

African Gold/Salt Trade



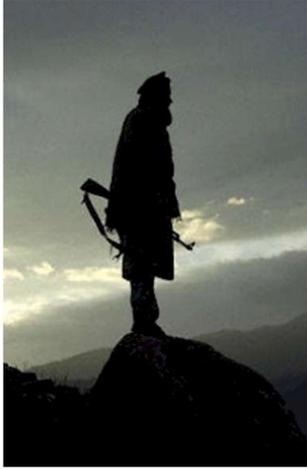
Trade carried across the Sahara Desert by merchant caravans, which brought blocks of salt to West Africa in exchange for gold.

Alliance System



(1879 – 1914)
The Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy) and Triple Entente (Britain, France, Russia) sought to preserve the balance of power, but dragged their members into World War I.

Al-Qaeda



(1988 – Present)
Terrorist organization
formed by Osama bin
Laden.

Archimedes



(287 – 212 BC)
Greek mathematician
who studied density,
levers, and pulleys
and invented a screw
pump device.

Armenians



Christians in the Ottoman Empire who faced genocide during World War I.

Arms Race



Any race to develop better weapons, such as the race between the United States and the Soviet Union to develop more powerful nuclear bombs.

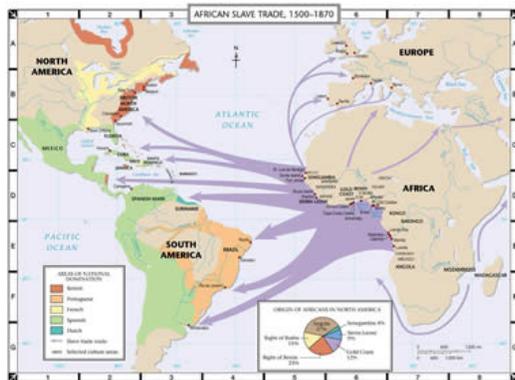
Thomas Aquinas



(1225 – 1274)

Catholic thinker who believed in natural laws based on reason and in the right to defy unjust laws.

Atlantic Slave Trade



(16th – 19th Centuries)
Captured Africans were transported across the Atlantic under horrific conditions to labor in the Americas in mines and plantations.

Atomic Bomb



American scientists developed a bomb based on atomic energy, which was used against the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Balkans



Mountainous region of southeastern Europe that provided the spark igniting World War I. In the 1990's the Balkans experienced "ethnic cleansing" by Serbs against Muslims.

Aztec Civilization



A complex pre-Columbian civilization in Central Mexico with a highly complex social organization, a yearly calendar, and a tradition of human sacrifices.

Black Death



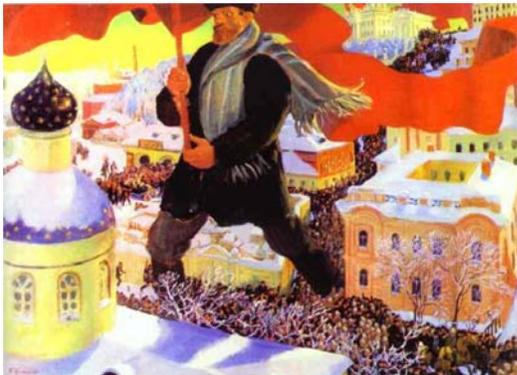
(circa 1350)
A disease carried on ships from Asia to Europe that killed millions of people and helped to end serfdom in Europe.

William Blackstone



(1730 – 1780)
English jurist who explained the common law, and who defined the rights of individuals under English law.

Bolsheviks



Party of Lenin that won the support of the people by promising “Peace, Bread, and Land,” and which led the “October” Revolution of 1917 in Russia.

Simón Bolívar



(1723 – 1780)
Leader for independence who defeated Spanish forces in South America, liberating Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

Napoleon Bonaparte



(1769 – 1821)
General during the French Revolution, who seized power in 1799, declared himself emperor in 1804, and conquered much of Europe.

Robert Boyle



(1627 – 1691)
Irish chemist who conducted experiments on gases at different temperatures. He is sometimes known as the “Father of Chemistry.”

Byzantine Empire



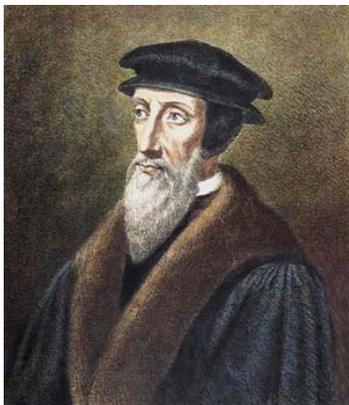
(330 – 1453)
Eastern part of the Roman Empire that survived the fall of Rome, with its capital at Constantinople. It developed Eastern Orthodox Christianity and the Justinian Code.

Buddhism



A religion based on the idea of self-denial taught by Gautama Buddha. Buddhists try to follow the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path.

John Calvin



(1509 – 1564)
He began a new Protestant Church in Geneva based on belief in predestination, faith as the key to salvation, and a strict moral code.

Christianity



Religion based on the teachings of Jesus, who preached forgiveness, mercy and sympathy for the poor. Christians believe Jesus was the son of God who sacrificed himself to save mankind.

Cold War



(1945 – 1990)
Conflict between the two “Superpowers” with competing economic and political systems. The United States and the Soviet Union never directly engaged each other in open warfare.

Winston Churchill



(1874 – 1963)
British Prime
Minister who
opposed Hitler and
inspired the British
people with his
public broadcasts
during World War II.

Columbian Exchange



(post-1492)
Exchange of products
and ideas between
Native Americans
and Europe that
developed out of the
“encounter” by
Columbus.

Commercial Revolution



(17th – 18th Centuries)
The transition from the local economies of the Middle Ages to an economy based on overseas trade, the extension of banking and credit, and mercantilist policies.

Nicolas Copernicus



(1473 – 1543)
Polish astronomer who believed that the Earth orbited the sun. His work was banned by the Church.

Confucianism



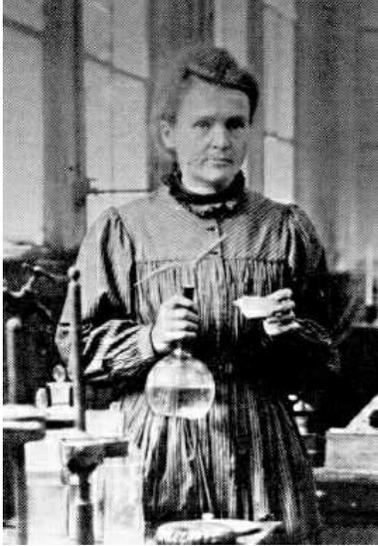
Belief system established by Confucius, emphasizing traditional values such as obedience and order. Filial Piety or respect for elders is also valued.

Crusades



(1095 – 1272)
A war requested by the Pope for Christians to recapture the Holy Land from Muslims. The Crusades led to greatly increased trade between Europe and the Middle East.

Marie Curie



(1867 – 1934)
Polish-born chemist and physicist who conducted early experiments with radioactivity. Curie became the first woman to win a Nobel Prize.

Declaration of the Rights of Man



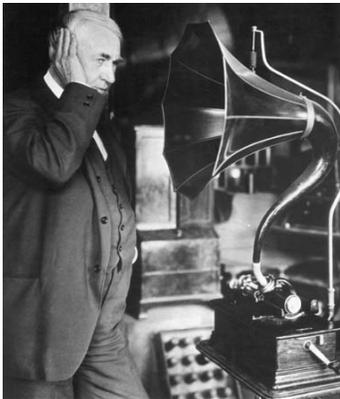
(1789)
Issued by the National Assembly during the French Revolution. It states that government rests on the consent of the people, and people have certain protected rights.

Darfur



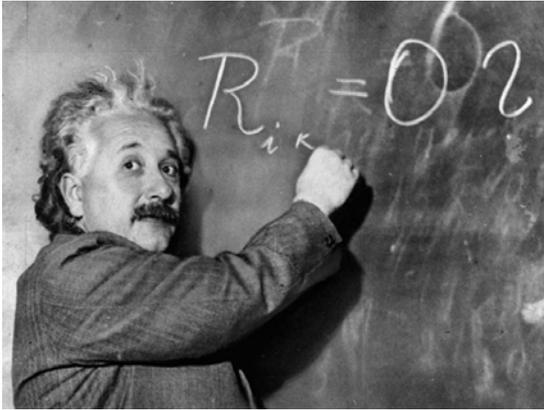
An area in the Sudan in Africa that has experienced acts of genocide.

Thomas Edison



(1847 – 1931)
Creative American inventor of the electric light bulb, phonograph, and motion pictures.

Albert Einstein



(1879 – 1933)
Jewish physicist who discovered that time and space were relative. He fled Nazi Germany and recommended development of an atomic bomb.

