynasty of the mid-10th century; invaded and captured Baghdad; ruled Abbasid Empire under name of sultan; retained Abbasids as figureheads
116. **Byzantine Empire** Eastern half of Roman Empire following collapse of western half of old empire; retained Mediterranean culture, particularly Greek; later lost Palestine, Syria, and Egypt to Islam; capital at Constantinople

117. **Cabral, Pedro** Portuguese leader of an expedition to India; blown off course in 1500 and landed in Brazil.
118. **Caesar, Julius** Roman general responsible for conquest of Gaul; brought army back to Rome and overthrew republic; assassinated in 44 b.c.e. by conservative senators
119. **Calcutta** Headquarters of British East India Company in Bengal in Indian subcontinent; located on Ganges; captured in 1756 during early part of Seven Years' War; later became administrative center for all of Bengal
120. **caliph** The political and religious successor to Muhammad
121. **calpulli** Seven clans in Aztec society, later expanded to more than sixty; divided into residential groupings that distributed land and provided labor and warriors
122. **Calvin, Jean** French Protestant (16th century) who stressed doctrine of predestination; established center of his group at Swiss canton of Geneva; encouraged ideas of wider access to government, wider public education; Calvinism spread from Switzerland to northern Europe and North America
123. **candomble** African religious ideas and practices in Brazil, particularly among the Yoruba people
124. **Canton** One of two port cities in which Europeans were permitted to trade in China during the Ming dynasty
125. **Cape Colony** Dutch colony established at Cape of Good Hope in 1652 initially to provide a coastal station for the Dutch seaborne empire; by 1770 settlements had expanded sufficiently to come into conflict with Bantus
126. **Cape of Good Hope** Southern tip of Africa; first circumnavigated in 1488 by Portuguese in search of direct route to India
127. **capitaincies** Strips of land along Brazilian coast granted to minor Portuguese nobles for development; enjoyed limited success in developing the colony
128. **caravels** Slender, long-hulled vessels utilized by Portuguese; highly maneuverable and able to sail against the wind; key to development of Portuguese trade empire in Asia
129. **Cárdenas, Lázaro** President of Mexico from 1934 to 1940; responsible for redistribution of land, primarily to create ejidos, or communal farms; also began program of primary and rural education
130. **Caribbean** First area of Spanish exploration and settlement; served as experimental region for nature of Spanish colonial experience; Encomienda, system of colonial management, initiated here
131. **Carolingians** Royal house of Franks after 8th century until their replacement in 10th century
132. **Carthage** Originally a Phoenician colony in northern Africa; became a major port and commercial power in the western Mediterranean; fought the Punic Wars with Rome for dominance of the western Mediterranean
133. **castas** People of mixed origin in Spanish colonial society; relegated to secondary status in social system; constituted potentially revolutionary group
134. **caste system** system of social classification first introduced into Indian subcontinent by Aryans
135. **Castile** Along with Aragon, a regional kingdom of the Iberian peninsula; pressed reconquest of peninsula from Muslims; developed a vigorous military and religious agenda
136. **Castro, Fidel** Cuban revolutionary; overthrew dictator Fulgencio Batista in 1958; initiated series of reforms to establish Socialist reforms; came to depend almost exclusively on USSR
137. **Çatal Hüyük** Early urban culture based on sedentary agriculture; located in modern southern Turkey; was larger in population than Jericho, had greater degree of social stratification
138. **Catherine the Great** German-born Russian tsarina in the 18th century; ruled after assassination of her husband; gave appearance of enlightened rule; accepted Western cultural influence; maintained nobility as service aristocracy by granting them new power over peasantry
139. **Catholic Counter Reformation** Restatement of traditional Catholic beliefs in response to Protestant Reformation (16th century); established councils that revived Catholic doctrine and refuted Protestant beliefs
140. **caudillos** Independent leaders who dominated local areas by force in defiance of national policies; sometimes seized national governments to impose their concept of rule; typical throughout newly independent countries of Latin America
141. **Cavour, Count Camillo di** Architect of Italian unification in 1858; formed an alliance with France to attack Austrian control of northern Italy; resulted in creation of constitutional monarchy under Piedmont's king

142. **Celts** Inhabited most of Britain and Ireland; organized in small regional kingdoms; featured mixed agricultural and hunting economies; replaced in most places by Germans
143. **centralists** Latin American politicians who wished to create strong, centralized national governments with broad powers; often supported by politicians who described themselves as conservatives
144. **Chaldiran** Site of battle between Safavids and Ottomans in 1514; Safavids severely defeated by Ottomans; checked western advance of Safavid Empire
145. **Chams** Indianized rivals of the Vietnamese; driven into the highlands by the successful Vietnamese drive to the south
146. **Chan Buddhism** Known as Zen in Japan; stressed meditation and appreciation of natural and artistic beauty; popular with members of elite Chinese society
147. **Chandragupta Maurya** Founder of Maurya dynasty; established first empire in Indian subcontinent; first centralized government since Harappan civilization
148. **Changan** Capital of Tang dynasty; larger than any other city in the world at that time
149. **Charlemagne** Charles the Great; Carolingian monarch who established substantial empire in France and Germany ca. 800
150. **Charles III** Spanish enlightened monarch; ruled from 1759 to 1788; instituted fiscal, administrative, and military reforms in Spain and its empire
151. **Chartist movement** Attempt by artisans and workers in Britain to gain the vote during the 1840s; demands for reform beyond the Reform Act of 1832 were incorporated into a series of petitions; movement failed
152. **Chavín culture** Appeared in highlands of Andes between 1800 and 1200 b.c.e.; typified by ceremonial centers with large stone buildings; greatest ceremonial center was Chavín de Huantar; characterized by artistic motifs
153. **Chernobyl** Massive meltdown in a Soviet nuclear reactor in 1986, causing widespread radiation damage
154. **Chiang Ching-kuo** Son and successor of Chiang Kai-shek as ruler of Taiwanese government in 1978; continued authoritarian government; attempted to lessen gap between followers of his father and indigenous islanders
155. **Chiang Kai-shek** A military officer who succeeded Sun Yat-sen as the leader of the Kuomintang or Nationalist Party in China in the mid-1920s; became the most powerful leader in China in the early 1930s, but his Nationalist forces were defeated and driven from China by the Communists after World War II
156. **Chichen Itzá** Originally a Mayan city; conquered by Toltecs c. 1000 and ruled by Toltec dynasties; architecture featured pyramid of Feathered Serpent (Quetzalcoatl)
157. **Chichimec's** American hunting-and-gathering groups; largely responsible for the disruption of early civilizations in Mesoamerica
158. **chiefdom** Widely diffused pattern of social organization in the Americas; featured chieftains who ruled from central towns over a large territory including smaller towns or villages that paid tribute; predominant town often featured temples and priest class
159. **Chimu state** Regional Andean chiefdom that flourished from 800 to 1465 C.E.; fell to Incas
160. **Chinampas** Beds of aquatic weeds, mud, and earth placed in frames made of cane and rooted in lakes to create "floating islands"; system of irrigated agriculture utilized by Aztecs
161. **Chinggis Khan** Born in 1170s in decades following death of Kabul Khan; elected khan of all Mongol tribes in 1206; responsible for conquest of northern kingdoms of China, territories as far west as the Abbasid regions; died in 1227, prior to conquest of most of Islamic world
162. **Chongzhen** Last of the Ming emperors; committed suicide in 1644 in the face of a Jurchen invasion of the Forbidden City at Beijing
163. **Choson** Earliest Korean kingdom; conquered by Han emperor in 109 b.c.e
164. **Christian Fundamentalism** An approach to religious belief and practice that stresses the literal interpretation of texts sacred to the religion in question and the application of their precepts to all aspects of social life; has been increasingly associated in the late 20th century with revivalist movements in a number of world religions, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and Hinduism.
165. **Churchill, Winston** British prime minister during World War II; responsible for British resistance to German air assaults

166. **Cicero** Conservative Roman senator; Stoic philosopher; one of great orators of his day; killed in reaction to assassination of Julius Caesar
167. **cientificos** Advisors of government of Porfirio Díaz who were strongly influenced by positivist ideas; permitted government to project image of modernization
168. **city-state** A form of political organization typical of Mesopotamian civilizations; consisted of agricultural hinterlands ruled by an urban-based king
169. **civilization** Societies distinguished by reliance on sedentary agriculture, ability to produce food surpluses; and existence of non-farming elites, as well as merchant and manufacturing groups
170. **Cixi** Ultraconservative dowager empress who dominated the last decades of the Qing dynasty; supported Boxer Rebellion in 1898 as a means of driving out Westerners
171. **Classic** Period in Americas from 150 to 900 C.E.; period of greatest cultural achievement
172. **Cleisthenes** Athenian reformer in 6th century b.c.e.; created democratic Council of 500 in Athens
173. **Clovis** Frankish king; converted Franks to Christianity c. 496; established of Frankish kingdom
174. **Cold War** The state of relations between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies between the end of World War II to 1990; based on creation of political spheres of influence and a nuclear arms race rather than actual warfare
175. **collectivization** Creation of large, state-run farms rather than individual holdings; allowed more efficient control over peasants; part of Stalin's economic and political planning; often adopted in other Communist regimes
176. **Columbian exchange** Biological and ecological exchange that took place following Spanish establishment of colonies in New World; peoples of Europe and Africa came to New World; animals, plants, and diseases of two hemispheres were transferred
177. **Columbus, Christopher** Genoese captain in service of king and queen of Castile and Aragon; successfully sailed to New World and returned in 1492; initiated European discoveries in Americas
178. **Com-intern** International office of communism under USSR dominance established to encourage the formation of Communist parties in Europe and elsewhere
179. **Commercial Revolution** period of European economic expansion, colonialism, and mercantilism which lasted from approximately 1520 until 1650. Voyages of discovery in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries allowed European powers to build vast networks of international trade, which in turn generating a great deal of wealth for them
180. **Communist Party of Vietnam** Originally a wing of nationalist movement; became primary nationalist party in 1929; led in late 1920s by Nguyen Ai Quoc, alias Ho Chi Minh.
181. **Comte, Auguste** French philosopher (19th century); founder of positivism, a philosophy that stressed observation and scientific approaches to the problems of society
182. **Confucius** Also known as Kung Fuzi; major Chinese philosopher; born in 6th century b.c.e.; author of *Analects*; philosophy based on need for restoration of order through advice of superior men to be found among the shi
183. **Congress of Soviets** Lenin's parliamentary institution based on the soviets and Bolshevik domination; replaced the initial parliament dominated by the Social Revolutionary party
184. **Congress of Vienna** Meeting in the aftermath of Napoleonic Wars (1815) to restore political stability in Europe and settle diplomatic disputes
185. **Constantine** Roman emperor from 312 to 337 C.E.; established second capital at Constantinople; attempted to use religious force of Christianity to unify empire spiritually
186. **consuls** Two chief executives or magistrates of the Roman republic; elected by an annual assembly dominated by aristocracy
187. **contested settler societies** Featured large-scale European settlement despite the existence of large, indigenous populations; generally resulted in clashes over land rights, resource control, social status, and differences in culture; typical of South Africa, New Zealand, Kenya, Algeria, and Hawaii
188. **Cook, Captain James** Made voyages to Hawaii from 1777 to 1779 resulting in opening of islands to the West; convinced Kamehameha to establish unified kingdom in the islands
189. **Copernicus** Polish monk and astronomer (16th century); disproved Hellenistic belief that the earth was at the center of the universe
190. **Copts** Christian sect of Egypt; tended to support Islamic invasions of this area in preference to Byzantine rule

191. **core nations** Nations, usually European that enjoyed profit from world economy; controlled international banking and commercial services such as shipping; exported manufactured goods for raw materials
192. **Corinthian** Along with Doric and Ionian, distinct style of Hellenistic architecture; the most ornate of the three styles
193. **Coronado, Francisco Vázquez de** Leader of Spanish expedition into northern frontier region of New Spain; entered what is now United States in search of mythical cities of gold
194. **corporatism** Political ideology that emphasized the organic nature of society and made the state a mediator, adjusting the interests of different social groups; appealed to conservative groups in European and Latin American societies and to the military
195. **Cortés, Hernán** Led expedition of 600 to coast of Mexico in 1519; conquistador responsible for defeat of Aztec Empire; captured Tenochtitlán
196. **Cossacks** Peasants recruited to migrate to newly seized lands in Russia, particularly in south; combined agriculture with military conquests; spurred additional frontier conquests and settlements
197. **Council of Nicaea** Christian council that met in 325 C.E. to determine orthodoxy with respect to persons of Trinity; insisted on divinity of all persons of the Trinity
198. **Council of People's Commissars** Government council composed of representatives from soviets across Russia and headed by Lenin; form of government initially established after November 1917
199. **Council of the Indies** Body within the Castilian government that issued all laws and advised king on all matters dealing with the Spanish colonies of the New World
200. **Creoles** Whites born in the New World; dominated Latin American economies; ranked just beneath Peninsulares
201. **Crimean War** Fought between 1854 and 1856; began as Russian attempt to attack Ottoman Empire; opposed by France and Britain as well; resulted in Russian defeat in the face of Western industrial technology; led to Russian reforms under Tsar Alexander II
202. **Cristeros** Conservative peasant movement in Mexico during the 1920s; most active in central Mexico; attempted to halt slide toward secularism; movement resulted in armed violence
203. **Crusades** Series of military adventures initially launched by western Christians to free Holy Land from Muslims; temporarily succeeded in capturing Jerusalem and establishing Christian kingdoms; later used for other purposes such as commercial wars and extermination of heresy
204. **Cuban Missile Crisis** In 1962 Soviets were installing their missiles in Cuba and Pres Kennedy established a naval blockade around Cuba. If the missiles were launched the US would retaliate against the Soviet Union. The Soviets backed down and Americans promised not to invade Cuba.
205. **Cuban Revolution** Fidel Castro overthrows Cuban gov't, believed too much of Cuban nation controlled by foreign interests, adopts Communist-state-controlled/nationalized economy
206. **cubist movement** 20th-century art style; best represented by Spanish artist Pablo Picasso; rendered familiar objects as geometrical shapes
207. **culture** Combinations of the ideas, objects, and patterns of behavior that result from human social interaction
208. **Cultural Revolution** Movement initiated in 1965 by Mao Zedong to restore his dominance over pragmatists; used mobs to ridicule Mao's political rivals; campaign was called off in 1968
209. **cuneiform** form of writing developed by Sumerians using a wedge-shaped stylus and clay tablets
210. **curacas** Ayllu chiefs with privileges of dress and access to resources; community leaders among Andean societies
211. **Cyril** Along with Methodius, missionary sent by Byzantine government to eastern Europe and the Balkans; converted southern Russia and Balkans to Orthodox Christianity; responsible for creation of written script for Slavic known as Cyrillic
212. **Cyrus the Great** Established massive Persian Empire by 550 b.c.e; successor state to Mesopotamian empires
213. **da Gama, Vasco** Portuguese captain who first reached India in 1497; established early Portuguese dominance in Indian Ocean
214. **Dahomey** Kingdom developed among Fon or Aja peoples in 17th century; center at Abomey 70 miles from coast; under King Agaja expanded to control coastline and port of Whydah by 1727; accepted Western firearms and goods in return for African slaves

215. **daimyos** Warlord rulers of 300 small states following Onin War and disruption of Ashikaga Shogunate; holdings consolidated into unified and bounded mini-states
216. **Damascus** Capital of Umayyad caliphate
217. **Daoism** Philosophy associated with Lao Tzu; stressed need for alignment with Dao or cosmic force. Daoism stresses the unity of humanity and the universe
218. **Darwin, Charles** Biologist who developed theory of evolution of species (1859); argued that all living species evolved into their present form through the ability to adapt in a struggle for survival
219. **Decembrist uprising** Political revolt in Russia in 1825; led by middle-level army officers who advocated reforms; put down by Tsar Nicholas I
220. **Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen** Adopted during the liberal phase of the French Revolution (1789); stated the fundamental equality of all French citizens; later became a political source for other liberal movements
221. **Deism** Concept of God current during the scientific revolution; role of divinity was to set natural laws in motion, not to regulate once process was begun
222. **De Klerk, F. W.** White South African prime minister in the late 1980s and early 1990s Working with Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress, De Klerk successfully dismantled the apartheid system and opened the way for a democratically elected government that represented all South Africans for the first time
223. **Delhi Shogunate** various Afghan dynasties that ruled in India from 1210 to 1526
224. **Delian league** Alliance formed by Athens after the Persian wars; cities contributed to unified treasury on island of Delos to support alliance fleet; later taken over by Athens and became Athenian Empire
225. **Demak** Most powerful of the trading states on north coast of Java; converted to Islam and served as point of dissemination to other ports
226. **Demographic Transition** The change from a high birth rate and high infant mortality to low rates, as in western Europe and U.S. in late 19th century
227. **demography** The study of population
228. **Deng Xiaoping** One of the more pragmatic, least ideological of the major Communist leaders of China; joined the party as a young man in the 1920s, survived the legendary Long March and persecution during the Cultural Revolution of the 1970s, and emerged as China's most influential leader in the early 1980s
229. **dependency theory** Belief that development and underdevelopment were not stages but part of the same process; that development and growth of some areas such as Western Europe were achieved at the expense of underdevelopment of dependent regions such as Latin America
230. **Descartes, René** Established importance of skeptical review of all received wisdom (17th century); argued that human reason could then develop laws that would explain the fundamental workings of nature
231. **Détente** Term for reduction in tension between USA - USSR between 1960 and 1980s
232. **dharma** The caste position and career determined by a person's birth; Hindu culture required that one accept one's social position and perform occupation to the best of one's ability in order to have a better situation in the next life
233. **dhimmi** Literally "people of the book"; applied as inclusive term to Jews and Christians in Islamic territories; later extended to Zoroastrians and even Hindus
234. **dhows** Arab sailing vessels with triangular or lateen sails; influenced European ship design
235. **Díaz, Porfirio** One of Juárez's generals; elected president of Mexico in 1876; dominated Mexican politics for 35 years; imposed strong central government
236. **Diem, Ngo Dinh** Political leader of South Vietnam; established as president with United States support in the 1950s; opposed Communist government of North Vietnam; overthrown by military coup supported by United States
237. **Dien Bien Phu** Most significant victory of the Viet Minh over French colonial forces in 1954; gave the Viet Minh control of northern position of Vietnam
238. **Diet** Japanese parliament established as part of the new constitution of 1889; part of Meiji reforms; could pass laws and approve budgets; able to advise government, but not to control it
239. **Din-i-Ilahi** Religion initiated by Akbar in Mughal India; blended elements of the many faiths of the subcontinent; key to efforts to reconcile Hindus and Muslims in India, but failed.

