

Important Term	Definition
1. Absolutism	A political theory holding that all power should be vested in one ruler or other authority
2. Anti-Semitism	Hatred for Jews
3. Apartheid	Racial Segregation in Africa
4. Appeasement	The policy of granting concessions to potential enemies to maintain peace.
5. Archipelago	Chain of islands
6. Armistice	Ceasefire or stop fighting by mutual consent
7. Blitzkrieg	Lightning War
8. Bolshevik	Majority, member of a Marxist-Leninist party
9. Bourgeoisie	The middle class
10. Censorship	The suppression of speech or writing to stop or promote opinion
11. Collective farm	A farm organized as a unit, managed and worked cooperatively by a group of laborers under state supervision, especially in communist countries.
12. Command Economy	supply and price are regulated by the government rather than market forces
13. Communism	A system characterized by the collective ownership of property and by the organization of labor for the common advantage of all members.
14. Containment	A policy of checking the expansion or influence of a hostile power or ideology, as by the creation of alliances or support of states in areas of conflict or unrest.
15. Coup d'etat	The sudden overthrow of a government by a usually small group
16. Desertification	The transformation of arable or habitable land to desert, as by a change in climate or destructive land use.
17. Détente	A relaxing or easing, as of tension between rivals
18. Dharma	Hinduism- religious and moral rights and duties of each individual Buddhism- refers to religious truth
19. Disenfranchise	deprive of voting rights
20. Ethnocentrism	Belief in the superiority of one's own ethnic group

21. Excommunicate	To deprive of Church membership
22. Extraterritoriality	Exemption from local legal jurisdiction, such as that granted to foreign diplomats.
23. Fascism	System of gov't marked by centralization of authority under a dictator, suppression of the opposition through terror and censorship, and typically a policy of nationalism and racism.
24. Feudalism	Vassal pledges political allegiance and provides military, political, and financial service to a lord. A lord possessed complete sovereignty over land, or acted in the service of another sovereign, usually a king.
25. Filial piety	Love and respect for one's parents and ancestors.
26. Genocide	Planned extermination of an entire national, racial, political, or ethnic group
27. Hegira	The flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D., marking the beginning of the Muslim era
28. Humanism	Cultural and intellectual movement of the Renaissance that emphasized secular concerns as a result of the rediscovery and study of the literature, art, and civilization of ancient Greece and Rome
29. Interdependence	Mutually dependent on others nations, or people
30. Imperialism	Policy of extending a nation's authority by gaining land or by the establishment of economic and political control over other nations.
31. Isolationism	A national policy of abstaining from political or economic relations with other countries.
32. Karma	The total effect of a person's actions and conduct during the phases of the person's existence, regarded as determining the person's destiny.
33. Laissez-faire	Opposes governmental regulation of or interference in business
34. Lay Investiture	Term used for investiture of clerics by the king or emperor, a layman.
35. Market economy	economic system in which the production and distribution of goods and services takes place through the mechanism of free markets
36. Mercantilism	Based on policies of accumulating wealth, establishing colonies, and developing industry and mining to attain a favorable balance of trade. Trading more goods than you buy
37. Militarism	The military is the primary focus of a state

38. Mixed economy	Contains both private and public, or state owned (or controlled) enterprises.
39. Nationalism	Pride or love of one's country
40. Nonalignment	Not allied with any other nation or bloc; neutral
41. Pan Africanism	Movements in Africa that have as their common goal the unity of Africans and the elimination of colonialism and white supremacy from the continent.
42. Pan Arabism	Modern movement for political unification among the Arab nations of the Middle East.
43. Pogrom	Violent attacks on Jews
44. Proletariat	Poorest Working Class
45. Racism	Discrimination or prejudice based on race
46. Russification	Russification is used to denote the influence of the Russian language, culture and politics on Slavic, and Baltic countries
47. Self-determination	Freedom of the people of a given area to determine their own political status; independence.
48. Socialism	The means of producing and distributing goods is owned collectively or by a centralized government that often plans and controls the economy
49. Suffrage	The privilege or right to vote
50. Traditional economy	economic decisions are made based on customs, beliefs, religion and habits
51. Westernization	Assimilation of western culture
52. Zionism	Movement to re-establish a Jewish home state in Palestine.