English Bill of Rights



(1689)
After the Glorious Revolution of 1688, William and Mary signed this document agreeing to many rights for their subjects.

Elizabeth I



(1533 – 1603)
English queen who created a strong, centralized monarchy based on national unity and a sharing of power between monarchy and Parliament.

English Civil War



(1642 – 1649)
A war between the English Parliament and Charles I, which established Parliament's supremacy over the monarchy.

Enlightenment



(18th Century)
Movement that applied reason and scientific laws to understand nature and society.

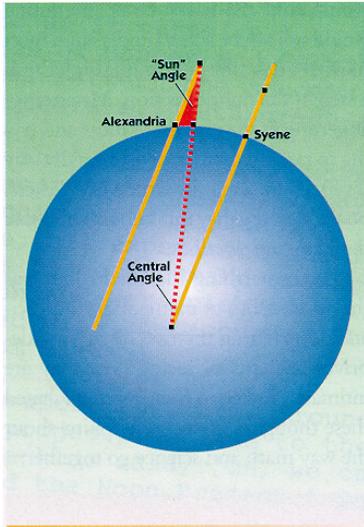
Enlightenment thinkers questioned hereditary privilege and absolutism.

European Imperialism



(19th Century)
The political and economic control by European powers of areas in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific.

Eratosthenes



(276 – 195 BC)
Greek geographer who showed that the Earth was round and also calculated the size of its circumference.

Fascism



(20th Century)
Political system that developed in Germany, Italy, and Spain after World War I, marked by intense nationalism, belief in an all-powerful leader, and militarism.

Fourteen Points



(1918)

War aims announced by President Woodrow Wilson, which included creating new nation-states in Eastern Europe and a League of Nations.

French Revolution



(1789 – 1799)

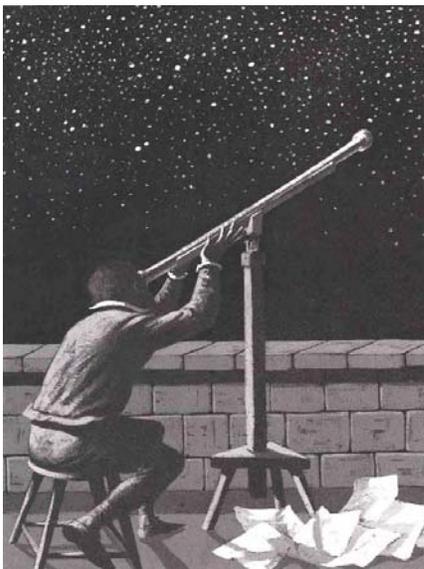
Revolution that overthrew the French monarchy, ended hereditary privilege, and made France more democratic. It was accompanied by violence and war.

Free Enterprise System



An economic system in which basic economic questions are answered by the free actions of producers and consumers.

Galileo Galilei



(1564 – 1642)
Italian scientist who studied motion. His observations with a telescope confirmed the Copernican theory. He was tried and convicted by the Church.

Indira Gandhi



(1917 – 1984)

The daughter of Nehru and the first woman elected as India's Prime Minister. She was later assassinated.

Genocide



An effort to murder an entire people or nationality. Attempts of genocide occurred in Armenia during World War I, the Holocaust during World War II, and more recently in Rwanda, Burundi, Darfur, and Kosovo.

Mohandas Gandhi



(1869 – 1948)

Leader who achieved Indian independence through non-violent, passive resistance to the British.

Globalization



(Present)

Creation of a global economy and society through improved communications, transportation, and trade.

Glorious Revolution



(1688)

A revolution in Britain in which James II was overthrown and the new king and queen agreed to the Bill of Rights of 1689, granting their subjects certain rights.

Great Depression



(1932 – 1939)

A devastating economic downturn that saw stock prices fall, business fail and large scale unemployment in America and Europe.

Mikhail Gorbachev



(b. 1931)
His reforms led to the election of non-Communist governments in Eastern Europe and the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

Great Schism



(1378 – 1417)
Split that occurred in the Catholic Church with two Popes, one in Avignon and the other in Rome. The Schism caused many to question the Church's authority.

Greek Civilization



Ancient Greek city-states, especially Athens, made major contributions to art, architecture, philosophy, literature, drama, and history.

Hammurabi's Code



(circa 1700 BC)
Developed by the Babylonians, it is the earliest known written law code. It promoted justice but treated social classes differently.

Gupta Empire



(320 – 550)

An empire in India characterized by peace, prosperity, and trade. Often referred to as the Golden Age of Hindu Culture.

Han Dynasty



(206 BC – 220 AD)

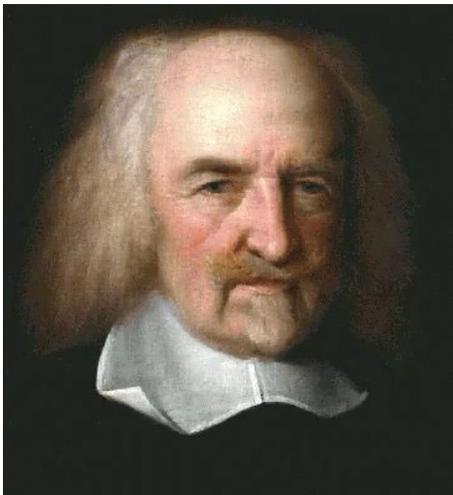
Han invented paper and lead-glazed ceramics, gave examinations to candidates for imperial service, and increased trade over the Silk Road.

Hinduism



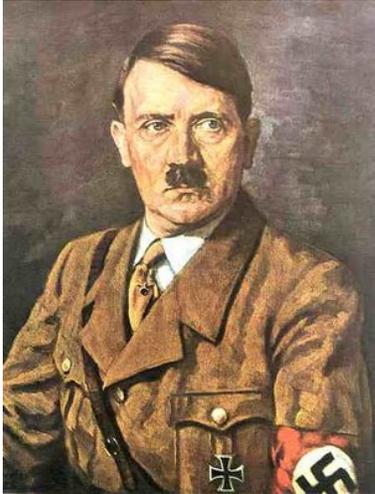
Religion in India that believes in many gods and goddesses, reincarnation, and that a person's behavior in life determines his or her form or caste in the next life.

Thomas Hobbes



(1588 – 1679)
Englishman who wrote that man is “nasty and brutish” in nature and needs a central authority to keep order, or society would break down.

Adolf Hitler



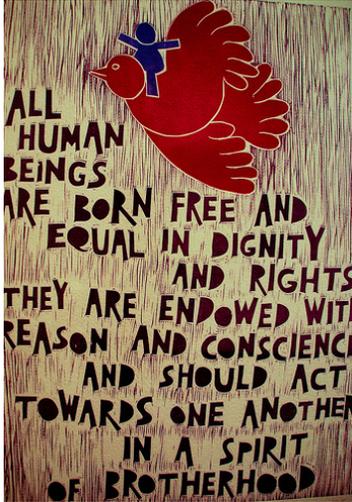
(1889 – 1945)
Nazi Party leader who established a totalitarian state in Germany. His policies took Germany into a devastating war in 1939 and led to the deaths of millions of Jews in the Holocaust.

Holocaust



(1938 – 1945)
The genocide of Jews and other minorities during World War II by the Nazis, in concentration camps like Auschwitz.

Human Rights



Rights that all people possess, such as the right to meet their needs without being persecuted.

Inca Civilization



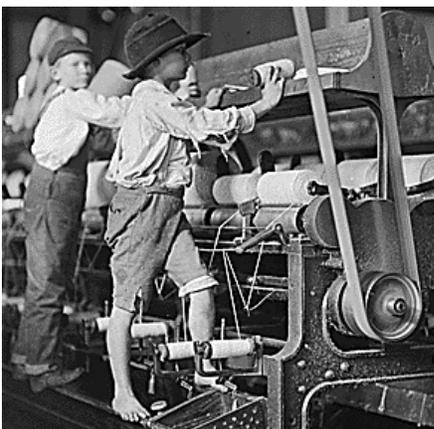
A pre-Columbian civilization in the Andes Mountains. The Inca excelled at engineering, and developed new food crops like potatoes.

Hundred Years' War



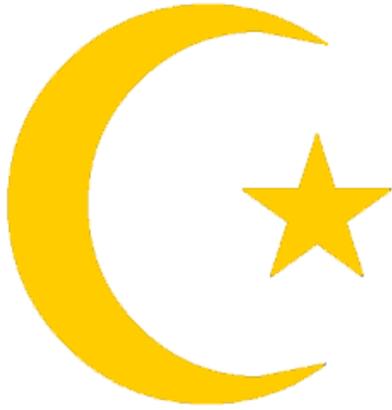
(1337 – 1453)
War between England and France over succession to the French throne. It strengthened royal power and brought an end to feudalism..