240. **Dinshawai incident** Clash between British soldiers and Egyptian villagers in 1906; arose over hunting accident along Nile River where wife of prayer leader of mosque was accidentally shot by army officers hunting pigeons; led to Egyptian protest movement.
241. **Diocletian** Roman emperor from 284 to 305 C.E.; restored later empire by improved administration and tax collection.
242. **direct democracy** Literally rule of the people; as interpreted in Athens, all decisions emanated from popular assembly without intermediation of elected representatives
243. **Disraeli, Benjamin** Leading conservative political figure in Britain in the second half of the 19th century; took initiative of granting vote to working-class males in 1867; typical of conservative politician making use of popular politics
244. **Doric** Along with Ionian and Corinthian, distinct style of Hellenistic architecture; the least ornate of the three styles
245. **Duarte, Eva** Also known as Evita Perón; first wife of Juan Perón; became public spokesperson for Perón among the poor until her death in 1952
246. **Duma** National parliament created in Russia in the aftermath of the Revolution of 1905; progressively stripped of power during the reign of Tsar Nicholas II; failed to forestall further revolution
247. **Dutch East India Company** Joint stock company that obtained government monopoly over trade in Asia; acted as virtually independent government in regions it claimed
248. **Dutch trading empire** Based on control of fortified towns and factories, warships on patrol, and monopoly control of limited number of products—particularly spices
249. **East African trading ports** Urbanized commercial centers sharing common Bantu-based and Arabic-influenced Swahili language and other cultural traits; included Mogadishu, Mombassa, Malindi, Kilwa, Pate, and Zanzibar
250. **East Timor** Roman Catholic ethnic group that fought to gain independence in Indonesia - Suharto falls from power, they fight back - poorest nation in the world - newest nation in the world
251. **Eastern bloc** Nations favorable to the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe during the cold war—particularly Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, and East Germany
252. **Eastern front** Most mobile of the fronts established during World War I; lacked trench warfare because of length of front extending from the Baltic to southern Russia; after early successes, military defeats led to downfall of the tsarist government in Russia
253. **Edict of Nantes** Grant of tolerance to Protestants in France in 1598; granted only after lengthy civil war between Catholic and Protestant factions
254. **Edo** Tokugawa capital city; modern-day Tokyo; center of the Tokugawa Shogunate
255. **Eightfold Path** way to the end of suffering, the fourth part of the Four Noble Truths in Buddhism
256. **Einstein, Albert** Developed mathematical theories to explain the behavior of planetary motion and the movement of electrical particles; after 1900 issued theory of relativity
257. **emancipation of the serfs** Tsar Alexander II ended rigorous serfdom in Russia in 1861; serfs obtained no political rights; required to stay in villages until they could repay aristocracy for land
258. **encomendero** Holder of an Encomienda; able to use Indians as workers or to tax them
259. **Encomienda** Grants of Indian laborers made to Spanish conquerors and settlers in Mesoamerica and South America; basis for earliest forms of coerced labor in Spanish colonies.
260. **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 following execution of previous king
261. **Enlightenment** Intellectual movement centered in France during the 18th century; featured scientific advance, application of scientific methods to study of human society; belief that rational laws could describe social behavior
262. **Environmentalism** post-industrial movement to improve water supply, air, land pollution, animals, other small critters - save environment for our future
263. **Epic of Gilgamesh** The first literary epic in Western civilization; written down c. 2000 b.c.e.; included story of Great Flood
264. **Ethiopian kingdom** A Christian kingdom that developed in the highlands of eastern Africa under the dynasty of King Lalaibela; retained Christianity in the face of Muslim expansion in Africa

265. **Etruscans** Culture that ruled Rome prior to republic; ruled through powerful kings and well-organized armies; expelled by Romans c. 510 b.c.e
266. **eunuchs** Castrated males used within the households of Chinese emperors, usually to guard the emperors' concubines; became political counterbalance to powerful marital relatives during Han
267. **European Economic Community** The Common Market; an alliance of six European nations (Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands) set up to begin creation of a single economic entity across national boundaries in 1958; later joined by Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Austria, and Finland; during the early 1990s, the Community changed its name to the European Union and planned further economic integration
268. **Excommunicate** banishment from certain religion & Church
269. **extended families** Consisted of several generations, including the family patriarch's sons and grandsons with their wives and children; typical of Shang China elites
270. **Factories** Portuguese trading fortresses and compounds with resident merchants; utilized throughout Portuguese trading empire to assure secure landing places and commerce.
271. **factory system** Not to be confused with the fortified ports of the commercial revolution; intensification of processes of production at single sites during the Industrial Revolution; involved greater organization of labor and firmer discipline
272. **fascism** Political philosophy that became predominant in Italy and then Germany during the 1920s and 1930s; attacked weakness of democracy, corruption of capitalism; promised vigorous foreign and military programs; undertook state control of economy to reduce social friction
273. **fazendas** Coffee estates that spread within interior of Brazil between 1840 and 1860; created major export commodity for Brazilian trade; led to intensification of slavery in Brazil
274. **Federal Republic of Germany** Eventual name of postwar West Germany; created by the merging of the zones of occupation held by France, Britain, and the United States
275. **federalists** Latin American politicians who wanted policies, especially fiscal and commercial regulation, to be set by regional governments rather than centralized national administrations; often supported by politicians who described themselves as liberals
276. **feminist movements** Sought various legal and economic gains for women, including equal access to professions and higher education; came to concentrate on right to vote; won support particularly from middle-class women; active in Western Europe at the end of the 19th century; revived in light of other issues in the 1960s
277. **Ferdinand of Aragon** Along with Isabella of Castile, monarch of largest Christian kingdoms in Iberia; marriage to Isabella created united Spain; responsible for reconquest of Granada, initiation of exploration of New World.
278. **feudalism** The social organization created during the Middle Ages by exchanging grants of land or fiefs in return for formal oaths of allegiance and promises of loyal service; typical of Zhou dynasty; greater lords provided protection and aid to lesser lords in return for military service
279. **five pillars** The obligatory religious duties of all Muslims; confession of faith, prayer, fasting during Ramadan, zakat, and hajj
280. **five-year plans** Stalin's plans to hasten industrialization of USSR; constructed massive factories in metallurgy, mining and electric power; led to massive state-planned industrialization at cost of availability of consumer products
281. **flying money** Chinese credit instrument that provided credit vouchers to merchants to be redeemed at the end of the voyage; reduced danger of robbery; early form of currency
282. **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
283. **Forbidden City** Imperial precinct with the capital cities of China; only imperial family, advisors, and household were permitted to enter
284. **Four Noble Truths** fundamental insight or enlightenment of Buddha which led to the formulation of the Buddhist philosophy.
285. **Francia, Dr. José Rodríguez de** Ruler of independent Paraguay; ruled as dictator until 1840
286. **Franco Francisco** Spanish general whose armies took control of Spain in 1939 and who ruled as a dictator until his death (following the victory of the Spanish Civil War)

287. **Francis I** King of France in the 16th century; regarded as Renaissance monarch; patron of arts; imposed new controls on Catholic church; ally of Ottoman sultan against holy Roman emperor
288. **Frederick the Great** Prussian king of the 18th century; attempted to introduce Enlightenment reforms into Germany; built on military and bureaucratic foundations of his predecessors; introduced freedom of religion; increased state control of economy
289. **Free Officers movement** Military nationalist movement in Egypt founded in the 1930s; often allied with the Muslim Brotherhood; led coup to seize Egyptian government from khedive in 1952
290. **French Revolution** Revolution in France between 1789 and 1800; resulted in overthrow of Bourbon monarchy and old regimes; ended with establishment of French Empire under Napoleon Bonaparte; source of many liberal movements and constitutions in Europe
291. **French Revolution of 1830** Second rebellion against Bourbon monarchy; essentially a liberal movement resulting in the creation of a bourgeois government under a moderate monarchy
292. **French Revolution of 1848** Overthrew the monarchy started in 1830; briefly created a democratic republic; its failure led to the restoration of the French Empire by Napoleon III in 1850
293. **Freud, Sigmund** Viennese physician (19th-20th centuries); developed theories of the workings of the human unconscious; argued that behavior is determined by impulses
294. **Fujiwara** Japanese aristocratic family in mid-9th century; exercised exceptional influence over imperial affairs; aided in decline of imperial power
295. **Fulani** Pastoral people of western Sudan; adopted purifying Sufi variant of Islam; under Usman Dan Fodio in 1804, launched revolt against Hausa kingdoms; established state centered on Sokoto
296. **Galileo** Published Copernicus's findings (17th century); added own discoveries concerning laws of gravity and planetary motion; condemned by the Catholic church for his work
297. **Galleons** Large, heavily armed ships used to carry silver from New World colonies to Spain; basis for convoy system utilized by Spain for transportation of bullion
298. **Gálvez, José de** Spanish minister of the Indies and chief architect of colonial reform; moved to eliminate Creoles from upper bureaucracy of the colonies; created intendants for local government
299. **Gandhi, Indira** Daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru (no relation to Mahatma Gandhi); installed as a figurehead prime minister by the Congress Party bosses in 1966; a strong-willed and astute politician, she soon became the central figure in India politics, a position she maintained through the 1970s and passed on to her sons
300. **Gandhi, Mohandas (Mahatma)** was a major political and spiritual leader of India and the Indian independence movement. He was the pioneer of resistance to tyranny through mass civil disobedience, firmly founded upon total non-violence—which led India to independence and inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world.
301. **Gang of Four** Jiang Qing and four political allies who attempted to seize control of Communist government in China from the pragmatists; arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment in 1976 following Mao Zedong's death
302. **gauchos** Bands of mounted rural workers in the region of the Rio de la Plata; aided local caudillos in splitting apart the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata after 1816
303. **German Democratic Republic** Communist regime set up in the Soviet-occupied zone of East Germany in 1949; became one of the most rigid members of the Soviet alliance system; regime collapsed from internal pressure in 1989, and was soon unified with West Germany (1990)
304. **Gempei Wars** Waged for five years from 1180, on Honshu between Taira and Minamoto families; resulted in destruction of Taira
305. **Germans** Resided outside the northern boundaries of the Roman Empire; featured mixed agricultural and pastoral economies; moved southward into Roman Empire in course of 4th and 5th centuries C.E.
306. **Gestapo** Secret police in Nazi Germany, known for brutal tactics
307. **Ghana** First great sub-Saharan state; created by Soninke people; by 9th century C.E. a major source of gold in the Mediterranean world
308. **Ghazni Empire** Dynasty and empire founded from Turks who were originally slaves; seized power in 962 in Afghanistan north of Indus valley; later invaded Indian subcontinent
309. **Giap, General Vo Nguyen** Chief military commander of the Viet Minh; architect of the Vietnamese victory over the French at Dien Bien Phu in 1954
310. **glasnost** Policy of political liberation in Soviet Union in the late 1980s

311. **Glorious Revolution** English overthrow of James II in 1688; resulted in affirmation of parliament as having basic sovereignty over the king
312. **Goa** Portuguese factory or fortified trade town located on western India coast, 16th century ff.; sites for forcible entry into Asian sea trade network
313. **Gold Trade in Western and Central Africa** made inland nations rich, relied on slave trade and gold to increase wealth, stunted/slowed industrialization, made African nations dependent, needed to purchase European weapons to expand control of region
314. **Golden Horde** One of the four regional subdivisions of the Mongol Empire after Chinggis Khan's death; territory covered much of what is today south central Russia
315. **Good Neighbor Policy** Established by Franklin D. Roosevelt for dealing with Latin America in 1933; intended to halt direct intervention in Latin American politics
316. **Gorbachev, Mikhail** USSR ruler after 1985; renewed attacks on Stalinism; urged reduction in nuclear armament; proclaimed policies of glasnost and perestroika
317. **Gothic** An architectural style developed during the Middle Ages in western Europe; featured pointed arches and flying buttresses as external supports on main walls
318. **Government of India Act of 1935** British agreed to retain control of the central administration in return for turning over the provincial governments to Indian leaders chosen by expanded electorate
319. **Gracchus, Gaius** Along with Tiberius, tribune who attempted to introduce land and citizenship reform within the Roman republic; killed on the command of the Senate
320. **Gran Colombia** Independent state created in South America as a result of military successes of Bolívar; existed until 1830, then Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador became separate nations
321. **Great Depression** International economic crisis following the First World War; began with collapse of American stock market in 1929; actual causes included collapse of agricultural prices in 1920s; included collapse of banking houses in the United States and Western Europe, massive unemployment; contradicted optimistic assumptions of 19th century
322. **Great Leap Forward** Economic plan of Mao Zedong began in 1958; proposed industrialization of small-scale projects integrated into peasant communes; led to economic disaster; ended in 1960
323. **Great Mahele** Hawaiian edict issued in 1848; imposed Western concept of property on Hawaiian land previously shared by Hawaiians; much of private property sold off to Western commercial interests by Hawaiian monarchy
324. **great trek** Movement of Boer settlers in Cape Colony of southern Africa to escape influence of British colonial government in 1834; led to settlement of regions north of Orange River and Natal
325. **Great Wall** Chinese defensive fortification intended to keep out the nomadic invaders from the north; initiated during Qin dynasty and reign of Shi Huang di
326. **Great Zimbabwe** Bantu confederation of Shona-speaking peoples located between Zambezi and Limpopo rivers; developed after 9th century; featured royal courts built of stone; created centralized state by 15th century; king took title of Mwene Mutapa.
327. **Greek Revolution** Rebellion in Greece against the Ottoman Empire in 1820; key step in gradually dismantling the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans
328. **Green Revolution** Introduction of improved seed strains, fertilizers, and irrigation as a means of producing higher yields in crops such as rice, wheat, and corn; particularly important in the densely populated countries of Asia in the 1960s
329. **Gregory VII** Pope during the 11th century who attempted to free Church from interference of feudal lords; quarreled with Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV over practice of lay investiture
330. **Griots** Professional oral historians who served as keepers of traditions and advisors to kings within the Mali Empire
331. **Guevara, Ernesto "Che"** Argentine revolutionary; aided Fidel Castro in overthrow of Fulgencio Batista; died while directing guerrilla movement in Bolivia in 1967
332. **Guilds** Sworn associations of people in the same business or trade in a single city; stressed security and mutual control; limited membership, regulated apprenticeship, guaranteed good workmanship; often established franchise within cities.
333. **Guillotine** Introduced as a method of humane execution; utilized to execute thousands during the most radical phase of the French Revolution known as the Reign of Terror.

334. **Gulf War** 1980s Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein invades Kuwait for more oil, US + coalition kick him out, but leave him in power - leads to Iraq War 12 years later
335. **Guptas** Dynasty that succeeded the Kushanas in the 3d century C.E.; built empire that extended to all but the southern regions of Indian subcontinent; less centralized than Mauryan Empire
336. **gurus** Brahmans who served as teachers for the princes of the imperial court of the Guptas
337. **Gutenberg, Johannes** Introduced movable type to western Europe in 15th century; credited with greatly expanded availability of printed books and pamphlets
338. **Habsburg, Archduke Maximilian von** Proclaimed emperor of Mexico following intervention of France in 1862; ruled until overthrow and execution by revolutionaries under Benito Juárez in 1867
339. **haciendas** Rural estates in Spanish colonies in New World; produced agricultural products for consumers in America; basis of wealth and power for local aristocracy
340. **Hagia Sophia** New church constructed in Constantinople during reign of Justinian
341. **hajj** Pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca to worship at the Ka'ba
342. **Hammurabi** most important ruler of the Babylonian empire; responsible for codification of law
343. **Han dynasty** Chinese dynasty that succeeded the Qin in 202 b.c.e.; ruled for next 400 years
344. **Hang Zhou** Capital of later Song dynasty; located near East China Sea; permitted overseas trading; population exceeded one million
345. **Hannibal** Great Carthaginian general during Second Punic War; successfully invaded Italy but failed to conquer Rome; finally defeated at Battle of Zama
346. **Hanseatic League** a commercial and defensive confederation of free cities in northern Germany and surrounding areas; formed in 1241 and most influential in the 14th century when it included over 100 towns and functioned as an independent political power; the last official assembly was held in 1669
347. **Harappa** Along with Mohenjo-Daro, major urban complex of the Harappan civilization; laid out on planned grid pattern
348. **Harappan civilization** First civilization of Indian subcontinent; emerged in Indus River valley c. 2500 b.c.e
349. **Harvey, John** English physician (17th century) who demonstrated circular movement of blood in animals, function of heart as pump
350. **Hausa states** Combined Muslim and pagan traditions; emerged following the demise of Songhay Empire among the Hausa peoples of northern Nigeria, based on cities such as Kano
351. **Haya de la Torre, Victor Raul** Peruvian politician; founder of APRA (American Popular Revolutionary Alliance) in 1924; tried to create an international party in the Western Hemisphere
352. **Heian** Capital city of Japan under Yamato emperors, later called Kyoto; built in order to escape influence of Buddhist monks; patterned after ancient imperial centers of China
353. **Hellenism** Culture derived from the Greek civilization that flourished between 800 and 400 b.c.e
354. **Hellenistic period** That culture associated with the spread of Greek influence as a result of Macedonian conquests; often seen as the combination of Greek culture with eastern political forms
355. **helots** Conquered indigenous population of Spartan city-state; provided agricultural labor for Spartan landowners; only semi-free; largest population of Spartan city-state
356. **Henry the Navigator** Portuguese prince responsible for direction of series of expeditions along the African coast in the 15th century; marked beginning of Western European expansion
357. **Henry of Navarre** First French monarch - Bourbon dynasty - religious tolerance for Protestant minority - Edict of Nantes - cared about welfare of people
358. **Herzl, Theodor** Austrian journalist and Zionist; formed World Zionist Organization in 1897; promoted Jewish migration to Palestine and formation of a Jewish state
359. **Hidalgo, Father Miguel de** Mexican priest who established independence movement among Indians and mestizos in 1810; despite early victories, was captured and executed
360. **Hideyoshi, Toyotomi** General under Nobunaga; succeeded as leading military power in central Japan; continued efforts to break power of daimyos; constructed a series of alliances that made him military master of Japan in 1590; died in 1598
361. **hieroglyphs** form of writing developed in Egypt; more pictorial than Mesopotamian cuneiform
362. **hijra** Flight of Muhammad and followers in 622 C.E. from Mecca to Yathrib or Medina; marks first year of Islamic calendar

363. **Himalayas** Mountain region marking the northern border of the Indian subcontinent; site of the Aryan settlements that formed small kingdoms or warrior republics
364. **Hirohito** Emperor and figurehead of Japan, actually controlled by military when WWII starts for Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
365. **Hiroshima** One of two Japanese cities on which the United States dropped atomic bombs in 1945; devastation of these cities caused Japanese surrender without invasion of home islands
366. **Hispaniola** First island in Caribbean settled by Spaniards; settlement founded by Columbus on second voyage to New World; Spanish base of operations for further discoveries in New World
367. **Hitler, Adolf** Nazi leader of fascist Germany from 1933 to his suicide in 1945; created a strongly centralized state in Germany; eliminated all rivals; launched Germany on aggressive foreign policy leading to World War II; responsible for attempted genocide of European Jews
368. **Hittites** An Indo-European people who entered Mesopotamia c. 1750 b.c.e.; destroyed the Babylonian empire; swept away c. 1200 b.c.e
369. **Hojo** Warrior family closely allied with Minamoto; dominated Kamakura regime and manipulated Minamoto rulers; claimed to rule in name of emperor at Kyoto
370. **Holocaust** Term for Hitler's attempted genocide of European Jews during World War II; resulted in deaths of 6 million Jews
371. **Holy Alliance** Alliance among Russia, Prussia, and Austria in defense of religion and the established order; formed at Congress of Vienna by most conservative monarchies of Europe
372. **Holy Roman emperors** Emperors in north Italy and Germany following split of Charlemagne's empire; claimed title of emperor 10th century; failed to develop centralized monarchy in Germany
373. **homelands** Under apartheid, areas in South Africa designated for ethno-linguistic groups within the black African population; such areas tend to be overpopulated and poverty-stricken
374. **Homo sapiens** The human species man that emerged as most successful at the end of the Paleolithic period
375. **Hong Kong** British colony on Chinese mainland; major commercial center; agreement reached between Britain and People's Republic of China returned colony to China in 1997
376. **Hong Xiuquan** Leader of the Taiping Rebellion; converted to specifically Chinese form of Christianity; attacked traditional Confucian teachings of Chinese elite
377. **Hongwu** First Ming emperor in 1368; originally of peasant lineage; original name Zhu Yuanzhang; drove out Mongol influence; restored position of scholar-gentry
378. **Honshu** Largest of the Japanese islands; most heavily populated
379. **Hopewell culture** Second of the mound-building cultures; lasted from c. 200 to 500 c.e.; more complex than Adena culture
380. **Horace** Poet who adapted Greek poetic meters to the Latin language; author of lyrical poetry laudatory of the empire; patronized by Augustus
381. **Hsiung-nu** Also known as the Huns; horse nomads responsible for the disruption of Chinese, Gupta, and Roman civilizations
382. **huacas** Sacred spirits and powers that resided or appeared in caves, mountains, rocks, rivers, and other natural phenomena; typical of Andean societies
383. **Huang He River basin** Also known as Yellow River basin; site of the development of sedentary agriculture in China
384. **Huang He River valley** River source in Tibetan plateau to mouth in China sea; site of early Chinese sedentary agricultural communities
385. **Huari** Along with Tihuanaco, large center for regional chiefdoms between 300 and 900 c.e.; located in southern Peru; featured large ceremonial center supported by extensive irrigated agriculture; established widely diffused religious and artistic symbols spread all over Andean zone
386. **Huerta, General Victoriano** Attempted to reestablish centralized dictatorship in Mexico following the removal of Madero in 1913; forced from power in 1914 by Villa and Zapata
387. **Huguenots** Protestants living in Catholic France - minority - often persecuted
388. **Huitzilopochtli** Aztec tribal patron god; central figure of cult of human sacrifice and warfare; identified with old sun god
389. **Hulegu** Ruler of the Ilkhan khanate; grandson of Chinggis Khan; responsible for capture and destruction of Baghdad

390. **humanism** Focus on humankind as center of intellectual and artistic endeavor; method of study that emphasized the superiority of classical forms over medieval styles, in particular the study of ancient languages
391. **human rights** Certain universal rights many argue should be enjoyed by all people because they are justified by a moral standard that stands above the laws of any individual nation
392. **Humayan** Son and successor of Babur; expelled from India in 1540, but restored Mughal rule by 1556; died shortly thereafter
393. **Hundred Years' War** Conflict between England and France from 1337 to 1453; fought over lands England possessed in France and feudal rights versus the emerging claims of national states
394. **hunting and gathering** Means of obtaining subsistence by human species prior to the adaptation of sedentary agriculture; normally typical of band social organization
395. **Hussein, Saddam** Military ruler of Iraq; led Iraq in ten-year war with Iran; attempted to annex Kuwait to Iraq in 1990; defeated by coalition of American, European, and Arab forces in 1991 in Persian Gulf War
396. **Hyundai** Example of huge industrial groups that wield great power in modern Korea; virtually governed Korea's southeastern coast; vertical economic organization with ships, supertankers, factories, schools, and housing units
397. **Iberian Wave of Exploration** Portuguese and Spanish move across coast of Africa, exploring quickest route to India, starts wave of exploration, set up forts on islands on coast
398. **Ibn Battuta** Arabic traveler who described African societies and cultures in his travel records
399. **Ibn Khaldun** A Muslim historian; developed concept that dynasties of nomadic conquerors had a cycle of three generations—strong, weak, dissolute
400. **iconoclasm** Religious controversy within the Byzantine Empire in the 8th century; emperor attempted to suppress veneration of icons; literally "breaking of images"; after long struggle, icon veneration was restored
401. **icons** Images of religious figures that became objects of veneration within Christianity of the Byzantine Empire; particularly prevalent in Eastern monasticism
402. **ideographic writing** Pictographic characters grouped together to create new concepts; typical of Chinese writing
403. **Ieyasu, Tokugawa** Vassal of Toyotomi Hideyoshi; succeeded him as most powerful military figure in Japan; granted title of shogun in 1603 and established Tokugawa Shogunate; established political unity in Japan.
404. **Ifriqiya** The Arabic term for eastern North Africa
405. **Iliad and Odyssey** Two Greek epic poems attributed to Homer but possibly the work of many authors; defined gods and human nature that shaped Greek mythos
406. **Ilkhan Empire** One of four regional khanates, or subdivisions of the Mongol Empire after Chinggis Khan's death; located south of the Golden Horde; eventually conquered much of territory of Abbasid Empire
407. **imams** According to Shi'ism, rulers who could trace descent from Ali
408. **import substitution industrialization** Typical of Latin American economies; production of goods during the 20th century that had previously been imported; led to light industrialization
409. **Inca** Group of clans centered at Cuzco that created an empire in Andean civilization c. 1438
410. **Inca socialism** A view created by Spanish authors to describe Inca society as a type of utopia; image of the Inca Empire as a carefully organized system in which every community collectively contributed to the whole
411. **Indian** Misnomer created by Columbus referring to indigenous peoples of New World; implies social and ethnic commonality among Native Americans that did not exist; still used to apply to Native Americans
412. **Indian National Congress party** Grew out of regional associations of Western-educated Indians; originally centered in cities of Bombay, Poona, Calcutta, and Madras; became political party in 1885; focus of nationalist movement in India; governed through most of postcolonial period
413. **Indra** Chief deity of the Aryans; depicted as a colossal, hard-drinking warrior
414. **Indus River valley** River sources in India the location of Harappan civilization

415. **Industrial Revolution** Series of changes in economy of Western Europe between 1740 and 20th century; stimulated by rapid population growth, increase in agricultural productivity, commercial revolution of 17th century, and development of new means of transportation; in essence involved technological change and the application of machines to the process of production
416. **Inquisition** An investigation or inquiry of an official or judicial nature; in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the Catholic church conducted rigorous tribunals of Inquisition to identify and suppress heresy and punish heretics. These were especially severe in Spain with the inquisition of Jews in the late- 15th century
417. **Intelligentsia** Russian term denoting articulate intellectuals as a class; 19th century group bent on radical change in Russian political and social system; often wished to maintain a Russian culture distinct from that of the West
418. **internationalization** Idea that peoples should unite across national boundaries; gained popularity during the mid-19th century; led to establishment of International Red Cross, Telegraphic Union, Postal Union, series of international fairs
419. **investiture** Practice of state appointment of bishops; Pope Gregory VII attempted to ban the practice of lay investiture, leading to war with Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV
420. **Ionic** Along with Doric and Corinthian distinct style of Hellenistic architecture; more ornate than Doric, but less than Corinthian
421. **iron curtain** Phrase coined by Winston Churchill to describe the division between free and communist societies taking shape in Europe after 1946
422. **Isabella of Castile** Along with Ferdinand of Aragon, monarch of largest Christian kingdoms in Iberia; marriage to Ferdinand created united Spain; responsible for reconquest of Granada, initiation of exploration of New World
423. **Isfahan** Safavid capital under Abbas the Great; planned city laid out according to shah's plan; example of Safavid architecture
424. **Islam** Major world religion having its origins in 610 C.E. in the Arabian peninsula; meaning literally submission; based on prophecy of Muhammad
425. **Ismâ'il** Sufi commander who conquered city of Tabriz in 1501; first Safavid to be proclaimed shah or emperor
426. **Isolationism** United States foreign policy after World War I, in which U.S. refused to join the League of Nations or engage in diplomatic alliances; lasted until U.S. entry into World War II
427. **Italian front** Front established in World War I; generally along Italian border with Austria-Hungary; also produced trench warfare; somewhat greater mobility than on western front
428. **Iturbide, Augustín de** Conservative Creole officer in Mexican army who signed agreement with insurgent forces of independence; combined forces entered Mexico City in 1821; later proclaimed emperor of Mexico until its collapse in 1824
429. **Ivan III** Also known as Ivan the Great; prince of Duchy of Moscow; claimed descent from Rurik; responsible for freeing Russia from Mongols after 1462; took title of tsar or Caesar—equivalent of emperor
430. **Ivan IV** Also known as Ivan the Terrible; confirmed power of tsarist autocracy by attacking authority of boyars (aristocrats); continued policy of Russian expansion; established contacts with Western European commerce and culture
431. **Janissaries** Ottoman infantry divisions that dominated Ottoman armies; forcibly conscripted as boys in conquered areas of Balkans, legally slaves; translated military service into political influence, particularly after 15th century
432. **Jericho** Early walled urban culture site based on sedentary agriculture; located in modern Israeli-occupied West Bank near Jordan River
433. **Jesuits** A new religious order founded during the Catholic Reformation; active in politics, education, and missionary work; sponsored missions to South America, North American and Asia
434. **Jesus of Nazareth** Prophet and teacher among the Jews; believed by Christians to be the Messiah; executed c. 30 C.E
435. **Jewish Diaspora** to the dispersion of the Jewish people throughout the world. The notion of Diaspora is commonly accepted to have begun with the Babylonian Captivity in 597 BCE.