Industrial Revolution



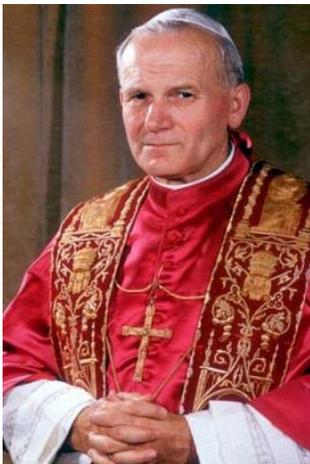
(Late 18th – Early 19th centuries)
Began in England. Changed the way goods were made, moving production from the home to factories and from hand to machine.

Islam



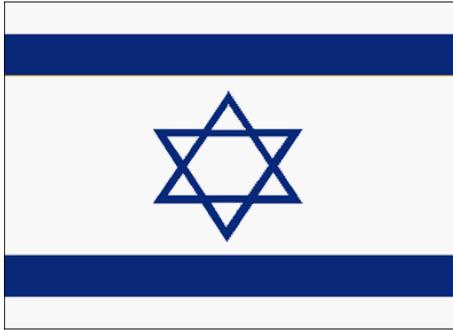
Religion founded by Mohammed, based on five pillars: faith in one God (Allah), prayer five times a day, charity, fasting, and making a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once.

John Paul II



(1920 – 2005)
In 1978, this Pole became the first non-Italian Pope in 400 years. He helped end Communism in Eastern Europe.

Israel



In 1948, the United Nations partitioned Palestine into two states – Israel and Palestine. Five neighboring Arab nations immediately declared war against Israel.

Justinian's Code of Laws



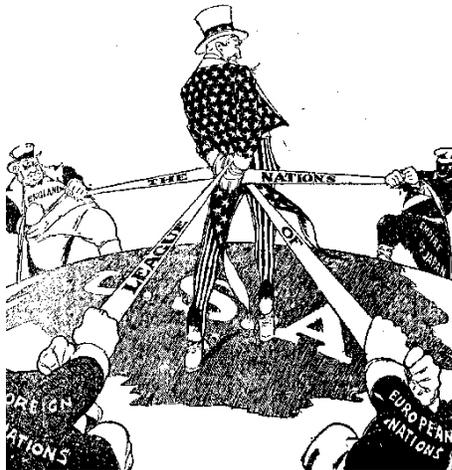
(529)
Emperor Justinian collected all existing Roman laws and organized them into a single code.

Korean War



(1950 – 1953)
Communist North Korea invaded South Korea. The United States and other U.N. countries intervened and forced the Communists back. The Armistice left Korea as before.

League of Nations



(1920 – 1946)
International organization proposed by Wilson and created by the Versailles Treaty to promote disarmament and prevent future wars. It failed to stop war.

Las Madres de la Plaza de Mayo



Mothers who demanded the Argentine government reveal the whereabouts of children who mysteriously disappeared in the 1980's.

Limited Monarchy



A system of government that emerged in England in which the monarch was made to share power with an elected parliament.

John Locke



(1632 – 1704)

Englishman who wrote that people enter into a social contract, and that government power comes from the people it governs, who have the right to overthrow an abusive government.

Nelson Mandela



(1918 – Present)

Leader imprisoned for speaking out against apartheid. After being released from prison, he became South Africa's first black President, and kept the country together under majority rule.

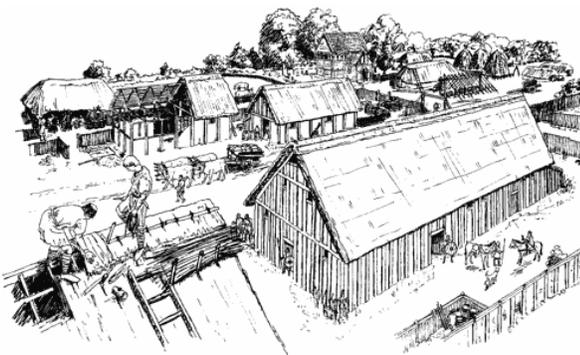
Magna Carta



(1215)

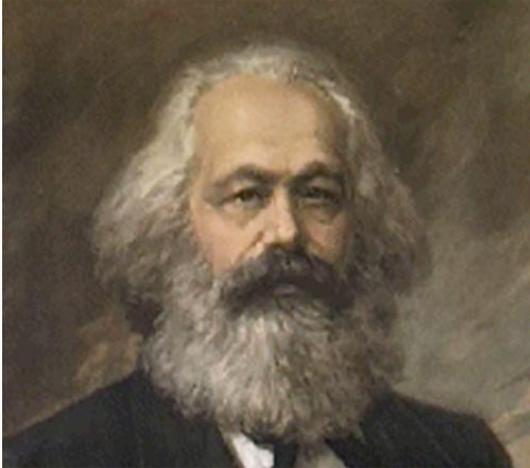
King John of England guaranteed free men the right to a trial by jury and also agreed that consent by a council of nobles would be needed for any new taxes.

Manorialism



Economic system of feudal Europe, consisting of the lord's house and his serfs. Each manor was self-sufficient and produced its own food, clothing, and shelter.

Karl Marx



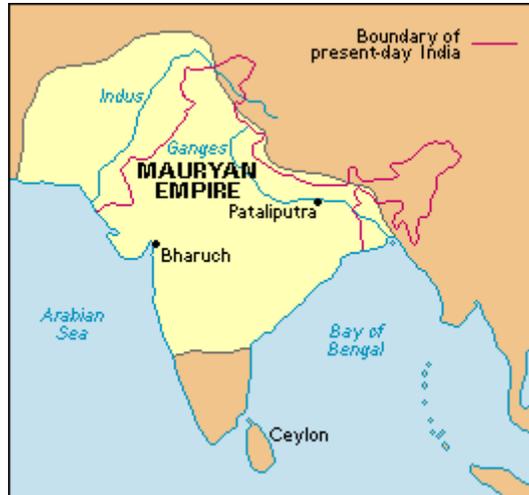
(1818 – 1883)
Critic of capitalism,
whose ideas became
the basis of
communism;
believed workers
would eventually
overthrow their
capitalist bosses.

Maya Civilization



Complex pre-
Columbian
civilization in
Guatemala and the
Yucatan. They
cultivated corn and
have achievements in
building and creation
of a numbering
system.

Mauryan Empire



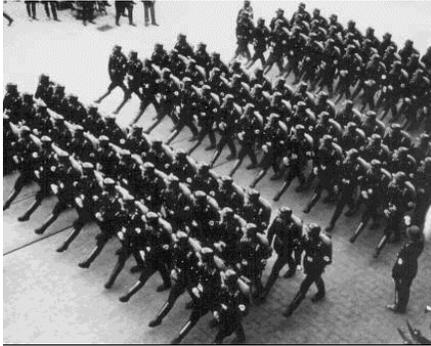
(321 – 185 BC)
Hindu empire established by India. Emperor Asoka converted to Buddhism and improved roads, built hospitals, and encouraged education.;

Golda Meir



(1898 – 1978)
First woman to become Prime Minister of Israel.

Militarism



This occurs when civilians adopt military values and goals and become over-reliant on military advisors.

Militarism contributed to the outbreak of World War I.

Monarchy



A system of government in which political power is inherited.

Ming Dynasty



(1368 – 1644)
Dynasty that followed the Mongols. The Ming moved China's capital to Beijing and ruled for 300 year of peace and prosperity.

Monotheism



Belief in one God, shared by Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

Baron Charles de Montesquieu



(1689 – 1733)
Argued for separation
of powers in *The
Spirit of Laws*.

Napoleonic Wars



(1796 – 1815)
Wars between
Napoleon and the rest
of Europe, which
helped spread the
ideas of the French
Revolution.

Benito Mussolini



(1883 – 1945)

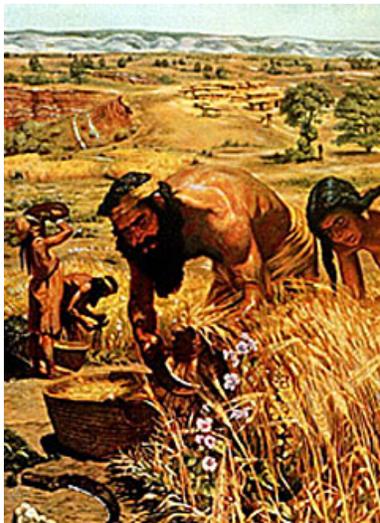
Leader who turned Italy into a Fascist state by controlling the press, abolishing unions, and outlawing strikes.

Nationalism



Belief that each nationality is entitled to its own government and national homeland. The French Revolution ignited the spirit of nationalism in Europe. Nationalism was a cause of World War I.

Neolithic Revolution



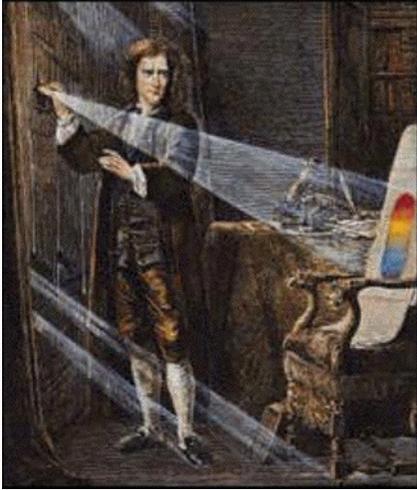
(circa 8,000 BC)
The change that occurred when people learned how to plant and grow crops, and herd animals.

Normandy Landing



(June 1944)
Allied troops, in the largest amphibious assault in history, landed at Normandy in an attempt to retake France from the Nazis.

Isaac Newton



(1643 – 1727)
Scientist who discovered the laws of gravity, raising hopes that the universe acted according to certain fixed and fundamental laws.

October Revolution of 1917



The Bolsheviks seized power by force in a second revolution in 1917. Once in power, they changed Russia to a Communist nation.

Oligarchy



Rule by a few.

Panama Canal



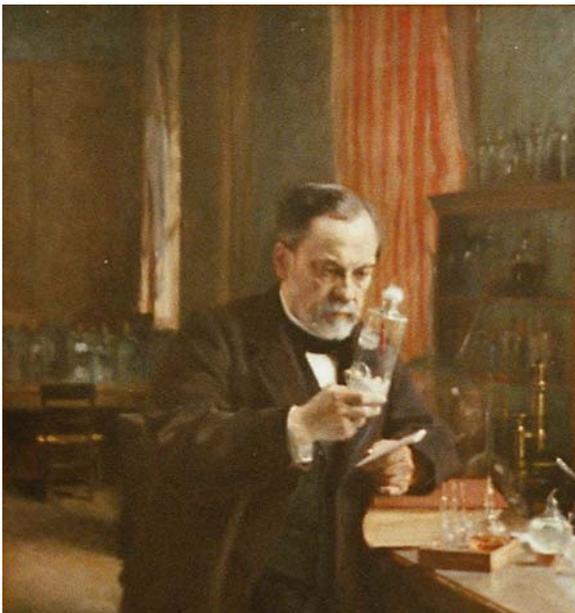
Built across the Isthmus of Panama by the United States to provide a short water route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Ottomans



(1299 – 1923)
A nomadic group of Turkish people from Central Asia who emerged as the rulers of the Islamic world in the 13th century. They conquered Constantinople in 1453.

Louis Pasteur



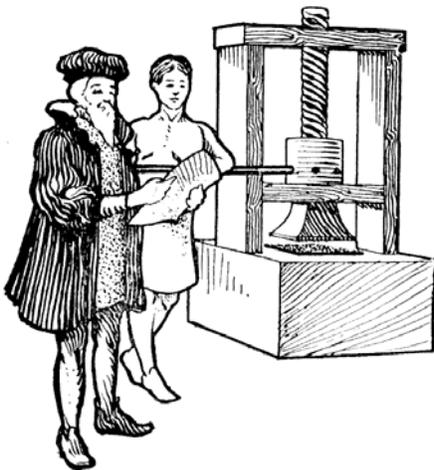
(1822 – 1895)
Scientist who found that most diseases are caused by germs. He developed new vaccines and a method to kill germs by heating, known as pasteurization.

Pearl Harbor



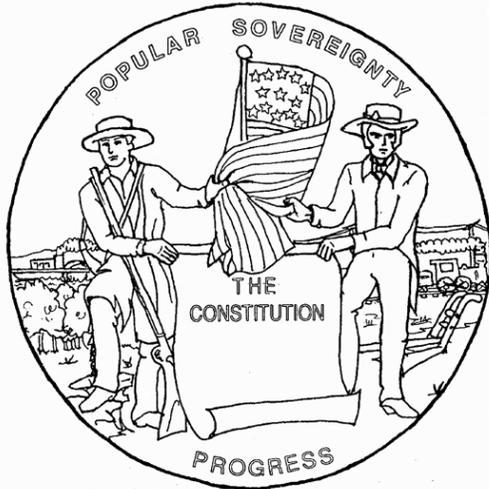
(December 7, 1941)
A surprise attack by the Japanese navy on the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor which brought the United States into World War II.

Printing Press



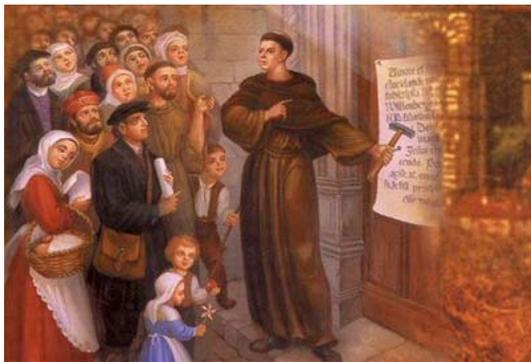
Johann Gutenberg invented a printing press with movable type in 1450 in Mainz, Germany, which later helped spread the ideas of the Reformation.

Popular Sovereignty



A system of government in which ultimate power rests on the consent of the people being governed.

Protestant Reformation



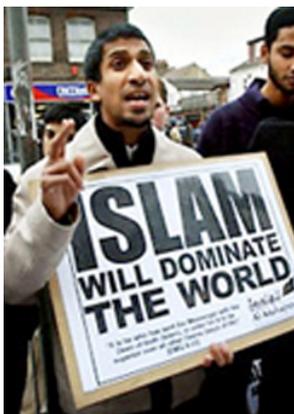
(16th Century)
Movement begun in Germany by Martin Luther in 1517 in which many Christians left the Catholic Church for Protestant Churches.

Pythagoras



(570 – 495 BC)
Greek mathematician
noted for advances in
geometry.

Radical Islamic Fundamentalism



(Post-1979)
Reaction by radical
Muslims against
Western values.
They seek a return to
strict adherence to
Islamic values and
laws.

Qin Dynasty



(221 – 206 BC)
Shi Huangdi became China's first emperor. He unified China, built roads and canals, and constructed the Great Wall to protect his empire.

Renaissance



(15th – 16th Centuries)
A rebirth of European culture that began in the Italian city-states, with a spirit of inquiry, a rediscovery of classical learning, and improvements in painting and architecture.

Republic



A system of government by representatives.

Fall of the Roman Empire



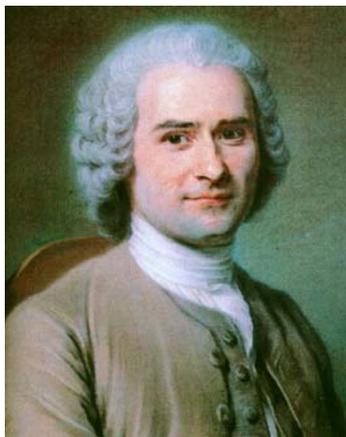
Fell in 476 AD when it was overrun by invading barbarian tribes. Its fall was followed by a period of great turmoil in Europe.

Roman Civilization



Civilization that arose around Rome, absorbed Greek learning, and ruled much of Western Europe and the Mediterranean world; known for its engineering skills, laws, and Christianity.

Jean Jacques Rousseau



(1712 – 1778)
Stated that government should follow the peoples’ “general will.” His writings inspired the democratic ideals of the French Revolution.

Rwanda



(1990's) African nation that experienced genocide against its Tutsi population, carried out by Hutus.

September 11, 2001



Al-Qaeda terrorists, living in the U.S., hijacked several commercial airliners and crashed them into the Pentagon and World Trade Center.

Scientific Revolution



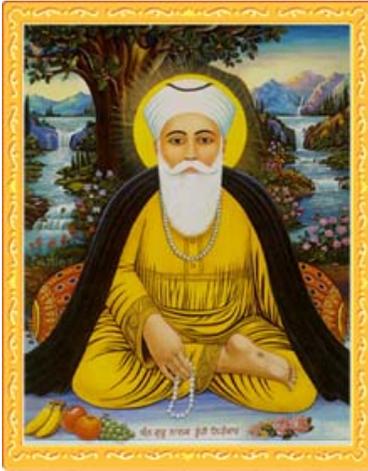
(17th Century)
Rejected traditional
Church teachings.
Introduced scientific
method in which
people observed
nature and tested
hypotheses.