436. **Jiang Qing** Wife of Mao Zedong; one of Gang of Four; opposed pragmatists and supported Cultural Revolution of 1965; arrested and imprisoned for life in 1976
437. **jihad** Islamic holy war
438. **Jinnah, Muhammad Ali** Muslim nationalist in India; originally a member of the National Congress party; became leader of Muslim League; traded Muslim support for British during World War II for promises of a separate Muslim state after the war; first president of Pakistan
439. **jinshi** Title granted to those students who passed the most difficult Chinese examination on all of Chinese literature; became immediate dignitaries and eligible for high office
440. **jizya** Head tax paid by all nonbelievers in Islamic territories
441. **Jomon culture** Created by early migrants to Japan after 3000 b.c.e.; hunting-and-gathering people, produced distinctive pottery form
442. **Juárez, Benito** Indian governor of Oaxaca in Mexico; leader of liberal rebellion against Santa Anna; liberal government defeated by French intervention under Emperor Napoleon III of France and establishment of Mexican Empire under Maximilian; restored to power in 1867 until 1872
443. **Ju Yuanzhang** Chinese peasant who led successful revolt against Yuan; founded Ming dynasty
444. **junks** Chinese ships equipped with watertight bulkheads, sternpost rudders, compasses, and bamboo fenders; dominant force in Asian seas east of the Malayan peninsula
445. **Jurchens** Founders of the Qin kingdom that succeeded the Liao in northern China; annexed most of Yellow River basin and forced Song to flee to south
446. **Justinian** Eastern Roman emperor between 527 and 565 c.e.; tried to restore unity of old Roman Empire; issued most famous compilation of Roman law
447. **juula** Malinke merchants; formed small partnerships to carry out trade throughout Mali Empire; eventually spread throughout much of West Africa
448. **Ka'ba** Most revered religious shrine in pre-Islamic Arabia; located in Mecca; focus of obligatory annual truce among Bedouin tribes; later incorporated as important shrine in Islam
449. **Kabir** Muslim Mystic during 15th century; played down the importance of ritual differences between Hinduism and Islam
450. **Kamasutra** Written by Vatsayana during Gupta era; offered instructions on all aspects of life for higher caste males including grooming, hygiene, etiquette, selection of wives, and instruction on love-making
451. **Kamehameha I** Fought series of wars backed by British weapons and advisors resulting in unified Hawaiian kingdom by 1810; as king he promoted economic change encouraging Western merchants to establish export trade in Hawaiian goods
452. **Kamehameha I** Hawaiian monarch who united all of the islands under his rule in 1810
453. **Kangxi** Confucian scholar and Manchu emperor of Qing dynasty from 1661 to 1722; established high degree of Sinification among the Manchu's
454. **kapu** Complex set of social regulations in Hawaii which forbade certain activities and regulated social discourse
455. **Karbala** Site of defeat and death of Husayn, son of Ali; marked beginning of Shi'i resistance to Umayyad caliphate
456. **karma** The sum of merits accumulated by a soul at any given point in time; determined the caste to which the soul would be assigned in the next life
457. **Kellogg-Briand Pact** A treaty coauthored by American and French leaders in 1928; in principle outlawed war forever; ratified subsequently by other nations
458. **Kenyatta, Jomo** Leader of the nonviolent nationalist party in Kenya; organized the Kenya Africa Union (KAU); failed to win concessions because of resistance of white settlers; came to power only after suppression of the Land Freedom Army, or Mau Mau
459. **Kerensky, Alexander** Liberal revolutionary leader during the early stages of the Russian Revolution of 1917; sought development of parliamentary rule, religious freedom
460. **khan** Title of the supreme ruler of the Mongol tribes
461. **khanates** Four regional Mongol kingdoms that arose following the death of Chinggis Khan
462. **Khartoum** River town that was administrative center of Egyptian authority in Sudan
463. **khedives** Descendants of Muhammad Ali in Egypt after 1867; formal rulers of Egypt despite French and English intervention until overthrown by military coup in 1952

464. **Khmer Rouge** 1975-1979 Cambodians led by Pol Pot - responsible for 1.7 million deaths starvation, relocation, murder - attempt at ruralification
465. **Khmers** Indianized rivals of the Vietnamese; moved into Mekong River delta region at time of Vietnamese drive to the south
466. **Khomeini, Ayatollah** Religious ruler of Iran following revolution of 1979 to expel the Pahlavi shah of Iran; emphasized religious purification; tried to eliminate Western influences and establish purely Islamic government
467. **Khrushchev, Nikita** Stalin's successor as head of USSR; attacked Stalinism in 1956 for concentration of power and arbitrary dictatorship; failure of Siberian development program and antagonism of Stalinists led to downfall
468. **Kiev** Trade city in southern Russia established by Scandinavian traders in 9th century; became focal point for kingdom of Russia that flourished to 12th century
469. **Kilwa** Town on West African coast, wealthy & beautiful town , access to gold (Sofala) and most southern ship stop
470. **Koguryo** Tribal people of northern Korea; established an independent kingdom in the northern half of the peninsula; adopted cultural Sinification
471. **Kongo** Kingdom, based on agriculture, formed on lower Congo River by late 15th century; capital at Mbanza Kongo; ruled by hereditary monarchy
472. **Korean War** Fought from 1950 to 1953; North supported by USSR and later People's Republic of China; South supported by United States and small international United Nations force; ended in stalemate and continued division of Korea
473. **Korekiyo Takahashi** Minister of finance in Japan during the 1930s; increased government spending to provide jobs; created export boom and elimination of military purchasing
474. **Kubilai Khan** Grandson of Chinggis Khan; commander of the Mongol forces responsible for the conquest of China; became khan in 1260; established Sinicized Yuan dynasty in China in 1271.
475. **kulaks** Agricultural entrepreneurs who utilized the Stolypin and later NEP reforms to increase agricultural production and buy additional land
476. **Kung Fuzi** Also known as Confucius; major Chinese philosopher; born in 6th century b.c.e.; author of *Analects*; philosophy based on need for restoration of order through advice of superior men to be found among the shi
477. **Kuomintang** Chinese Nationalist party founded by Sun Yat-sen in 1919; drew support from local warlords and Chinese criminal underworld; initially forged alliance with Communists in 1924; dominated by Chiang Kai-shek after 1925.
478. **Kush** An African state that developed along the upper reaches of the Nile c. 1000 b.c.e.; conquered Egypt and ruled it for several centuries
479. **Kushanas** Dynasty that succeeded the Mauryas in northwestern India; sponsors of Buddhism; empire did not extend to Ganges River valley
480. **La Reforma** The name of the liberal rebellion of Benito Juárez against the forces of Santa Anna
481. **lançados** Collection points for Portuguese trade in the interior of Africa; provided essential links between economies of African interior and factories on the coast
482. **Land Freedom Army** Radical organization for independence in Kenya; frustrated by failure of nonviolent means, initiated campaign of terror in 1952; referred to by British as the Mau Mau
483. **Las Casas, Bartolomé de** Dominican friar who supported peaceful conversion of the Native American population of the Spanish colonies; opposed forced labor and advocated Indian rights
484. **Lao Tzu** Major Chinese philosopher; recommended retreat from society into nature; individual should seek to become attuned with Dao
485. **League of Nations** International diplomatic and peace organization created in the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I; one of the chief goals of President Woodrow Wilson of the United States in the peace negotiations; the United States was never a member
486. **Lee Kuan Yew** Ruler of Singapore from independence in 1959 to present; established authoritarian government; ruled through People's Action party to suppress political diversity
487. **Legalists** Chinese school of political thought; served Qin dynasty and later dynasties; stressed need for the absolute power of the emperor; power enforced through strict application of laws
488. **Legions** The basic military unit of the Roman military; developed during the republic

489. **Lepanto** Naval battle between the Spanish and the Ottoman Empire resulting in a Spanish victory in 1571; demonstrated European naval superiority over Muslims
490. **Lesotho** Southern African state that survived mfecane; not based on Zulu model; less emphasis on military organization, less authoritarian government
491. **Li Bo** Most famous poet of the Tang era; blended images of the mundane world with philosophical musings
492. **liberal** Political viewpoint with origins in Western Europe during the 19th century; stressed limited state interference in individual life, representation of propertied people in government; urged importance of constitutional rule and parliaments
493. **Liberal Democratic party** Monopolized Japanese government from its formation in 1955 into the 1990s; largely responsible for the economic reconstruction of Japan.
494. **liberation theology** Combined Catholic theology and Socialist principles in effort to bring about improved conditions for the poor in Latin America (20th century)
495. **Li Dazhao** Chinese intellectual who gave serious attention to Marxist philosophy; headed study circle at the University of Beijing; saw peasants as vanguard of revolutionary communism in China
496. **Li Yuan** Also known as Duke of Tang; minister for Yangdi; took over empire following assassination of Yangdi; first emperor of Tang dynasty; took imperial title of Gaozu
497. **Liu Bang** Founder of the Han dynasty in 202 b.c.e
498. **Livy** Roman historian who linked empire to traditions of republican past; stressed republican virtues popular in early empire
499. **Locke, John** English philosopher during 17th century; argued that people could learn everything through senses; argued that power of government came from the people, not divine right of kings; offered possibility of revolution to overthrow tyrants
500. **Long March** Communist escape from Hunan province during civil war with Kuomintang in 1934; center of Communist power moved to Shaanxi province; firmly established Mao Zedong as head of the Communist party in China
501. **Longshan culture** One of the formative Chinese cultures located at Ordos bend c. 2000 to 1500 b.c.e.; based primarily on cultivation of millet
502. **Louis XIV** French monarch of the late 17th century who personified absolute monarchy
503. **Louis XVI** Bourbon monarch of France who was executed during the radical phase of the French Revolution (1792)
504. **L'Ouverture, Toussaint** Leader of slave rebellion on the French sugar island of St. Domingue in 1791; led to creation of independent republic of Haiti in 1804
505. **Luanda** Portuguese factory established in 1520s south of Kongo; became basis for Portuguese colony of Angola
506. **Lumumba Patrice** First Prime Minister of Democratic Republic of Congo - eventually arrested and murdered
507. **lunar cycle** One of the principal means of establishing a calendar; based on cycles of moon; differed from solar cycles and failed to provide accurate guide to round of the seasons; required constant revision or intercalation
508. **Luo** Nilotic people who migrated from Upper Nile valley; established dynasty among existing Bantu population in lake region of central eastern Africa; center at Bunyoro
509. **Luther, Martin** German monk; initiated Protestant Reformation in 1517 by nailing 95 theses to door of Wittenberg church; emphasized primacy of faith over works stressed in Catholic church; accepted state control of Church
510. **Luzon** Northern island of Philippines; conquered by Spain during the 1560s; site of major Catholic missionary effort
511. **Macao** One of two ports that Europeans were allowed to trade in China during the Ming dynasty
512. **Macedon** Kingdom located in northern Greece; originally loosely organized under kings, became centralized under Philip II; served as basis for unification of Greece and later Macedonian Empire
513. **Machiavelli, Niccolo** Author of *The Prince* (16th century); emphasized realistic discussions of how to seize and maintain power; one of most influential authors of Italian Renaissance

514. **Madero, Francisco** Moderate democratic reformer in Mexico; proposed moderate reforms in 1910; arrested by Porfirio Díaz; initiated revolution against Díaz when released from prison; temporarily gained power, but removed and assassinated in 1913
515. **Magellan, Ferdinand** Spanish captain who in 1519 initiated first circumnavigation of the globe; died during the voyage; allowed Spain to claim Philippines
516. **Maghrib** The Arabic word for western North Africa
517. **Magna Carta** Great Charter issued by King John of England in 1215; confirmed feudal rights against monarchical claims; represented principle of mutual limits and obligations between rulers and feudal aristocracy
518. **Mahdi Muhammad Achmad** Head of a Sudanic Sufi brotherhood; claimed descent from Prophet; proclaimed both Egyptians and British as infidels; launched revolt to purge Islam of impurities; took Khartoum in 1883
519. **Mahayana** Chinese version of Buddhism; placed extensive emphasis on Buddha as god or savior
520. **Mahmud II** Ottoman sultan; built a private, professional army; fomented revolution of Janissaries and crushed them with private army; destroyed power of Janissaries and their religious allies; initiated reform of Ottoman Empire on Western precedents
521. **Mahmud of Ghazni** Third ruler of dynasty; led invasions of northern India; credited with sacking one of wealthiest of Hindu temples in northern India; gave Muslims reputation for intolerance and aggression
522. **Malacca** Portuguese factory or fortified trade town located on the tip of the Malayan peninsula; traditionally a center for trade among the southeastern Asian islands. (p. 326)
523. **Mali** Empire centered between the Senegal and Niger rivers; creation of Malinke peoples; broke away from control of Ghana in 13th century
524. **Mameluks** Muslim slave warriors; established a dynasty in Egypt; defeated the Mongols at Ain Jalut in 1260 and halted Mongol advance
525. **mana** Power of ali'i; emanated from their lineages and enabled them to extract labor or tribute from their subjects
526. **Manchu's** Jurchen people from region to the northeast of the Chinese empire; seized power following collapse of Ming dynasty; established Qing dynasty, last of imperial houses
527. **mandalas** Cosmic diagrams of the Hindu natural and spiritual world; Hindu temple complexes during the Gupta Empire were laid out in this fashion
528. **mandates** Governments entrusted to European nations in the Middle East in the aftermath of World War I; Britain occupied mandates in Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Palestine after 1922
529. **Mandate of Heaven** The divine source for political legitimacy of Chinese rulers; established by Zhou to justify overthrow of Shang
530. **Mandela, Nelson** Long-imprisoned leader of the African National Congress party; worked with the ANC leadership and F. W. De Klerk's supporters to dismantle the apartheid system from the mid-1980s onward; in 1994, became the first black prime minister of South Africa after the ANC won the first genuinely democratic elections in the country's history
531. **manifest destiny** Belief of the government of the United States that it was destined to rule the continent from coast to coast; led to annexation of Texas and Mexican-American War
532. **Manorialism** System that described economic and political relations between landlords and their peasant laborers during the Middle Ages; involved a hierarchy of reciprocal obligations that exchanged labor or rents for access to land
533. **Mansa Musa** was a 14th century king (or Mansa) who ruled the Mali Empire between 1312 and 1337. He is remembered for his hajj and as a benefactor of Islamic scholarship.
534. **Mao Zedong** Communist leader in revolutionary China; advocated rural reform and role of peasantry in Nationalist revolution; influenced by Li Dazhao; led Communist reaction against Kuomintang purges in 1920s, culminating in Long March of 1934; seized control of all of mainland China by 1949; initiated Great Leap Forward in 1958
535. **Marco Polo** A Venetian trader that went and learned about China under Kublai Khan

536. **Marquis of Pombal** Prime minister of Portugal from 1755 to 1776; acted to strengthen royal authority in Brazil; expelled Jesuits; enacted fiscal reforms and established monopoly companies to stimulate the colonial economy
537. **Martel, Charles** Carolingian monarch of Franks; responsible for defeating Muslims in battle of Tours in 732; ended Muslim threat to Western Europe
538. **Marshall Plan** Program of substantial loans initiated by the United States in 1947; designed to aid Western nations in rebuilding from the war's devastation; vehicle for American economic dominance
539. **Marx, Karl** German socialist of the mid-19th century; blasted earlier socialist movements as utopian; saw history as defined by class struggle between groups out of power and those controlling the means of production; preached necessity of social revolution to create proletarian dictatorship
540. **Marxism** More radical socialism (economic competition is inherently unfair and leads to injustice/inequality)
541. **mask of Ferdinand** Term given to movements in Latin America allegedly loyal to the displaced Bourbon king of Spain, Ferdinand VII; actually Creole movements for independence
542. **Mass Line** Economic policy of Mao Zedong; led to formation of agricultural cooperatives in 1955; cooperatives became farming collectives in 1956
543. **Mataram** Kingdom that controlled interior regions of Java in 17th century; Dutch East India Company paid tribute to the kingdom for rights of trade at Batavia; weakness of kingdom after 1670s allowed Dutch to exert control over all of Java
544. **matrilineal** Family descent and inheritance traced through the female line
545. **Matrilocal** A culture in which young men upon marriage go to live with the brides' families.
546. **Mauryas** Dynasty established in Indian subcontinent in 4th century b.c.e.
547. **mawali** Non-Arab converts to Islam
548. **May Fourth movement** Resistance to Japanese encroachments in China began on this date in 1919; spawned movement of intellectuals aimed at transforming China into a liberal democracy; rejected Confucianism
549. **Maya** Classic culture emerging in southern Mexico and Central America contemporary with Teotihuacán; extended over broad region; featured monumental architecture, written language, calendrical and mathematical systems, highly developed religion
550. **Mecca** City located in mountainous region along Red Sea in Arabian peninsula; founded by Umayyad clan of Quraysh; site of Ka'ba; original home of Muhammad; location of chief religious pilgrimage point in Islam
551. **Medina** Also known as Yathrib; town located northeast of Mecca; grew date palms whose fruit was sold to Bedouins; became refuge for Muhammad following flight from Mecca (hijra)
552. **Mehmed II** Ottoman sultan called the "Conqueror"; responsible for conquest of Constantinople in 1453; destroyed what remained of Byzantine Empire
553. **Meiji Restoration** Japan's Modern age, Embrace West to survive/ compete.
554. **Mencius** Also known as Meng Ko; followed Confucius; stressed consent of the common people.
555. **Meng Ko** Also known as Mencius; followed Confucius; stressed consent of the common people
556. **mercantilism** Economic theory that stressed governments' promotion of limitation of imports from other nations and internal economies in order to improve tax revenues; popular during 17th and 18th centuries in Europe
557. **Mesoamerica** Mexico and Central America; along with Peru, site of development of sedentary agriculture in Western hemisphere
558. **Mesopotamian** Literally "between the rivers"; the civilizations that arose in the alluvial plain of the Tigris-Euphrates river valleys
559. **mestizos** People of mixed European and Indian ancestry in Mesoamerica and South America; particularly prevalent in areas colonized by Spain; often part of forced labor system
560. **Methodius** Along with Cyril, missionary sent by Byzantine government to eastern Europe and the Balkans; converted southern Russia and Balkans to Orthodox Christianity; responsible for creation of written script for Slavic known as Cyrillic
561. **Metropolitan** Head of the Russian Orthodox church; located at Moscow
562. **Mexican-American War** Fought between Mexico and the US from 1846 to 1848; led to devastating defeat of Mexican forces, loss of about one-half of Mexico's national territory to the US

563. **Mexican Constitution of 1917** Promised land reform, limited foreign ownership of key resources, guaranteed the rights of workers, and placed restrictions on clerical education; marked formal end of Mexican Revolution
564. **Mexican Revolution** Fought over a period of almost ten years from 1910; resulted in ouster of Porfirio Díaz from power; opposition forces led by Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata
565. **Mexico City** Capital of New Spain; built on ruins of Aztec capital of Tenochtitlán.
566. **mfecane Wars** of 19th century in southern Africa; created by Zulu expansion under Shaka; revolutionized political organization of southern Africa
567. **Middle Ages** The period in western European history from the decline and fall of the Roman Empire until the 15th century
568. **Middle Passage** Slave voyage from Africa to the Americas (16th—18th centuries); generally a traumatic experience for black slaves, although it failed to strip Africans of their culture
569. **Millet System** method of working with religious minorities in Ottoman Empire - millets had a great deal of power - they set their own laws and collected and distributed their own taxes. All that was insisted was loyalty to the Empire. When a member of one millet committed a crime against a member of another, the law of the injured party applied, but the - ruling - Islamic majority being paramount, any dispute involving a Muslim fell under their Sharia-based law
570. **Minas Gerais** Region of Brazil located in mountainous interior where gold strikes were discovered in 1695; became location for gold rush
571. **Mindanao** Southern island of Philippines; a Muslim kingdom that was able to successfully resist Spanish conquest
572. **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 development within China
573. **Minh Mang** Second emperor of a united Vietnam; successor of Nguyen Anh; ruled from 1820 to 1841; sponsored emphasis of Confucianism; persecuted Catholics
574. **Ministry of Rites** Administered examinations to students from Chinese government schools or those recommended by distinguished scholars
575. **Minoan** A civilization that developed on the island of Crete c. 1600 b.c.e.; capital at the palace complex of Knossos
576. **Mississippian culture** Last of the mound-building cultures of North America; flourished 800 and 1300 c.e.; featured large towns and ceremonial centers; lacked stone architecture of Central America
577. **mita** Labor extracted for lands assigned to the state and the religion; all communities were expected to contribute; an essential aspect of Inca imperial control
578. **moa** Large, wingless birds native to New Zealand; hunted to extinction by early settlers; extinction established need to develop new sources of protein
579. **Mochica state** Flourished in Andes north of Chavín culture in Moche valley between 200 and 700 c.e.; featured great clay-brick temples; created military chiefdom supported by extensive irrigated agriculture
580. **Moctezuma II** Last independent Aztec emperor; killed during Hernán Cortés' conquest of Tenochtitlán
581. **modernization theory** The belief that the more industrialized, urban, and modern a society became, the more social change and improvement were possible as traditional patterns and attitudes were abandoned or transformed; used as a blueprint for development in Latin America
582. **Mohenjo-Daro** Along with Harappa, major urban complex of the Harappan civilization; laid out on planned grid pattern
583. **moldboard** Heavy plow introduced in northern Europe during the Middle Ages; permitted deeper cultivation of heavier soils; a technological innovation of the medieval agricultural system
584. **Mongols** Central Asian nomadic peoples; smashed Turko-Persian kingdoms; captured Baghdad in 1258 and killed last Abbasid caliph
585. **monotheism** The worship of a single god; introduced by the Jews into Western civilization
586. **Monroe Doctrine** American declaration stated in 1823; established that any attempt of a European country to colonize in the Americas would be considered an unfriendly act by the United States; supported by Great Britain as a means of opening Latin American trade

587. **monsoons** Seasonal winds crossing Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia; during summer bring rains
588. **Montagu-Chelmsford reforms** Increased the powers of Indian legislators at the all-India level and placed much of the provincial administration of India under local ministries controlled by legislative bodies with substantial numbers of elected Indians; passed in 1919
589. **montaña** Located on eastern slopes of Andes mountains; location of cultivation and gathering of tropical fruits and coca leaf
590. **Monte Alban** Chief center of Zapotec culture in southern Mexico during pre-classic period; contemporary with Olmec culture; based on irrigated agriculture, calendrical, and writing systems
591. **Morley-Minto reforms of 1909** Provided educated Indians with considerably expanded opportunities to elect and serve on local and all-Indian legislative councils
592. **Mu'awiya** Leader of Umayyad clan; first Umayyad caliph following civil war with Ali
593. **Mughal Empire** Established by Babur in India in 1526; the name is taken from the supposed Mongol descent of Babur, but there is little indication of any Mongol influence in the dynasty; became weak after rule of Aurangzeb in first decades of 18th century
594. **Muhammad** Prophet of Islam; born c. 570 to Banu Hashim clan of Quraysh tribe in Mecca; raised by father's family; received revelations from Allah in 610 c.e. and thereafter; died in 632
595. **Muhammad the Great** Extended the boundaries of the Songhay Empire; Islamic ruler of the mid-16th century
596. **Mullahs** Local mosque officials and prayer leaders within the Safavid Empire; agents of Safavid religious campaign to convert all of population to Shi'ism
597. **mummification** The act of preserving the bodies of the dead; practiced in Egypt to preserve the body for enjoyment of the afterlife
598. **Munich Conference** Meeting concerning Germany's occupation of portions of Czechoslovakia in 1938; after receiving Hitler's assurances that he would take no more land, Western leaders agreed to the division of Czechoslovakia
599. **Murad** Head of the coalition of Mamluk households in Egypt; opposed Napoleonic invasion of Egypt and suffered devastating defeat; failure destroyed Mamluk government in Egypt and revealed vulnerability of Muslim core
600. **Muslims** Followers of Islam
601. **Muslim Brotherhood** Egyptian nationalist movement founded by Hasan al-Banna in 1928; committed to fundamentalist movement in Islam; fostered strikes and urban riots against the khedival government
602. **Muslim League** Founded in 1906 to better support demands of Muslims for separate electorates and legislative seats in Hindu-dominated India; represented division within Indian nationalist movement
603. **Mussolini, Benito** Italian Fascist leader after World War I; created first fascist government based on aggressive foreign policy and new nationalist glories
604. **Mvemba, Nzinga** King of Kongo from 1507 to 1543; converted to Christianity and took title of Alfonso I; under Portuguese influence attempted to Christianize all of kingdom
605. **nabobs** Name given to British representatives of the East India Company who went briefly to India to make fortunes through graft and exploitation
606. **Nadir Khan Afshar** Soldier-adventurer following fall of Safavid dynasty in 1722; proclaimed himself shah in 1736; established short-lived dynasty in reduced kingdom
607. **Nagasaki** Long a port open to Dutch traders; one of two Japanese cities on which the United States dropped atomic bombs in 1945; devastation of these cities caused Japanese surrender without invasion of home islands
608. **Nahuatl** Language spoken by the Toltecs and Aztecs
609. **Nara** Along with Heian, capital of the Yamato emperors; patterned after ancient imperial centers of China; never fully populated
610. **Nasser, Gamal Abdul** Took power in Egypt following a military coup in 1952; enacted land reforms and ended unemployment; ousted Britain from the Suez Canal zone in 1956
611. **Narmer** First pharaoh of Egyptian Old Kingdom; ruled c. 3100 b.c.e
612. **Natal** British colony in South Africa; developed after Boer trek north from Cape Colony; major commercial outpost at Durban

613. **National Liberation Front (FLN)** Radical nationalist movement in Algeria; launched sustained guerilla war against France in the 1950s; success of attacks led to independence of Algeria in 1958
614. **National Socialist party** Also known as the Nazi party; led by Adolf Hitler in Germany; picked up political support during the economic chaos of the Great Depression; advocated authoritarian state under a single leader, aggressive foreign policy to reverse humiliation of the Treaty of Versailles; took power in Germany in 1933
615. **nationalism** Political viewpoint with origins in Western Europe in the 19th century; often allied with one of other "isms"; urged importance of national unity; valued a collective identity based on culture, race, or ethnic origin
616. **natural law** General principles of law applicable to all societies; a fundamental concept of the Roman legal system under the empire; related to Stoic ethical theory
617. **Neanderthals** Species of genus *Homo* that disappeared at the end of the Paleolithic period
618. **négritude** Literary movement in Africa; attempted to combat racial stereotypes of African culture; celebrated the beauty of black skin and African physique; associated with origins of African nationalist movements
619. **Nehru, Jawaharlal** One of Gandhi's disciples; governed India after independence (1947); devoted to program of social reform and economic development; preserved civil rights and democracy
620. **Neo-colonial economy** Economy that results from continued dominance of the first- and second-world nations of the world's economy; ability of the first- and second-world nations to maintain economic colonialism without political colonialism
621. **Neolithic Age** The New Stone Age between 8000 and 5000 b.c.e.; period in which adaptation of sedentary agriculture occurred; domestication of plants and animals accomplished
622. **New Deal** President Franklin Roosevelt's precursor of the modern welfare state (1933–1939); programs to combat economic depression enacted a number of social insurance measures and used government spending to stimulate the economy; increased power of the state and the state's intervention in United States social and economic life
623. **New Economic Policy** Initiated by Lenin in 1921; state continued to set basic economic policies, but efforts were now combined with individual initiative; policy allowed food production to recover
624. **new feminism** New wave of women's rights agitation dating from 1949; emphasized more literal equality that would play down domestic roles and qualities for women; promoted specific reforms and redefinition of what it meant to be female
625. **New France** French colonies in North America; extended from St. Lawrence River along Great Lakes and down Mississippi River valley system
626. **New Spain** Spanish colonial possessions in Mesoamerica; included most of central Mexico; based on imperial system of Aztecs
627. **Newton, Isaac** English scientist during the 17th century; author of *Principia*; drew the various astronomical and physical observations and wider theories together in a neat framework of natural laws; established principles of motion; defined forces of gravity
628. **Nguyen** Rival Vietnamese dynasty that arose in southern Vietnam to challenge traditional dynasty of Trinh in north at Hanoi; kingdom centered on Red and Mekong rivers; capital at Hue
629. **niche ecological adaptation** Human adaptation to an environment in such a way that there is minimal impact on the ecology; normally typical of hunting-and-gathering groups
630. **nirvana** The Buddhist state of enlightenment, a state of tranquility
631. **Nkrumah, Kwame** African nationalist during period of decolonization; responsible for creation of first independent, black African state of Ghana in 1957; established power through his own party, the Convention Peoples party (CPP)
632. **Nobili, Robert di** Italian Jesuit missionary; worked in India during the early 1600s; introduced strategy to convert elites first; strategy later widely adopted by Jesuits in various parts of Asia; mission eventually failed
633. **Nobunaga** Japanese daimyo; first to make extensive use of firearms; in 1573 deposed last of Ashikaga shoguns; unified much of central Honshu under his command; killed in 1582
634. **Nok** Culture featuring highly developed art style flourishing between 500 b.c.e. and 200 c.e.; located in forests of central Nigeria

635. **nomads** Cattle- and sheep-herding societies normally found on the fringes of civilized societies; commonly referred to as "barbarian" by civilized societies
636. **Nonalignment** Policies of countries like India, 1950s—1980s, that sought to avoid taking sides in the cold war
637. **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** Agreement that created an essentially free trade zone among Mexico, Canada, and the United States, in hopes of encouraging economic growth in all three nations; after difficult negotiations, went into effect January 1, 1994
638. **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** Created in 1949 under United States leadership to group most of the Western European powers plus Canada in a defensive alliance against possible Soviet aggression
639. **Northern Renaissance** Cultural and intellectual movement of northern Europe; began later than Italian Renaissance c. 1450; centered in France, Low Countries, England, and Germany; featured greater emphasis on religion than Italian Renaissance
640. **nuclear families** Consisted of husband and wife, their children, and perhaps a grandmother or orphaned cousin; typical of Chinese peasantry
641. **obeah** African religious ideas and practices in the English and French Caribbean islands
642. **Obregón, Alvaro** leader of the Mexican government in 1915; elected president in 1920
643. **obrok** Labor obligations of Russian peasants to either their aristocratic landlords or to the state; typical of increased labor burdens placed on Russian peasantry during the 18th century
644. **Octavian** Julius Caesar's grandnephew and adopted son; defeated conservative senators following Caesar's assassination; later defeated forces of Mark Anthony and Cleopatra in Egypt; offered title of Augustus by Senate; became first Roman emperor
645. **Ogedei** Third son of Chinggis Khan; succeeded Chinggis Khan as khan of the Mongols following his father's death
646. **old believers** Russians who refused to accept the ecclesiastical reforms of Alexis Romanov (17th century); many exiled to Siberia or southern Russia, where they became part of Russian colonization
647. **Olmec culture** Cultural tradition that arose in Mexico c. 1200 b.c.e.; featured irrigated agriculture, urbanism, elaborate religion, and beginnings of calendrical and writing systems
648. **Onin War** War between rival heirs of Ashikaga Shogunate; fought between 1467 and 1477; led to warfare between rival headquarters and Kyoto and destruction of old capital
649. **Opium War** Fought between the British and Qing China in 1839; fought to protect British trade in opium; resulted in resounding British victory, opening of Hong Kong as British port of trade
650. **oracle at Delphi** Person representing the god Apollo; allegedly received cryptic messages from the god that had predictive value if the seeker could correctly interpret the communication
651. **oracles** Shamans or priests in Chinese society who foretold the future through interpretations of animal bones cracked by heat; inscriptions on bones led to Chinese writing
652. **Ormuz** Portuguese factory or fortified trade town located at southern end of Persian Gulf; site for forcible entry into Asian sea trade network
653. **Osman I** 1299 - Osman is regarded as the founder of the Ottoman Empire, and it is from him that its inhabitants, the Turks, called themselves Osmanli until the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire
654. **Otto the Great** King of the Germans and arguably the first Holy Roman Emperor
655. **Ottoman Empire** Turkic empire established in Asia Minor and eventually extending throughout Middle East; responsible for conquest of Constantinople and end of Byzantine Empire in 1453; succeeded Seljuk Turks following retreat of Mongols
656. **Ottoman Society for Union and Progress** Organization of political agitators in opposition to rule of Abdul Harmid; also called "Young Turks"; desired to restore 1876 constitution
657. **Ottomans** Turkic people who advanced from strongholds in Asia Minor during 1350s; conquered large part of Balkans; unified under Mehmed I; captured Constantinople in 1453; established empire from Balkans that included most of Arab world
658. **Pachacuti** Ruler of Inca society from 1438 to 1471; launched a series of military campaigns that gave Incas control of the region from Cuzco to the shores of Lake Titicaca
659. **Pacific Rim states** Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan; typified by rapid growth rates, expanding exports, and industrialization; either Chinese or strongly influenced by Confucian values; considerable reliance on gov't planning and direction, limitations on dissent and instability