Natan Sharansky



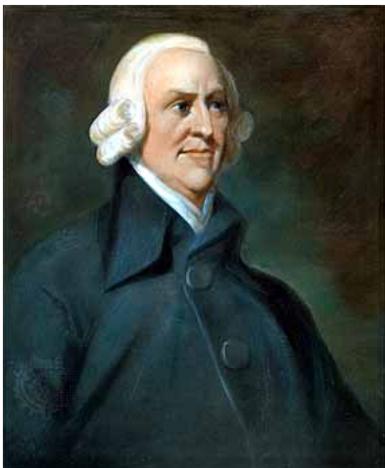
Russian dissident and
founder of the
Refusenik
Movement. He was
imprisoned in 1977
for speaking out for
greater human rights
in the Soviet Union.

Sikhism



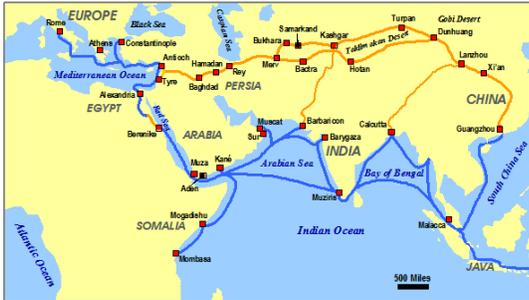
Religion that developed in Northern India, combining both Islamic and Hindu beliefs. Sikhs believe in one God, which can only be known through meditation.

Adam Smith



(1723 – 1790)
In his book, *The Wealth of Nations*, Smith attacked mercantilism and explained how competition and the division of labor guided a free-market system based on self-interest.

Silk Road



Trade route that connected China and Europe from the time of the Roman Empire onwards. China exported silk, porcelain and tea.

Socialism



Movement that believes workers should have the government pass laws to curb abuses of workers and that government should even take over some businesses.

Song Dynasty



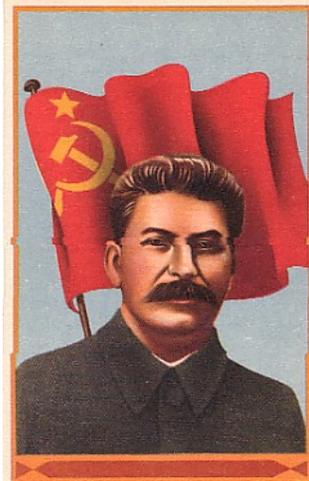
(960 – 1279)
Period of great social and economic progress in China, marked by the first use of paper currency and standardized coins.

Suez Canal



Completed in 1869, the canal provided a shorter route from Europe to East Africa, India and East Asia. It served as a lifeline between Britain and India.

Joseph Stalin



(1878 – 1953)
Communist leader following Lenin, who purged government of his opponents, changed the Soviet economy, established a totalitarian state, resisted Hitler, and started the Cold War.

Tang Dynasty



(618 – 907)
Tang rulers suppressed peasant uprisings, reunited China, revived traditional feudal relationships, and brought peace and prosperity.

Ten Commandments



Commandments in the Jewish religion prohibiting stealing, murder, and other forms of immoral behavior.

Terrorism



The use of acts of violence against innocent civilians, such as hijacking planes and attacking schools, in order to make demands on a hostile government.

Mother Teresa



(1912 – 1997)

A Catholic nun who devoted her life to helping poor and homeless people in India, who were living on the streets. Awarded the Noble Peace Prize.

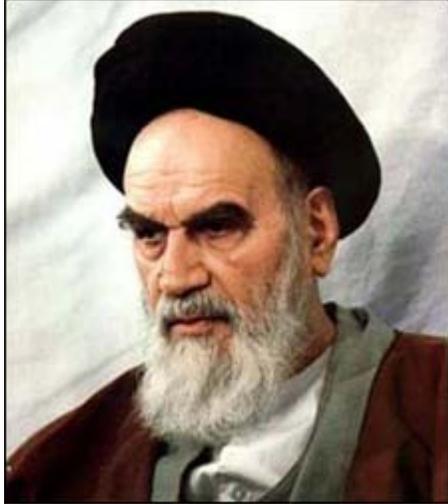
Margaret Thatcher



(b. 1925)

First woman elected Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Theocracy



A society governed by religious leaders; for example, present-day Iran.

Hedeki Tojo



(1884- 1948)
General who led the Japanese government during World War II; Tojo convinced the emperor to launch a surprise attack against the United States.

Tiananmen Square



(1989)

Chinese students
were fired on by
tanks while leading
peaceful
demonstrations for
greater personal
freedom and
democracy

Totalitarianism



A government that
controls all aspects of
life.

Trench Warfare



(1914 – 1918)

Form of combat during World War I in which both sides, facing machine-gun fire, dug ditches to create fortified positions.

Versailles Treaty



(1919)

Treaty between Allied Powers and Germany, ending World War I.

United Nations



(1945 – Present)
International organization launched in 1945. Its purpose is to maintain world peace while encouraging cooperation among nations.

Queen Victoria



Monarch who doubled Britain's size and who favored social reforms.

Vietnam War



(1956 – 1975)
War between Communist North Vietnam and U.S.-supported South Vietnam. Began when the Viet Cong launched guerilla warfare against South Vietnam.

Lech Walesa



(b. 1943)
Polish union leader who organized the Solidarity Movement. He led a workers' strike that led to free elections and the end of Communist rule in Poland.

Voltaire



(1694 – 1778)
Enlightenment
thinker whose views
on religious
toleration and
intellectual freedom
influenced leaders of
the American and
French Revolutions.

James Watt



(1736 – 1819)
Scottish inventor
who improved the
steam engine, thus
making steam power
available to run
machines in factories.

William Wilberforce



(1759 – 1833)
Reformer who led the
fight to abolish the
slave trade and
slavery.

World War II



(1939 – 1945)
The most destructive
conflict in history in
which an estimated
70 million were
killed. Hitler
launched this war in
Europe by invading
Poland in 1939.

World War I



(1914 – 1918)
Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand set off a chain reaction that involved most nations of Europe and later the United States.

Mao Zedong



(1893 – 1976)
Chinese Communist leader who drove the Nationalist Chinese out of China in 1949. He instituted brutal measures to achieve Communist control of China, including the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution.

Zhou Dynasty



(1027 – 256 BC)
Zhou rulers justified their rule by the Mandate of Heaven – if a ruler was selfish and ruthless, Heaven would overthrow him.

Nomadic Pastoralism



Nomadic pastoralism or nomadic transhumance is a form of agriculture where livestock are herded either seasonally or continuously in order to find fresh pastures on which to graze.

Shang Dynasty



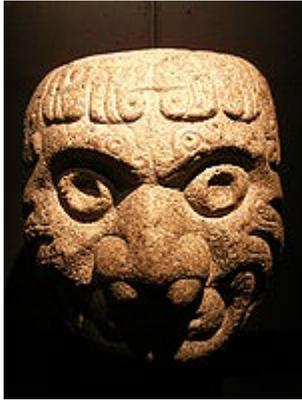
Originally a tribe living in the lower regions of the Yellow River during the Xia Dynasty (21st - 17th century BCE), the Shang Dynasty was established by King Tang in 1675 BC. The Shang Dynasty lasted over 600 years and was led by 30 different emperors.

Olmecs



The Olmec were the first major civilization in Mexico. They lived in the tropical lowlands of south-central Mexico. The Olmecs appeared to practice ritual bloodletting and played the Mesoamerican ballgame, hallmarks of nearly all subsequent Mesoamerican societies.

Chavin



The Chavín were a civilization that developed in the northern Andean highlands of Peru from 900 BCE to 200 BCE. They extended their influence to other civilizations along the coast.

Compound Bow



Compound bows have been known from archaeology and art since the second millennium BCE, but their history is not well recorded as they were developed by cultures without a written tradition. They originated among Asiatic pastoralists who used them as daily necessities, classically for mounted archery. (Mongols)

Ziggurats



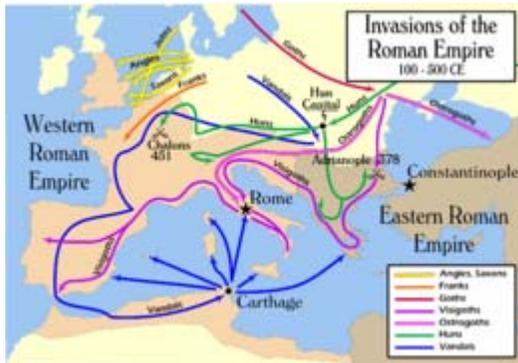
Massive structures built in the ancient Mesopotamian valley and western Iranian plateau, having the form of a terraced step pyramid of successively receding stories or levels.

Zoroastrianism



A religion and philosophy based on the teachings of prophet Zoroaster (also known as Zarathustra) and was formerly among the world's largest religions. It was probably founded some time before the 6th century BCE in Greater Iran. In Zoroastrianism good and evil have distinct sources. The religion first dwindled when the Achaemenid Empire was invaded by Alexander the Great.