660. **pahi** Double canoes used for long-distance voyaging; carried a platform between canoes for passengers or cargo
661. **Palmares** Kingdom of runaway slaves with a population of 8,000 to 10,000 people; located in Brazil during the 17th century; leadership was Angolan
662. **Paleolithic Age** The Old Stone Age ending in 12,000 b.c.e.; typified by use of crude stone tools and hunting and gathering for subsistence
663. **Pan-Slavic** movement in the 1800's to unite the Slavic people in Austria and the Ottoman Empire
664. **Panama Canal** An aspect of American intervention in Latin America; resulted from U.S support for a Panamanian independence movement in return for a grant to exclusive rights to a canal across the Panama isthmus; provided short route from Atlantic to Pacific Ocean; completed 1914
665. **parliaments** Bodies representing privileged groups; institutionalized feudal principle that rulers should consult with their vassals; found in England, Spain, Germany, and France
666. **Parliamentary monarchy** Originated in England and Holland, 17th century, with kings partially checked by significantly legislative powers in parliaments
667. **partition of Poland** Three separate divisions of Polish territory among Russia, Prussia, and Austria in 1772, 1793, and 1795; eliminated Poland as independent state; part of expansion of Russian influence in Eastern Europe
668. **Pasteur, Louis** Discovered germs, which led to more careful sanitary regulation by the 1880s
669. **pastoralism** A nomadic agricultural life-style based on herding domesticated animals; tended to produce independent people capable of challenging sedentary agricultural societies
670. **patriarchal** Societies in which women defer to men; societies run by men and based on the assumption that men naturally directed political, economic, and cultural life
671. **Paul** One of the first Christian missionaries; moved away from insistence that adherents of the new religion follow Jewish law; use of Greek as language of Church
672. **Paulistas** Backwoodsmen from São Paulo in Brazil; penetrated Brazilian interior in search of precious metals during 17th century
673. **Pearl Harbor** American naval base in Hawaii; attack by Japanese on this facility in December 1941 crippled American fleet in the Pacific and caused entry of United States into World War II
674. **Pedro I, Dom** aided in the declaration of Brazilian independence from Portugal in 1822; became constitutional emperor of Brazil
675. **Peloponnesian War** War from 431 to 404 b.c.e. between Athens and Sparta for dominance in southern Greece; resulted in Spartan victory but failure to achieve political unification of Greece
676. **Peninsulares** People living in the New World Spanish colonies but born in Spain
677. **People's Democratic Republic of Korea** Northern half of Korea dominated by USSR; long headed by Kim Il-Sung; attacked south in 1950 and initiated Korean War; retained independence as a Communist state after the war
678. **People's Liberation Army** Chinese Communist army; administered much of country under People's Republic of China
679. **People's Republic of China** Communist government of mainland China; proclaimed in 1949 following military success of Mao Zedong over forces of Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang
680. **perestroika** Policy of Mikhail Gorbachev calling for economic restructuring in the USSR in the late 1980s; more leeway for private ownership and decentralized control in industry and agriculture
681. **Pericles** Athenian political leader during 5th century b.c.e.; guided development of Athenian Empire; died during early stages of Peloponnesian War
682. **period of the Six Dynasties** Era from 220 to 589 c.e.; featured endless wars fought by the patchwork of regional kingdoms that followed the fall of the Han in China
683. **Perón, Juan D.** Military leader in Argentina who became dominant political figure after military coup in 1943; used position as Minister of Labor to appeal to working groups and the poor; became president in 1946; forced into exile in 1955; returned and won presidency in 1973
684. **Perry, Matthew** American commodore who visited Edo Bay with American fleet in 1853; insisted on opening ports to American trade on threat of naval bombardment; won rights for American trade with Japan in 1854

685. **Persian Gulf War** was the 1991 war where the United States and various European and Middle Eastern allies fought against the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait. The war led to Iraqi withdrawal and a long confrontation with Iraq about armaments and political regime
686. **Persian Wars** Two wars fought in early 5th century b.c.e. between Persia and Greek city-states; Greek victories allowed Greek civilization to define identity separate from the Asian empire
687. **Peter I** Also known as Peter the Great; son of Alexis Romanov; ruled from 1689 to 1725; continued growth of absolutism and conquest; included more definite interest in changing selected aspects of economy and culture through imitation of Western European models
688. **Petrarch, Francesco** One of the major literary figures of the Western Renaissance; an Italian author and humanist
689. **Pharaoh** Title of kings of ancient Egypt
690. **Philip II** Ruled Macedon from 359 to 336 b.c.e.; founder of centralized kingdom; later conquered rest of Greece, which was subjected to Macedonian authority
691. **Phoenicians** Seafaring civilization located on the shores of the eastern Mediterranean; established colonies throughout the Mediterranean
692. **Pinsker, Leon** European Zionist who believed that Jewish assimilation into Christian European nations was impossible; argued for return to Middle Eastern Holy Land
693. **Pizarro, Francisco** Led conquest of Inca Empire of Peru beginning in 1535; by 1540, most of Inca possessions fell to the Spanish
694. **Plato** Greek philosopher; knowledge based on consideration of ideal forms outside the material world; proposed ideal form of government based on abstract principles in which philosophers ruled
695. **plebeians** Ordinary citizens; originally those Roman families that could not trace their relationship to one of the major Roman clans
696. **Pogroms** A pogrom is a massive violent attack on a particular ethnic or religious group with simultaneous destruction of their environment (homes, businesses, religious centers). The term has historically been used to denote massive acts of violence, either spontaneous or premeditated, against Jews, but has been applied to similar incidents against other minority groups.
697. **polis** City-state form of government; Greek political organization from 800 to 400 b.c.e.
698. **Politburo** Executive committee of the Soviet Communist party; 20 members
699. **polyandry** Marriage practice in which one woman had several husbands; recounted in Aryan epics
700. **polygamy** Marriage practice in which one husband had several wives; practiced in Aryan society
701. **Polynesia** Islands contained in a rough triangle whose points lie in Hawaii, New Zealand, and Easter Island
702. **pope** Bishop of Rome; head of the Christian Church in western Europe
703. **Popular Front** Combination of Socialist and Communist political parties in France; won election in 1936; unable to take strong measures of social reform because of continuing strength of conservatives; fell from power in 1938
704. **population revolution** Huge growth in population in Western Europe beginning about 1730; prelude to Industrial Revolution; population of France increased 50 percent, England and Prussia 100 percent
705. **Positivism** French philosophy based on observation and scientific approach to problems of society; adopted by many Latin American liberals in the aftermath of independence.
706. **Potsdam Conference** Meeting among leaders of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union just before the end of World War II in 1945; Allies agreed upon Soviet domination in Eastern Europe; Germany and Austria to be divided among victorious Allies.
707. **pragmatists** Chinese Communist politicians such as Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, and Liu Shaoqui; determined to restore state direction and market incentives at the local level; opposed Great Leap Forward
708. **Prague Spring** refers to the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviets in 1968 because the leader of Czechoslovakia wanted to democratize socialism in Czechoslovakia .
709. **Pre-classic** Period in Americas from 2000 to 300 b.c.e.; period of Olmec culture, also Monte Alban culture in Oaxaca
710. **Predestination** belief that a long time ago, at the dawn of creation, all spirits/souls were predetermined on who was going to heaven, so...going to heaven not based on works/actions, but on God's choosing

711. **Presidencies** Three districts that made up the bulk of the directly ruled British territories in India; capitals at Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay
712. **Prester John** Name given to a mythical Christian monarch whose kingdom had supposedly been cut off from Europe by the Muslim conquests; Chinggis Khan was originally believed to be this mythical ruler
713. **PRI** Party of the Institutionalized Revolution; dominant political party in Mexico; developed during the 1920s and 1930s; incorporated labor, peasant, military, and middle-class sectors; controlled other political organizations in Mexico
714. **Primogeniture** an exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the eldest son
715. **Princely States** Domains of Indian princes allied with the British Raj; agents of East India Company were stationed at the rulers' courts to ensure compliance; made up over one-third of the British Indian Empire
716. **proletariat** Class of working people without access to producing property; typically manufacturing workers, paid laborers in agricultural economy, or urban poor; in Europe, product of economic changes of 16th and 17th centuries
717. **Protestant Reformation** religious movement which made its appearance in Western Europe in the sixteenth century, and which, while ostensibly aiming at an internal renewal of the Church, really led to a great revolt against it, and an abandonment of the principal Christian beliefs
718. **Protestantism** General wave of religious dissent against Catholic church; generally held to have begun with Martin Luther's attack on Catholic beliefs in 1517; included varieties of religious beliefs
719. **proto-industrialization** Preliminary shift away from agricultural economy in Europe; workers become full- or part-time producers of textile and metal products, working at home but in a capitalist system in which materials, work orders, and ultimate sales depended on urban merchants; prelude to Industrial Revolution
720. **Ptolemies** One of the regional dynasties that followed the death of Alexander the Great in Egypt
721. **Pugachev Rebellion** During 1770s in reign of Catherine the Great; led by cossack Emelyan Pugachev, who claimed to be legitimate tsar; eventually crushed; typical of peasant unrest during the 18th century and thereafter
722. **puna** High valleys and steppes lying between the two major chains of the Andes mountains; site of South American agricultural origins, also only location of pastoralism in Americas
723. **Punic Wars** Fought between Rome and Carthage to establish dominance in the western Mediterranean; won by Rome after three separate conflicts
724. **Puyi** Last emperor of China; deposed as emperor while still a small boy in 1912
725. **Pygmies** One of few pure hunting societies left in Africa following Bantu migration.
726. **pyramids** immense architecture typical of Old Kingdom Egypt; used as burial sites for pharaohs
727. **Qin dynasty** Established in 221 b.c.e. at the end of the Warring States period following the decline of the Zhou dynasty; fell in 207 b.c.e
728. **Quetzalcoatl** Toltec deity; Feathered Serpent; adopted by Aztecs as a major god
729. **quipu** System of knotted strings utilized by the Incas in place of a writing system; could contain numerical and other types of information for censuses and financial records
730. **Qur'an** Recitations of revelations received by Muhammad; holy book of Islam.
731. **Quraysh** Tribe of bedouins that controlled Mecca
732. **radical** Political viewpoint with origins in Western Europe during the 19th century; advocated broader voting rights than liberals; in some cases advocated outright democracy; urged reforms in favor of the lower classes
733. **Rama** Major figure in the popular Indian epic *Ramayana*
734. **Rape of Nanking** Japanese soldiers attack Nanking in China, one atrocity of the Sino-Japanese War, 200,000 ~ 300,000 women/children attacked
735. **Recopilación** Body of laws collected in 1681 for Spanish possessions in New World; basis of law in the Indies
736. **Red Army** Military organization constructed under leadership of Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik follower of Lenin; made use of people of humble background
737. **Red Guard** Student brigades utilized by Mao Zedong and his political allies during the Cultural Revolution to discredit Mao's political enemies

738. **Red Heads** Name given to Safavid followers because of their distinctive red headgear
739. **Reform Bill of 1832** Legislation passed in Great Britain that extended the vote to most members of the middle class; failed to produce democracy in Britain
740. **Reign of Terror** Maximilien Robespierre started the period where the monarchy and aristocracy were targeted along with opponents of the French Revolution and thousands were beheaded
741. **reincarnation** The successive attachment of the soul to some animate form according to merits earned in previous lives
742. **Religious Revivalism** An approach to religious belief and practice that stresses the literal interpretation of texts sacred to the religion in question and the application of their precepts to all aspects of social life; has been increasingly associated in the late 20th century with revivalist movements in a number of world religions, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and Hinduism
743. **Renaissance** Cultural and political movement in western Europe; began in Italy c. 1400; rested on urban vitality and expanding commerce; featured a literature and art with distinctly more secular priorities than those of the Middle Ages
744. **republic** The balanced constitution of Rome from c. 510 to 47 b.c.e.; featured an aristocratic Senate, a panel of magistrates, and several popular assemblies
745. **Republic of Korea** Southern half of Korea sponsored by United States following World War II; headed by nationalist Syngman Rhee; developed parliamentary institutions but maintained authoritarian government; defended by UN forces during Korean War; underwent industrialization and economic emergence after 1950s
746. **Ridda Wars** Wars that followed Muhammad's death in 632; resulted in defeat of rival prophets and some of larger clans; restored unity of Islam
747. **revisionism** Socialist movements that at least tacitly disavowed Marxist revolutionary doctrine; believed social success could be achieved gradually through political institutions
748. **Revolutions of 1848** Generally refers to those nationalist and liberal movements within France, Germany, and the Habsburg Empire, specifically in Italy, Austria, and Hungary; after temporary success, the revolutions failed
749. **Rhodes, Cecil** British entrepreneur in South Africa around 1900; manipulated political situation in South Africa to gain entry to resources of Boer republics; encouraged Boer War as means of destroying Boer independence
750. **Rivera, Diego** Mexican artist of the period after the Mexican Revolution; famous for murals painted on walls of public buildings; mixed romantic images of the Indian past with Christian symbols and Marxist ideology
751. *The Romance of the West Chamber* Chinese dramatic work written during the Yuan period; indicative of the continued literary vitality of China during Mongol rule
752. **Romanov, Alexis** Second Romanov tsar; abolished assemblies of nobles; gained new powers over Russian Orthodox church
753. **Romanov dynasty** Dynasty elected in 1613 at end of Time of Troubles; ruled Russia until 1917
754. **Romanesque** A style of European architecture prevalent from the ninth to the twelfth centuries, with round arches and barrel vaults influenced by Roman architecture and characterized by heavy stone construction
755. **romanticism** Artistic and literary movement of the 19th century in Europe; held that emotion and impression, not reason, were the keys to the mysteries of human experience and nature; sought to portray passions, not calm reflection
756. **Rosas, Juan Manuel de** Strongman leader in Buenos Aires; took power in 1831; commanded loyalty of gauchos; restored local autonomy
757. **Rowlatt Act** Placed severe restrictions on key Indian civil rights such as freedom of the press; acted to offset the concessions granted under Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of 1919
758. **Royal African Company** Chartered in 1660s to establish a monopoly over the slave trade among British merchants; supplied African slaves to colonies in Barbados, Jamaica, and Virginia
759. **Rurik** Legendary Scandinavian, regarded as founder of the first kingdom of Russia based in Kiev in 855 c.e
760. **Russian Communist party** Bolshevik wing of the Social Democratic party in Russia in 1917; came to power under Lenin after the November expulsion of Kerensky's liberal government

761. **Russian Orthodoxy** Russian form of Christianity imported from Byzantine Empire and combined with local religion; king characteristically controlled major appointments
762. **Russian Revolution of 1905** Consisted of strikes by urban workers and widespread insurrections among the peasantry; resulted in some temporary reforms such as the creation of the *duma*
763. **Russo-Japanese War** War between Japan and Russia over territory in Manchuria beginning in 1905; Japan defeated the Russians, largely because of its naval power; Japan annexed Korea in 1910 as a result of military dominance
764. **Rwandan Genocide** The Hutu/Tutsi Conflicts - Belgians long ago said Tutsis have more than 10 cows, Hutus have less - Rwandans divided arbitrarily - led to centuries of frustration - eventually Hutus start slaughtering Tutsis
765. **Sadat, Anwar** Successor to Gamal Nasser as ruler of Egypt; acted to dismantle costly state programs; accepted peace treaty with Israel in 1973; opened Egypt to investment by Western nations
766. **Safavid dynasty** Originally a Turkic nomadic group; family originated in Sufi mystic group; espoused Shi'ism; conquered territory and established kingdom in region equivalent to modern Iran; lasted until 1722
767. **Sahara** Desert running across north Africa; separates the Mediterranean coast from south Africa
768. **Sahel** The extensive grassland belt at the southern edge of the Sahara; a point of exchange between the forests to the south and North Africa
769. **Sail al-Din** Early 14th century Sufi mystic; began campaign to purify Islam; first member of Safavid dynasty
770. **saints** Holy men and women, often martyrs, who were revered in Christianity as models of Christian lifestyles; built up treasury of merit that could be tapped by more ordinary Christians
771. **Saladin** Muslim leader in the last decades of the 12th century; reconquered most of the crusader outposts for Islam
772. **Samsara** - transmigration of soul from one body to another
773. **samurai** Mounted troops of the bushi; loyal to local lords, not the emperor
774. **San Martín, José de** Leader of independence movement in Rio de la Plata; led to independence of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata by 1816; later led independence movement in Chile and Peru as well
775. **Sandinista party** Nicaraguan Socialist movement named after Augusto Sandino; successfully carried out a Socialist revolution in Nicaragua during the 1980s
776. **Sandino, Augusto** Led a guerrilla resistance movement against U.S. occupation forces in Nicaragua; assassinated by Nicaraguan National Guard in 1934; became national hero and symbol of resistance to U.S. influence in Central America
777. **Sanskrit** The sacred and classical Indian language
778. **Santa Anna, General Antonio López de** Seized power in Mexico after collapse of empire of Mexico in 1824; after brief reign of liberals, seized power in 1835 as caudillo; defeated by Texans in war for independence in 1836; defeated by United States in Mexican-American War in 1848; unseated by liberal rebellion in 1854
779. **Santa Cruz, Andrés** Mestizo general who established union of independent Peru and Bolivia between 1829 and 1839
780. **Sargon I** Ruler of city-state of Akkad; established the first empire in Mesopotamian civilization c. 2400 b.c.e
781. **Sarmiento, Domingo F.** Liberal politician and president of Argentine Republic; author of *Facundo*, a critique of caudillo politics; increased international trade, launched internal reforms in education and transportation
782. **sati** Ritual in India of immolating surviving widows with the bodies of their deceased husbands
783. **satyagraha** Literally, "truth-force"; Gandhi's policy of nonviolent opposition to British colonialism
784. **savages** Societies engaged in either hunting and gathering for subsistence or in migratory cultivation; not as stratified or specialized as civilized and nomadic societies
785. **Schall, Adam** Along with Matteo Ricci, Jesuit scholar in court of Ming emperors; skilled scientist; corrected calendars, forged cannons, fixed clocks; won few converts to Christianity
786. **scholar-gentry** Chinese class created by the marital linkage of the local land-holding aristocracy with the office-holding shi; superseded shi as governors of China