Transregional



Crossing regional boundaries; trade routes, invasion routes, migration routes are examples of transregional movement.

Rig Veda



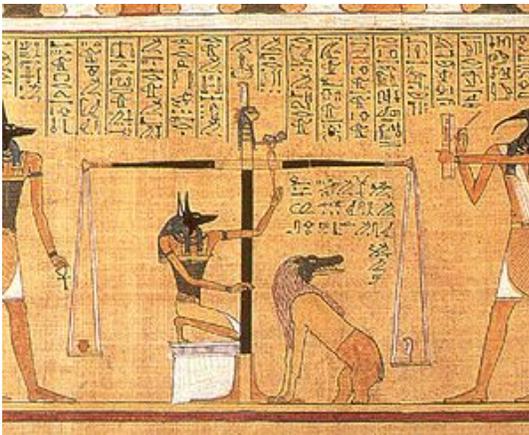
An ancient Indian sacred collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns. It is counted among the four canonical sacred texts of Hinduism known as the Vedas. Some of its verses are still recited as Hindu prayers, at religious functions and other occasions, putting these among the world's oldest religious texts in continued use.

Epic of Gilgamesh



An epic poem from Mesopotamia, is amongst the earliest surviving works of literature. The literary history of Gilgamesh begins with five independent Sumerian poems about Gilgamesh, king of Uruk.

Book of the Dead



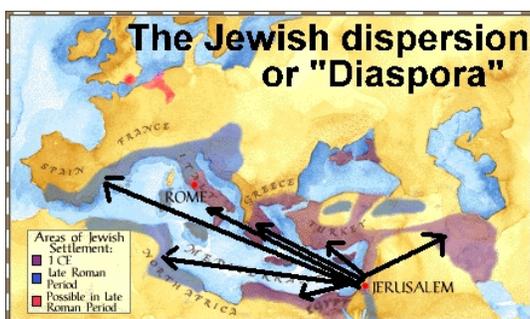
The modern name of an ancient Egyptian funerary text, used from the beginning of the New Kingdom to around 50 BCE. The text consists of a number of magic spells intended to assist a dead person's journey through the underworld and into the afterlife.

Sanskrit



An Indo-European, Indic language, in use since c. 1200 BCE as the religious and classical literary language of India.

Diaspora



The movement or migration of a group of people, such as those sharing a national and/or ethnic identity, away from an established or ancestral homeland.

Filial Piety



A Confucian virtue; one of the virtues to be held above all else: a respect for the parents and ancestors.

Mahabharata



A celebrated sacred epic poem of the Hindus, written in Sanskrit. It is of great length, and is chiefly devoted to a history, in many episodes, of a civil war between two dynasties of ancient India.

Shamanism



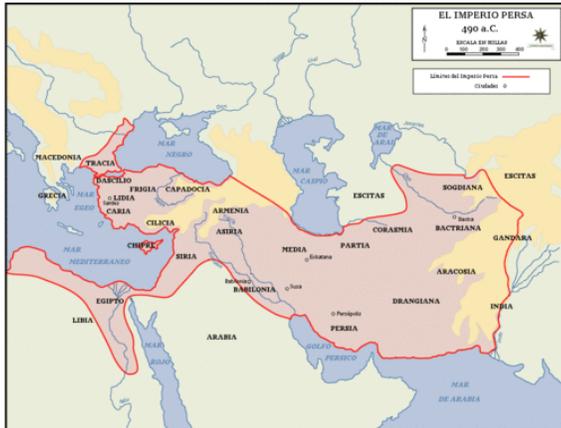
The religion of certain peoples of northern Asia, based on the belief that the world is pervaded by good and evil spirits who can be influenced or controlled only by the shamans.

Phoenicia



An ancient Canaanite civilization situated on the western, coastal part of the Fertile Crescent. The major Phoenician cities were on the coastline of the Mediterranean. It was an enterprising maritime trading culture that spread across the Mediterranean from 1550 BC to 300 BC.

Persian Empires



A succession of empires in Southwest Asia, founded in the 6th century BCE by Cyrus the Great who overthrew the Median confederation. It expanded to rule over significant portions of the ancient world. The empires included the Achaemenids, Parthians, and Sassanids.

Moche



The Moche culture (ca. AD 100-750) was a South American society, with cities, temples, canals and farmsteads located along the arid coast in a narrow strip between the Pacific Ocean and the Andes mountains of Peru. They are perhaps best known for their ceramic art; their pots include life-sized portrait heads of individuals and three-dimensional representations of animals and people.

Persepolis



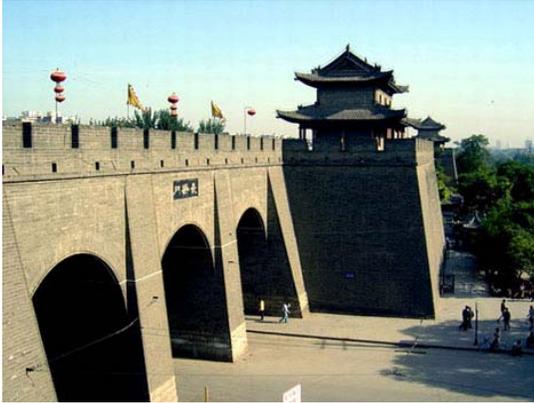
Ancient city of Persia, ceremonial capital of the empire under Darius I and his successors. In 330 BC Alexander the Great plundered the city and burned the palace of Xerxes I.

Carthage



A Phoenician city-state; acquired dominance in the Western Mediterranean. Merchants and explorers established a wide net of trade that brought great wealth to Carthage. Fought a series of wars with Rome known as the Punic Wars.

Chang'an



Ancient capital of China during the Han, Sui, and Tang dynasties, near present-day Xi'an. From the mid-4th century it was a centre of Buddhist studies.

Teotihuacán



Thought to have been established around 100 BC and continued to be built until about 250 AD, the city may have lasted until sometime between the 7th and 8th centuries. At its zenith, perhaps in the first half of the 1st millennium AD, Teotihuacan was the largest city in the pre-Columbian Americas, with a population of perhaps 125,000 or more, placing it among the largest cities of the world in this period.

Corvée



Unpaid labor (as toward constructing roads) due from a feudal vassal to his lord.

Rents and Tributes



An excessive tax, rental, or tariff imposed by a government, sovereign, lord, or landlord.

Slavery



A civil relationship whereby one person has absolute power over another and controls his life, liberty, and fortune.

Deforestation



The cutting down and removal of all or most of the trees in a forested area. Deforestation can erode soils, contribute to desertification and the pollution of waterways, and decrease biodiversity through the destruction of habitat.

Desertification



The transformation of arable or habitable land to desert, as by a change in climate or destructive land use.

Calicut



During the Middle Ages, Calicut was dubbed the "City of Spices" for its role as the major trading point of eastern spices such as black pepper and cardamom. Muslim Arab merchants traded with Calicut as early as 7th century, and Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama landed there on May 20, 1498.

White Huns



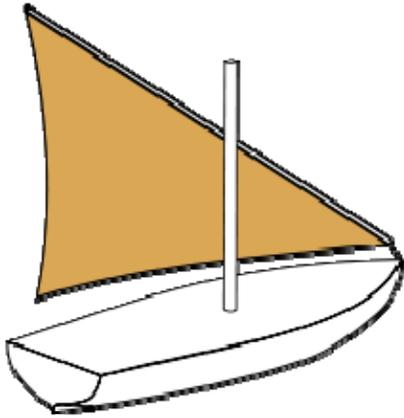
The Hephthalites dominated much of Central Asia and Northern India at the height of their power (approximately 460 to 570 BCE). They are also referred to as "White Huns," a term derived from a quotation from Procopius' History of the Wars. Their invasions brought an end to the Gupta Empire.

Trans-Saharan Caravans



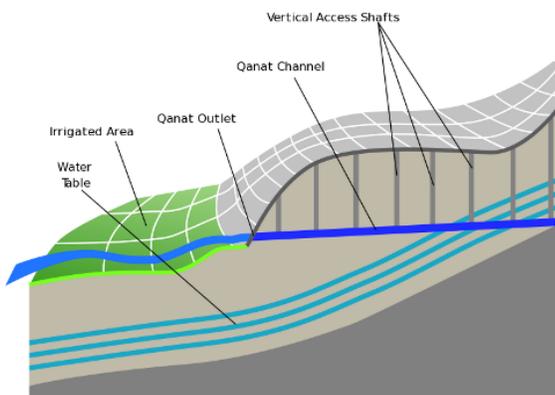
Islamic trade in West Africa was conducted by caravans of camels. According to Ibn Battuta, the explorer who accompanied one of the caravans, the average size was a thousand camels per caravan, with some being as large as 12,000.

Lateen Sails



A triangular sail hung on a long yard that is attached at an angle to the top of a short mast.

Qanat System



Qanat systems are constructed as a series of well-like vertical shafts, connected by gently sloping tunnels. Qanats allow water to be transported over long distances in hot dry climates without losing a large proportion of the water to seepage and evaporation.

Dhow Ships



An Arab sailing vessel with one or more lateen sails. It is primarily used to carry heavy items, like fruit, along the coasts of the Arabian Peninsula, Pakistan, India and East Africa.

Novgorod



Novgorod was the main Russian port for many centuries and was important for Baltic Sea trade. During the Middle Ages, the city participated in the Hanseatic League and was one of the main trade routes from Northern Europe to Rome Empire and Constantinople.

Timbuktu



A city in the West African nation of Mali. It was made prosperous by the tenth mansa of the Mali Empire, Mansa Musa. Its geographical setting made it a natural meeting point for nearby West African populations and nomadic Berber and Arab peoples from the north.

Tenochitlan



A city-state located on an island in Lake Texcoco, in the Valley of Mexico. Founded in 1325, it became the seat of the growing Aztec Empire in the 15th century, until captured by Cortez in 1521.

Baghdad



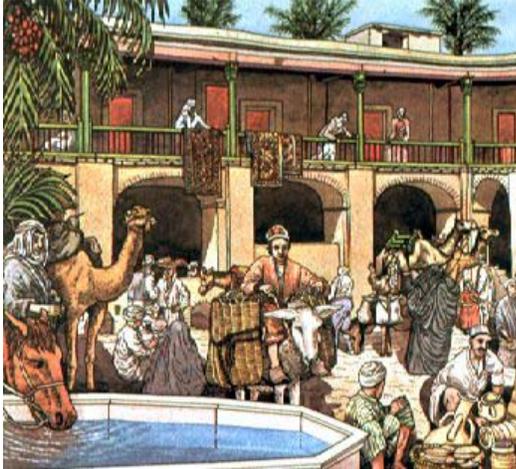
In 762 the caliph Al Mansur commissioned the construction of the city and believed that Baghdad was the perfect city to be the capital of the Islamic empire under the Abbasids. Baghdad evolved into a significant cultural, commercial, and intellectual center for the Islamic World. Mansur loved the site so much he is quoted saying, "This is indeed the city that I am to found, where I am to live, and where my descendants will reign afterward".

Luxury Goods



A luxury good is a good for which demand increases more than proportionally as income rises, and is a contrast to a "necessity good", for which demand is not related to income. The increased production of art and of luxury goods is one of the most characteristic features of the Renaissance.

Caravanserai



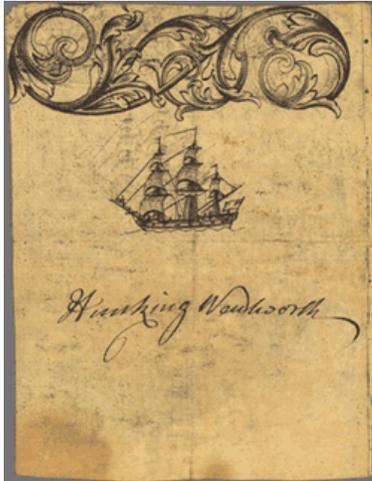
A roadside inn where travelers could rest and recover from the day's journey. Caravanserais supported the flow of commerce, information, and people across the network of trade routes covering Asia, North Africa, and South-Eastern Europe, especially along the Silk Road.

Caliphates



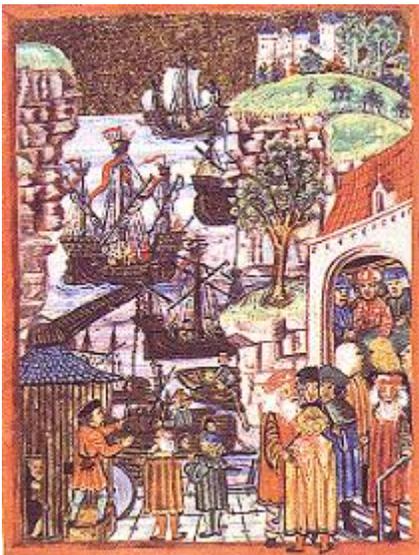
The first system of government established in Islam, it represented the political unity of the Muslim Ummah (nation). It was initially led by Muhammad's disciples as a continuation of the political system the prophet established, known as the 'rashidun caliphates'.

Bills of Exchange



A document guaranteeing the payment of a specific amount of money, either on demand, or at a set time.

Hanseatic League



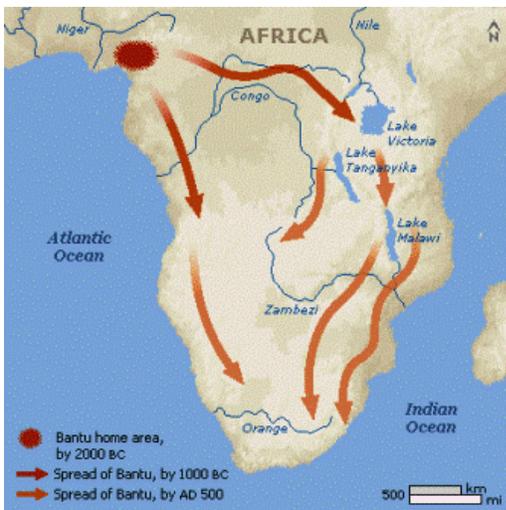
An economic alliance of trading cities and their guilds that dominated trade along the coast of Northern Europe in the later Middle Ages. It stretched from the Baltic to the North Sea and inland during the Late Middle Ages and early modern period (c.13th–17th centuries). The Hanseatic cities had their own legal system and furnished their own protection and mutual aid, and thus established a sort of political autonomy and in some cases created political entities of their own.

Berbers



Berbers have lived in North Africa for thousands of years and their presence has been recorded as early as 3000 BC. Greeks, Romans, and ancient Egyptians have indicated the presence of Berbers in their records.

Bantu Migration



A series of migrations of speakers of the original Bantu language group. The primary evidence for this great expansion, one of the largest in human history, has been primarily linguistic. The languages spoken in sub-Equatorial Africa are remarkably similar to each other, to the degree that it is unlikely that they began diverging from each other more than three thousand years ago.

Longships



Longships were naval vessels made and used by the Vikings from Scandinavia and Iceland for trade, commerce, exploration, and warfare during the Viking Age. The long-ship is characterized as a graceful, long, narrow, light, wooden boat with a shallow draft hull designed for speed.

Ibn Battuta



A Moroccan Berber Islamic scholar and traveler known for the account of his travels and excursions called the *Rihla*. His journeys lasted for a period of nearly thirty years and covered almost the entirety of the known Islamic world and beyond.

Marco Polo



A Christian merchant from the Venetian Republic who introduced Europeans to the culture and history of Central Asia and China. He learned about trading while his father and uncle travelled through Asia and met Kublai Khan of the Yuan Dynasty.

Al-andalus



Al-Andalus was the Arabic name given to a nation in the parts of the Iberian Peninsula governed by Muslims (given the generic name of Moors), at various times in the period between 711 and 1492.

Neo-confucianism



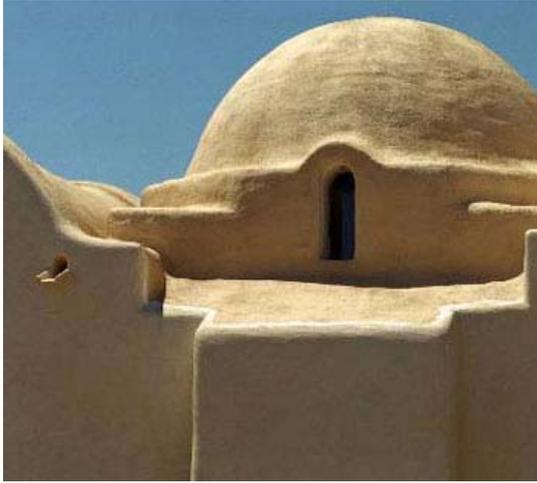
A form of Confucianism that was primarily developed during the Song Dynasty and Ming Dynasty. It formed the basis of Confucian orthodoxy in the Qing Dynasty of China. It attempted to merge certain basic elements of Confucianism, Daoism, and Buddhism.