787. **scholasticism** Dominant medieval philosophical approach; so-called because of its base in the schools or universities; based on use of logic to resolve theological problems
788. **Scientific Revolution** peaked in 17th century; period of empirical advances associated with the development of theoretical generalizations; resulted in change in traditional beliefs of Middle Ages
789. **Secret Army Organization (OAS)** Organization of French settlers in Algeria; led guerrilla war following independence during the 1960s; assaults directed against Arabs, Berbers, and French who advocated independence
790. **Seleucids** One of the regional dynasties that followed the death of Alexander the Great; in Persia
791. **Seljuk Turks** Nomadic invaders from central Asia via Persia; staunch Sunnis; ruled in name of Abbasid caliphs from mid-11th century
792. **Selim III** Sultan who ruled Ottoman Empire from 1789 to 1807; aimed at improving administrative efficiency and building a new army and navy; toppled by Janissaries in 1807
793. **Senate** Assembly of Roman aristocrats; advised on policy within the republic; one of the early elements of the Roman constitution
794. **sepoys** Troops that served the British East India Company; recruited from various warlike peoples of India
795. **seppuku** Ritual suicide or disembowelment in Japan; commonly known in West as hara-kiri; demonstrated courage and a means to restore family honor
796. **serfs** Peasant agricultural laborers within the manorial system of the Middle Ages
797. **settlement colonies** Areas, such as North America and Australia, that were both conquered by European invaders and settled by large numbers of European migrants who made the colonized areas their permanent home and dispersed and decimated the indigenous inhabitants
798. **Seven Years' War** Fought both in continental Europe and also in overseas colonies between 1756 and 1763; resulted in Prussian seizures of land from Austria, English seizures of colonies in India and North America
799. **Shaka Zulu** Ruler and reformer of Nguni peoples after 1818; reformed loose forces into regiments organized by lineage and age; created Zulu chiefdom that began to absorb or destroy its neighbors in southern Africa
800. **Shang** First Chinese dynasty for which archeological evidence exists
801. **Sharia** Islamic law; defined among other things the patrilineal nature of Islamic inheritance
802. **shaykhs** Leaders of tribes and clans within Bedouin society; usually men with large herds, several wives, and many children
803. **shi** Probably originally priests; transformed into corps of professional bureaucrats because of knowledge of writing during Zhou dynasty in China
804. **Shi Huang di** Founder of the brief Qin dynasty in 221 b.c.e.
805. **Shi'is** Political and theological division within Islam; followers of Ali
806. **shifting cultivators** An intermediate form of ecological adaptation in which temporary forms of cultivation are carried out with little impact on the natural ecology; typical of rain forest cultivators
807. **Shinto** Religion of early Japanese culture; devotees worshipped numerous gods and spirits associated with the natural world; offers of food and prayers made to gods and nature spirits
808. **Shiva** The Brahman, later Hindu, god of destruction and reproduction; worshipped as the personification of cosmic forces of change
809. **shoguns** Military leaders of the bakufu
810. **Shrivijaya** Trading empire centered on Malacca Straits between Malaya and Sumatra; controlled trade of empire; Buddhist government resistant to Muslim missionaries; fall opened up southeastern Asia to Muslim conversion
811. **siege of Stalingrad** Turning point in Germany's assault on Soviet Union in 1942; despite massive losses, Russians successfully defended the city; over one-third of German army surrendered
812. **Silk routes** The most famous of the trading routes established by pastoral nomads connecting the European, Indian, and Chinese civilizations; transmitted goods and ideas among civilizations
813. **Silla** Independent Korean kingdom in southeastern part of peninsula; defeated Koguryo along with their Chinese Tang allies; submitted as a vassal of the Tang emperor and agreed to tribute payment; ruled united Korea by 668

814. **Simon Commission** In 1927 considered future Indian colonial government responses to nationalist demands; served to unify nationalist politicians on both right and left of independence movement and also to heal rift between Muslims and Hindus
815. **Singapore** Originally held by British as part of colony of Malaya; largely Chinese population; British attempted to create invulnerable naval base; captured by Japanese during World War II; emerged after war as independent port
816. **Sinification** Extensive adaptation of Chinese culture in other regions; typical of Korea and Japan, less typical of Vietnam
817. **Sino-Japanese War** War fought between Japan and Qing China between 1894 and 1895; resulted in Japanese victory; frustrated Japanese imperial aims because of Western insistence that Japan withdraw from Liaotung peninsula
818. **slash-and-burn farmers** A system of cultivation typical of shifting cultivators; forest floors cleared by fire are then planted
819. **Slavs** Indo-European group; ultimately dominated much of eastern Europe from the Balkans northward; formed regional kingdoms by 5th century c.e
820. **Smith, Adam** Established liberal economics (*Wealth of Nations*, 1776); argued that government should avoid regulation of economy in favor of the operation of market forces
821. **Social Darwinism** The belief that one achieves more than others by genetic or biological superiority
822. **Social Revolutionary party** Winners of the parliamentary majority of the first Russian election held following the November 1917 Bolshevik seizure of power; emphasized peasant support and rural reform; expelled in favor of Bolsheviks
823. **socialism** Political movement with origins in Western Europe during the 19th century; urged an attack on private property in the name of equality; wanted state control of means of production, end to capitalist exploitation of the working man
824. **Socialist realism** Attempt within the USSR to relate formal culture to the masses in order to avoid the adoption of Western European cultural forms; begun under Joseph Stalin; fundamental method of Soviet fiction, art, and literary criticism
825. **Socialist Youth Corps** Formed in 1920 in China; dedicated to recruiting urban working classes to the nationalist revolution in China
826. **Socrates** Athenian philosopher of later 5th century b.c.e.; tutor of Plato; urged rational reflection of moral decisions; condemned to death for corrupting minds of Athenian young
827. **Solidarity** Polish labor movement formed in 1970s under Lech Walesa; challenged USSR-dominated government of Poland
828. **Sofala** Southern port with gold produced in the interior, controlled by Kilwa
829. **Songhay** Successor state to Mali; dominated middle reaches of Niger valley; formed as independent kingdom under a Berber dynasty; capital at Gao; reached imperial status under Sunni Ali (1464–1492)
830. **Sophocles** Greek writer of tragedies; author of *Oedipus Rex*
831. **Southern Song** Rump state of Song dynasty from 1127 to 1279; carved out of much larger domains ruled by the Tang and northern Song
832. **soviet** Council of workers formed to seize city government in Petrograd in 1917; basis for early political organization of Russian Revolution
833. **Spanish-American War** War fought between Spain and the United States beginning in 1898; centered on Cuba and Puerto Rico; permitted American intervention in Caribbean, annexation of Puerto Rico and the Philippines
834. **Spanish Civil War** War pitting authoritarian and military leaders in Spain against republicans and leftists between 1936 and 1939; Germany and Italy supported the royalists; the Soviet Union supported the republicans; led to victory of the royalist forces
835. **Spanish Inquisition** In the Middle Ages, a judicial procedure that was used to combat heresy... in Spain in 1478; the pope later tried to limit its powers but was opposed by the Spanish crown...the grand inquisitor Tomás de Torquemada was responsible for burning about 2,000 heretics at the stake
836. **Sputnik** First unmanned spacecraft in 1957; sent up during Khrushchev's government; initiated space race with the United States
837. **St. Petersburg** New capital of Russia established during the reign of Peter the Great

838. **Stalin, Joseph** Successor to Lenin as head of the USSR; strongly nationalist view of Communism; represented anti-Western strain of Russian tradition; crushed opposition to his rule; established series of five-year plans to replace New Economic Policy; fostered agricultural collectivization; led USSR through World War II; furthered cold war with Western Europe and the United States; died in 1953
839. **stateless societies** African societies organized around kinship or other forms of obligation and lacking the concentration of political power and authority associated with states
840. **Stoics** Hellenistic group of philosophers; emphasized inner moral independence cultivated by strict discipline of the body and personal bravery
841. **Stolypin reforms** Reforms introduced by the Russian minister Stolypin intended to placate the peasantry in the aftermath of the Revolution of 1905; included reduction in redemption payments; attempt to create market-oriented peasantry
842. **stupas** Stone shrines built to house pieces of bone or hair and personal possessions said to be relics of the Buddha; preserved Buddhist architectural forms
843. **submarine warfare** Use of the relatively new sea weapon was a major aspect of the German naval effort against the Western Allies in World War I; unrestricted submarine warfare was major factor in bringing the United States into active participation
844. **Sudanic states** Kingdoms that developed during the height of Ghana's power in the region; based at Takrur on the Senegal River to the west and Gao on the Niger River to the east; included Mali and Songhay
845. **Suez Canal** Built across Isthmus of Suez to connect Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea in 1869; financed by European investors; with increasing indebtedness of khedives, permitted intervention of British into Egyptian politics to protect their investment.
846. **Sufis** Mystics within Islam; responsible for expansion of Islam to southeastern Asia
847. **Sufism** school of esoteric philosophy in Islam, which is based on the pursuit of spiritual truth as a definite goal to attain. In modern language it might also be referred to as Islamic spirituality or Islamic mysticism.
848. **Sui** Dynasty that succeeded the Han in China; emerged from strong rulers in northern China; united all of northern China and reconquered southern China
849. **Suleiman the Magnificent** Ruler of Ottoman Empire - same time as Charles V - fair ruler/expanded holdings, reconstructed legal system
850. **Sulla** Conservative military commander during last century b.c.e.; attempted to reinforce powers of the Senate and to undo influence of Marius
851. **Sumerians** People who migrated into Mesopotamia c. 4000 b.c.e.; created first civilization within region; organized area into city-states
852. **Sun Yat-sen** Head of Revolutionary Alliance, organization that led 1911 revolt against Qing dynasty in China; briefly elected president in 1911, but yielded in favor of Yuan Shikai in 1912; created Nationalist party of China (Kuomintang) in 1919; died in 1925
853. **Sundiata** The "Lion Prince"; a member of the Keita clan; created a unified state that became the Mali Empire; died about 1260
854. **Sunni versus Shiite** Sunnis believe this process was conducted in a fair and proper manner and accept Abu Bakr as a righteous and rightful Caliph. The second major sect, the Shi'a, believe that the Prophet had appointed his son-in-law Ali ibn Abi Talib as his successor years earlier during an announcement at Ghadir Khom.
855. **Sunni Ali** 15th century - great king of Songhai Empire in sub-Saharan Africa - controlled Timbuktu - surpassed Mali Empire
856. **Sunnis** Political and theological division within Islam; followers of the Umayyads
857. **Supreme Soviet** Parliament of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; elected by universal suffrage; actually controlled by Communist party; served to ratify party decisions.
858. **Suriname** Formerly a Dutch plantation colony on the coast of South America; location of runaway slave kingdom in 18th century; able to retain independence despite attempts to crush guerrilla resistance
859. **Swazi** New African state formed on model of Zulu chiefdom; survived mfecane
860. **syndicalism** Economic and political system based on the organization of labor; imported in Latin America from European political movements; militant force in Latin American politics

861. **Taika reforms** Attempt to remake Japanese monarch into an absolute Chinese-style emperor; included attempts to create professional bureaucracy and peasant conscript army
862. **Taiping Rebellion** Broke out in south China in the 1850s and early 1860s; led by Hong Xiuquan, a semi-Christianized prophet; sought to overthrow Qing dynasty and Confucian basis of scholar-gentry
863. **Taiwan** Island off Chinese mainland; became refuge for Nationalist Chinese regime under Chiang Kai-shek as Republic of China in 1948; successfully retained independence with aid of United States; rapidly industrialized after 1950s
864. **Taj Mahal** Most famous architectural achievement of Mughal India; originally built as a mausoleum for the wife of Shah Jahan, Mumtaz Mahal
865. **Tale of Genji** Written by Lady Murasaki; first novel in any language; relates life history of prominent and amorous son of the Japanese emperor; evidence for mannered style of Japanese society
866. **Tanzimat reforms** Series of reforms in Ottoman Empire between 1839 and 1876; established Western style university, state postal system, railways, extensive legal reforms; resulted in creation of new constitution in 1876
867. **Tang** Dynasty that succeeded the Sui in 618 c.e.; more stable than previous dynasty
868. **Tatars** Mongols; captured Russian cities and largely destroyed Kievan state in 1236; left Russian Orthodoxy and aristocracy intact
869. **Tatu** Mongol capital of Yuan dynasty; present-day Beijing
870. **Tayson Rebellion** Peasant revolution in southern Vietnam during the late 1770s; succeeded in toppling the Nguyen dynasty; subsequently unseated the Trinh dynasty of northern Vietnam
871. **technocrat** New type of bureaucrat; intensely trained in engineering or economics and devoted to the power of national planning; came to fore in offices of governments following World War II
872. **Teheran Conference** Meeting among leaders of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union in 1943; agreed to the opening of a new front in France
873. **Temple of the Sun** Inca religious center located at Cuzco; center of state religion; held mummies of past Incas
874. **Tenochtitlán** Founded c. 1325 on marshy island in Lake Texcoco; became center of Aztec power; joined with Tlacopan and Texcoco in 1434 to form a triple alliance that controlled most of central plateau of Mesoamerica
875. **Teotihuacán** Site of Classic culture in central Mexico; urban center with important religious functions; supported by intensive agriculture in surrounding regions; population: 200,000
876. **Thatcher, Margaret** Conservative British prime minister from 1979 to 1991; held that office longer than any other person; worked to cut welfare and housing expenses, promote free enterprise
877. **Third Rome** Russian claim to be successor state to Roman and Byzantine empires; based in part on continuity of Orthodox church in Russia following fall of Constantinople in 1453
878. **third world** Nations outside the capitalist industrial nations of the first world and the industrialized Communist nations of the second world; generally less economically powerful, but with varied economies
879. **Thirty Years' War** 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 great destruction with Treaty of Westphalia
880. **three estates** Typical social organization of Middle Ages after 10th century; included military nobility, clergy, and ordinary people
881. **three-field system** System of agricultural cultivation by 9th century in western Europe; included one-third in spring grains, one-third fallow
882. **Tiberius Gracchus** Along with Gaius Gracchus, tribune who attempted to introduce land and citizenship reform within the Roman republic; killed on the command of the Senate
883. **Tihuanaco** Along with Huari, large center for regional chiefdoms between 300 and 900 c.e.; located in southern Peru; featured large ceremonial center supported by extensive irrigated agriculture; established widely diffused religious and artistic symbols spread all over Andean zone
884. **Timbuktu** Port city of Mali; located just off the flood plain on the great bend in the Niger River; population of 50,000; contained a library and university

885. **Time of Troubles** Followed death of Ivan IV without heir early in 17th century; boyars attempted to use vacuum of power to reestablish their authority; ended with selection of Michael Romanov as tsar in 1613
886. **Timur-i Lang** Leader of Turkic nomads; beginning in 1360s from base at Samarkand, launched series of attacks in Persia, the Fertile Crescent, India, and southern Russia; empire disintegrated after his death in 1405
887. **Tlaloc** Major god of Aztecs; associated with fertility and the agricultural cycle; god of rain
888. **Tlatelolco** Originally a separate island city in Lake Texcoco; later incorporated into Tenochtitlán; market remained most important in combined city
889. **Tojo Hideki** Japanese general; put down attempted military coup in 1936; increasingly interfered with civilian cabinets to block appointment of liberal bureaucrats; helped create increasingly militaristic series of prime ministers after 1936
890. **Toltec culture** Succeeded Teotihuacán culture in central Mexico; Nahuatl-speaking people; established political control over large territory after 1000 c.e.; declined after 1200 c.e
891. **Toltecs** Nomadic peoples from beyond the northern frontier of the sedentary agricultural area in Mesoamerica; established capital of Tula following migration into central Mesoamerican plateau; strongly militaristic ethic including cult of human sacrifice
892. **total war** Warfare of the 20th century; vast resources and emotional commitments of belligerent nations were marshaled to support military effort; resulted from impact of industrialization on the military effort reflecting technological innovation and organizational capacity
893. **totalitarian state** A new kind of government in the 20th century that exercised massive, direct control over virtually all the activities of its subjects; existed in Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union
894. **Trajan** Emperor from 101 to 106 c.e.; instituted more aggressive imperial foreign policy resulting in expansion of empire to its greatest limits
895. **Tragic Week** Occurred in Argentina in 1919; government response to general strike of labor forces led to brutal repression under guise of nationalism
896. **trans-Siberian railroad** Constructed in 1870s to connect European Russia with the Pacific; completed by the end of the 1880s; brought Russia into a more active Asian role
897. **transformismo** Political system in late 19th century Italy that promoted alliance of conservatives and liberals; parliamentary deputies of all parties supported the status quo
898. **transmigration** The belief in the successive reincarnation of the soul in different bodies
899. **Treaty of Gijanti** Signed in 1757; reduced remaining Javanese princes to vassals of Dutch East India Company; allowed Dutch to monopolize production of coffee on Java
900. **Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo** Agreement that ended the Mexican-American War; provided for loss of Texas and California to the United States; left legacy of distrust of the United States in Latin America
901. **Treaty of Paris** Arranged in 1763 following Seven Years' War; granted New France to England in exchange for return of French sugar island in Caribbean
902. **Treaty of Tordesillas** Signed in 1494 between Castile and Portugal; clarified spheres of influence and rights of possession in New World; reserved Brazil and all newly discovered lands east of Brazil to Portugal; granted all lands west of Brazil to Spain
903. **Treaty of Versailles** Ended World War I (1919); provided for the League of Nations; also punished Germany with loss of territories and the payment of reparations as a result of their "war guilt"; Russia also lost territories with the reestablishment of Eastern European nations such as Poland
904. **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
905. **triangular trade** Commerce linking Africa, the New World colonies, and Europe; slaves carried to America for sugar and tobacco transported to Europe
906. **tribunes** Plebeian representatives in the Roman republic; elected in the Councilium Plebis Tributum on an annual basis
907. **Tripartite Pact** Alliance of Japan, Germany, and Italy signed in September 1940; created alliance system for World War II
908. **Triple Alliance** Alliance among Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy at the end of the 19th century; part of European alliance system and balance of power prior to World War I

909. **Triple Entente** Alliance among Britain, Russia, and France at the outset of the 20th century; part of European alliance system and balance of power prior to World War I
910. **Trotsky Leon** Expelled by Stalin; disciple of Marx; friend of Bolshevik; organized the victorious Red Army;
911. **Truman, Harry** American president from 1945 to 1952; less eager for smooth relations with the Soviet Union than Franklin Roosevelt; authorized use of atomic bomb during World War II; architect of American diplomacy that initiated the cold war
912. **Trung sisters** Leaders of one of the frequent peasant rebellions in Vietnam against Chinese rule; revolt broke out in 39 c.e.; demonstrates importance of Vietnamese women in indigenous society
913. **tumens** Basic fighting units of the Mongol forces; consisted of 10,000 cavalrymen; each unit was further divided into units of 1000, 100, and 10
914. **Tutu, Osei** Member of Oyoko clan of Akan peoples in Gold Coast region of Africa; responsible for creating unified Asante Empire; utilized Western firearms
915. **ulama** Orthodox religious scholars within Islam; pressed for a more conservative and restrictive theology; increasingly opposed to non-Islamic ideas and scientific thinking
916. **Ulyanov, Vladimir Ilyich** Better known as Lenin; most active Russian Marxist leader; insisted on importance of disciplined revolutionary cells; leader of Bolshevik Revolution of 1917
917. **Umayyad** Clan of Quraysh that dominated politics and commercial economy of Mecca; clan later able to establish dynasty as rulers of Islam
918. **umma** Community of the faithful within Islam; transcended old tribal boundaries to create degree of political unity
919. **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** Federal system of socialist republics established in 1923 in various ethnic regions of Russia; firmly controlled by Communist party; diminished nationalities protest under Bolsheviks; dissolved 1991
920. **United Nations** International organization formed in the aftermath of World War II; included all of the victorious Allies; its primary mission was to provide a forum for negotiating disputes
921. **untouchables** Lowest caste in Indian society; performed tasks that were considered polluting—street sweeping, removal of human waste, and tanning
922. **Upanishads** Later books of the Vedas; contained sophisticated and sublime philosophical ideas; utilized by Brahmans to restore religious authority
923. **Urban II** Called First Crusade in 1095; appealed to Christians to mount military assault to free the Holy Land from the Muslims
924. **Urbanization** The change from rural to urban lifestyle
925. **Uthman** Third caliph and member of Umayyad clan; murdered by mutinous warriors returning from Egypt; death set off civil war in Islam between followers of Ali and the Umayyad clan
926. **Vargas, Getúlio** Elected president of Brazil in 1929; launched centralized political program by imposing federal administrators over state governments; held off coups by communists in 1935 and fascists in 1937; imposed a new constitution based on Mussolini's Italy; leaned to communists after 1949; committed suicide in 1954
927. **vassals** Members of the military elite in the Middle Ages who received land or a benefice from a lord in return for military service and loyalty
928. **Vedas** Aryan hymns originally transmitted orally but written down in sacred books from the 6th century b.c.e
929. **vendettas** Blood-feuds between families or clans of nomadic pastoralists; created a major barrier to inter-clan and tribal cooperation
930. **Virgil** One of greatest of Roman poets during "Golden Age" of Latin literature; patronized by Augustus; author of *Aeneid*
931. **viceroalties** Two major divisions of Spanish colonies in New World; one based in Lima; the other in Mexico City; direct representatives of the King
932. **Vichy** French collaborationist government established in 1940 in southern France following defeat of French armies by the Germans
933. **Viet Cong** Name given by Diem regime to Communist guerrilla movement in southern Vietnam; reorganized with northern Vietnamese assistance as the National Liberation Front in 1958

934. **Viet Minh** Communist-dominated Vietnamese nationalist movement; operated out of base in southern China during World War II; employed guerrilla tactics similar to the Maoists in China
935. **Vietnamese Nationalist party** Also known as the Vietnamese Quoc Dan Dong or VNQDD; active in 1920s as revolutionary force committed to violent overthrow of French colonialism
936. **Vikings** Seagoing Scandinavian raiders from Sweden, Denmark and Norway that disrupted coastal areas of western Europe from the 8th to the 11th centuries
937. **Vishnu** The Brahman, later Hindu, god of sacrifice; widely worshipped
938. **Vivaldis** Two Genoese brothers who attempted to find a Western route to the "Indies"; disappeared in 1291; precursors of thrust into southern Atlantic
939. **Villa, Pancho** Mexican revolutionary and military commander in northern Mexico during the Mexican Revolution; succeeded along with Emiliano Zapata in removing Díaz from power; also participated in campaigns that removed Madero and Huerta
940. **vizier** Ottoman equivalent of the Abbasid wazir; head of the Ottoman bureaucracy; after 15th century often more powerful than sultan
941. **Vladimir I** Ruler of Russian kingdom of Kiev from 980 to 1015; converted kingdom to Christianity
942. **Vodun** African religious ideas and practices among descendants of African slaves in Haiti
943. **Wafd party** Egyptian nationalist party that emerged after an Egyptian delegation was refused a hearing at the Versailles Treaty negotiations following World War I; led by Sa'd Zaghlul; negotiations eventually led to limited Egyptian independence beginning in 1922.
944. **Walesa Lech** Polish shipyard worker, protests Soviet control - founded Solidarity movement - anti-Communists + Catholics working against Communism, won Nobel peace prize, President of Poland
945. **Wang Anshi** Confucian scholar and chief minister of a Song emperor in 1070s; introduced sweeping reforms based on Legalists; advocated greater state intervention in society
946. **Wang Mang** Member of one of the powerful families related to the Han emperors through marriage; temporarily overthrew the Han between 9 and 23 c.e
947. **War of Spanish Succession** Resulted from Bourbon family's succession to Spanish throne in 1701; ended by Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; resulted in recognition of Bourbons, loss of some lands, grants of commercial rights to English and French
948. **Warring States period** Period of warfare between regional lords following the decline of the Zhou in the 8th century b.c.e.; ended with rise of Qin
949. **Watt, James** Devised a steam engine in 1770s during the Industrial Revolution that could be used for production; steam engine was utilized in textile industries, mining, and railroads
950. **Weimar Republic** the democratic government of Germany between the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II and the assumption of power by Adolf Hitler; it was unpopular because of its acceptance of the harsh provisions of the Treaty of Versailles
951. **Wendi** Member of prominent northern Chinese family during period of Six Dynasties; proclaimed himself emperor; supported by nomadic peoples of northern China; established Sui dynasty
952. **welfare state** New activism of the West European state in economic policy and welfare issues after World War II; introduced programs to reduce the impact of economic inequality; typically included medical programs and economic planning
953. **western front** Front established in World War I; generally along line from Belgium to Switzerland; featured trench warfare and horrendous casualties for all sides in the conflict
954. **White Dominions** Colonies in which European settlers made up the overwhelming majority of the population; small numbers of native inhabitants were typically reduced by disease and wars of conquest; typical of British holdings in North America and Australia with growing independence in the 19th century
955. **White Lotus Society** Secret religious society dedicated to overthrow of Yuan dynasty in China; typical of peasant resistance to Mongol rule
956. **White Man's Burden (Rudyard Kipling)** The belief that god asked Caucasians to enslave or take responsibility of the colored
957. **white racial supremacy** Belief in the inherent mental, moral, and cultural superiority of whites; peaked in acceptance in decades before World War I; supported by social science doctrines of social Darwinists such as Herbert Spencer

958. **William the Conqueror** Invaded England from Normandy in 1066; extended tight feudal system to England; established administrative system based on sheriffs; established centralized monarchy
959. **witchcraft persecution** Reflected resentment against the poor, uncertainties about religious truth; resulted in death of over 100,000 Europeans between 1590 and 1650; particularly common in Protestant areas
960. **World Court** Developed during period of internationalization; permanent court of arbitration established at The Hague in 1899; intended to remove causes of war; failed to resolve problems of international conflict in 20th century
961. **world economy** Established by Europeans by the late 16th century; based on control of seas including the Atlantic and Pacific; created an international exchange of foods, diseases, and manufactured products
962. **World War I** Fought from 1914 to 1918; involved almost all European nations and their respective colonies; arose over conflict in the Balkans; resulted in victory of allied countries of Britain, France, Italy, and the United States; ended with Treaty of Versailles
963. **World War II** Fought from 1939 to 1945 on fronts including western Europe, northern Africa, the Middle East, Eurasia, southwestern Asia, China, and the Pacific; ended with defeat of Germany and Japan in 1945
964. **Wu** First of the Zhou to be recognized as king, 1122 b.c.e
965. **Wuzong** Chinese emperor of Tang dynasty who openly persecuted Buddhism by destroying monasteries in 840s; reduced influence of Chinese Buddhism in favor of Confucian ideology
966. **Xavier, Francis** Spanish Jesuit missionary; worked in India in 1540s among the outcaste and lower caste groups; made little headway among elites
967. **Xia** China's first, possibly mythical, kingdom; no archeological sites have been connected to it
968. **Xian** Along with Loyang, capital of the Zhou dynasty
969. **Xuan-zong** Leading Chinese emperor of the Tang dynasty who reigned from 713 to 755 though he encouraged overexpansion
970. **Xunzi** Follower of Confucius; stressed need for authoritarian government
971. **Yalta Conference** Meeting among leaders of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union in 1945; agreed to Soviet entry into the Pacific war in return for possessions in Manchuria, organization of the United Nations; disputed the division of political organization in the eastern European states to be reestablished after the war
972. **Yamato** Japanese clan that gained increasing dominance in the 4th and 5th centuries c.e.; created imperial cult around Amaterasu and Shinto; brought most of the lowland plains of the southern islands under control
973. **yanas** A class of people within Inca society removed from their ayllu to serve permanently as servants, artisans, or workers for the Inca or the Inca nobility
974. **Yang Guifei** Young woman belonging to harem of Tang prince; raised to status of royal concubine during reign of Xuan-zong; introduction of relatives into royal administration led to revolt
975. **Yangdi** Second member of Sui dynasty; murdered his father to gain throne; restored Confucian examination system; responsible for construction of Chinese canal system; assassinated in 618
976. **Yangshao culture** One of formative Chinese cultures located at Ordos bend c. 2500 to 2000 b.c.e.; primarily an intensive hunting-and-gathering society supplemented by shifting cultivation
977. **Yaroslav** Last of great Kievan monarchs; issued legal codification based on formal codes developed in Byzantium
978. **Yathrib** Also known as Medina; town located northeast of Mecca; grew date palms whose fruit was sold to Bedouins; became refuge for Muhammad following flight from Mecca [hijra]
979. **Yayoi epoch** Last centuries b.c.e.; featured introduction of wet-rice cultivation, iron working; produced wheel-turned pottery and sophisticated bronze-ware
980. **yellow peril** Western term for perceived threat of Japanese imperialism around 1900; met by increased Western imperialism in region
981. **Yellow River basin** Also known as Huang He River basin; site of the development of sedentary agriculture in China
982. **Yellow Turbans** Chinese Daoists who launched a revolt in 184 c.e. in China promising a golden age to be brought about by divine magic

983. **Yeltsin, Boris** Important member of the Communist party in Soviet Union by 1968, became First Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee in 1985; initially a loyal backer of Gorbachev but increasingly criticized him for unduly slow pace of reform; stood up to a coup attempt in 1991 but then managed to displace Gorbachev; in his position as president of the Russian Republic, sponsored several subsequent constitutional provisions and weathered battles with opponents in Parliament
984. **Yi** Korean dynasty that succeeded Koryo dynasty following period of Mongol invasions; established in 1392; ruled Korea to 1910; restored aristocratic dominance and Chinese influence
985. **Yoruba** City-states developed in northern Nigeria c. 1200 c.e.; Ile-Ife featured artistic style possibly related to earlier Nok culture; agricultural societies supported by peasantry and dominated by ruling family and aristocracy
986. **Yu** A possible mythical Chinese ruler revered for the construction of an effective system of flood control along the Huang He River valley; founder of the Xia kingdom
987. **Yuan Dynasty** 1271 to 1368 also called the Mongol Dynasty. Period of Kublai Kahn and the Mongols dominance over China
988. **Yugoslav Wars:** Croatia, Bosnia and Kosovo after fall of USSR ethnic divisions resulted in all-out Civil War, genocide on massive scale, UN comes in but struggles to figure out who is good or bad
989. **zaibatsu** Huge industrial combines created in Japan in the 1890s as part of industrialization
990. **zakat** Tax for charity; obligatory for all Muslims
991. **Zanj** Arabic term for the East African coast
992. **Zapata, Emiliano** Mexican revolutionary and military commander of peasant guerrilla movement after 1910 centered in Morelos; succeeded along with Pancho Villa in removing Diaz from power; also participated in campaigns that removed Madero and Huerta; demanded sweeping land reform
993. **zemstvoes** Local political councils created as part of reforms of Tsar Alexander II (1860s); gave some Russians, particularly middle-class professionals, some experience in government; councils had no impact on national policy
994. **Zhao Kuangyin** Founder of Song dynasty; originally a general following fall of Tang; took title of Taizu; failed to overcome northern Liao dynasty that remained independent
995. **Zheng He expeditions** Series of seven overseas trade expeditions under third Ming emperor, led by Zheng He between 1405 and 1433; only Chinese attempt to create worldwide trade empire
996. **Zhou** Originally a vassal family of Shang China; possibly Turkic in origin; overthrew Shang and established second historical Chinese dynasty
997. **Zhou Enlai** After Mao Zedong, the most important leader of the Communist party in China from the 1930s until his death in 1976; premier of China from 1954; notable as perhaps the most cosmopolitan and moderate of the inner circle of Communist leaders
998. **Zhu Xi** Most prominent of neo-Confucian scholars during the Song dynasty in China; stressed importance of applying philosophical principles to everyday life and action.
999. **Ziggurats** Massive towers usually associated with Mesopotamian temple complexes.
1000. **Zionism** Movement during the 1860s and 1870s that argued that the Jews must return to a Middle Eastern Holy Land; eventually identified with the settlement of Palestine
1001. **Zoroastrianism** Animist religion that saw material existence as battle between forces of good and evil; stressed the importance of moral choice; righteous lived on after death in "House of Song"; chief religion of Persian Empire