Champa Rice



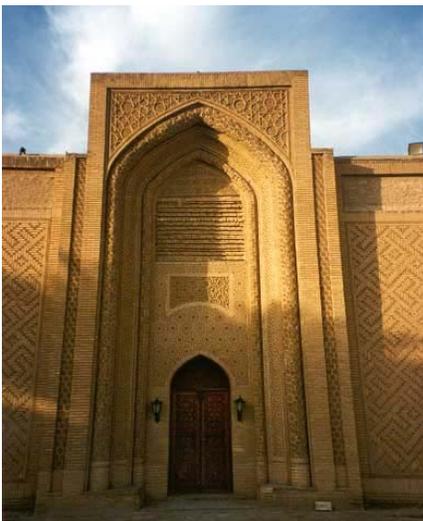
Champa rice is a quick-maturing, drought resistant rice that can allow two harvests, of sixty days each, in one growing season. Originally introduced into Champa from Vietnam, it was later sent to China as a tribute gift from the Champa state.

Dar al-Islam



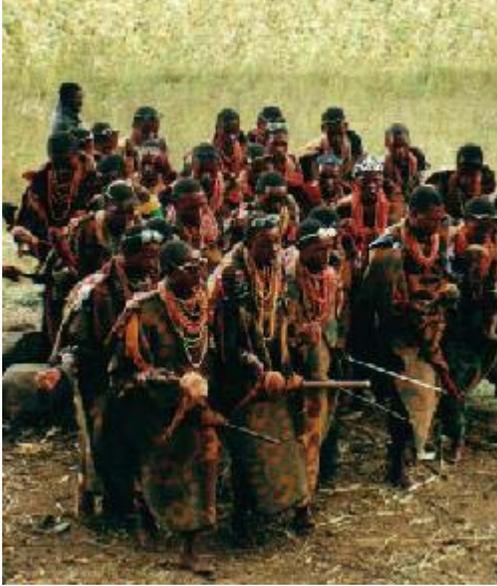
The religious conceptualization of the world as belonging either to Muslim or non-Muslim territory. Muslim territory is labeled as “Dar al-Islam.”

Abbasids



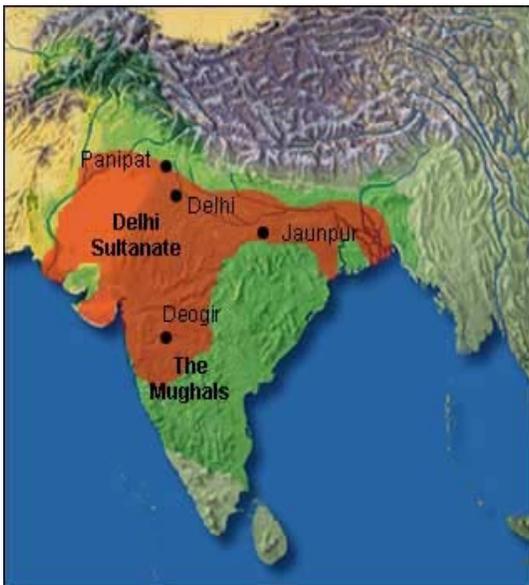
The dynastic name generally given to the caliph of Baghdad, the second of the two great Muslim caliphates of the Arab Empire, that overthrew the Umayyad caliphs.

Patriarchy



Patriarchy is a social system in which the role of the male as the primary authority figure is central to social organization, and where fathers hold authority over women, children, and property. It implies the institutions of male rule and privilege, and is dependent on female subordination.

Delhi Sultanates



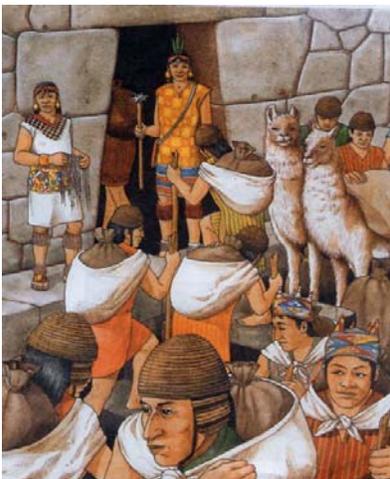
The Delhi Sultanate is a term used to cover five Delhi based kingdoms or sultanates of Turkic origin in medieval India. The sultanates ruled from Delhi between 1206 and 1526, when the last was replaced by the Mughal dynasty. The five dynasties were the Mamluk dynasty (1206–90); the Khilji dynasty (1290–1320); the Tughlaq dynasty (1320–1414); the Sayyid dynasty (1414–51); and the Lodi dynasty (1451–1526).

Waru Waru



An agricultural technique developed by the Quechuas in South America before the rise of the Inca Empire.

Mit'a



Mit'a was mandatory public service in the society of the Inca Empire. The system, modified by the Spanish, became a form of slavery.

Free Peasants



A peasant is an agricultural worker who generally works land owned or rented from a noble. The peasant was bound to the land and could not move or change their occupation unless they became a yeoman (free person), which generally happened by buying their freedom. The peasant also generally had to give most of their crops to the nobles.

Peonage



The use of laborers bound in servitude because of debt.

Byzantine Empire



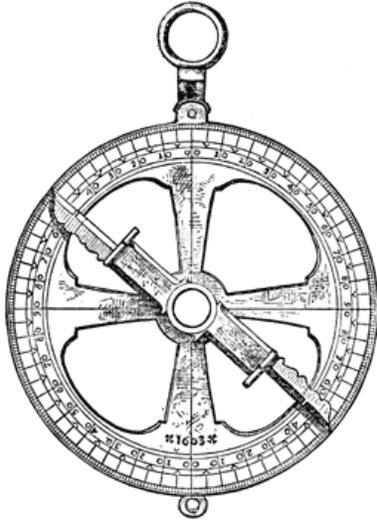
The eastern half of the Roman Empire was politically and economically stable so Emperor Constantine decided to create a new capital at the former Greek city of Byzantium, which he renamed Constantinople (present-day Istanbul). When the western half of the Roman Empire fell in 476, the Eastern half survived and thrived. This Eastern half of the Roman Empire later became known as the Byzantine Empire.

Caravels



A caravel is a small, highly maneuverable sailing ship developed in the 15th century by the Portuguese to explore along the West African coast and into the Atlantic Ocean. The lateen sails gave her speed and the capacity for sailing.

Astrolabe



An elaborate inclinometer, historically used by astronomers, navigators, and astrologers. Used to locate and predict the positions of the Sun, Moon, planets, and stars, determining local time given local latitude. It was used in classical antiquity, through the Islamic Golden Age, the European Middle Ages and Renaissance.

Vodun



Vodun is an indigenous organized religion of coastal West Africa from Nigeria to Ghana. It is distinct from the various traditional animistic religions in Africa and is the main origin for religions of similar name found among the African Diaspora in the New World such as Haitian Vodou.

William Shakespeare



An English poet and playwright, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon". His surviving works, including some collaborations, consist of about 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and several other poems.

Sundiata



The founder of the Mali Empire and celebrated as a hero of the Malinke people of West Africa in the semi-historical *Epic of Sundiata*.

Miguel de Cervantes



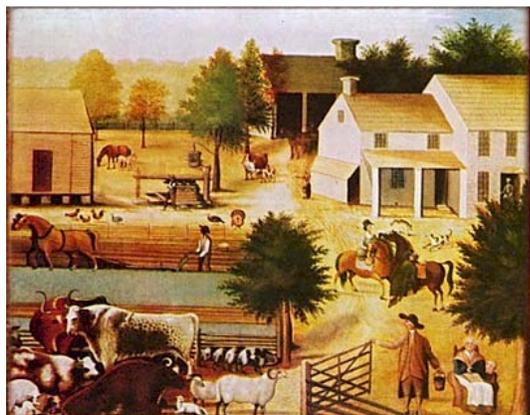
A Spanish novelist, poet, and playwright. His work, *Don Quixote*, considered the first modern novel, is a classic of Western literature, and is regarded among the best works of fiction ever written.

Chattel Slavery



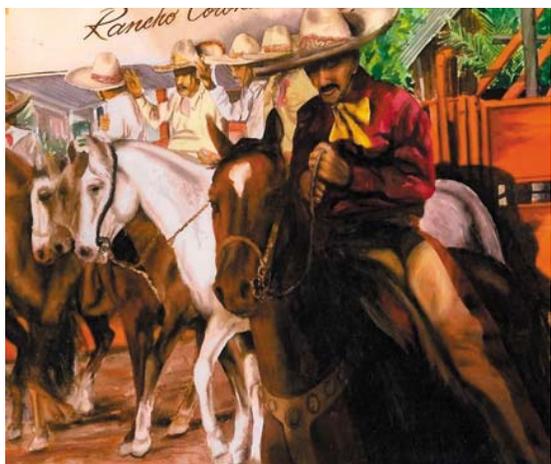
Slavery is a system under which people are property and are forced to work. Slaves can be held against their will from the time of their capture, purchase or birth, and deprived of the right to leave, to refuse to work, or to demand compensation.

Indentured Servitude



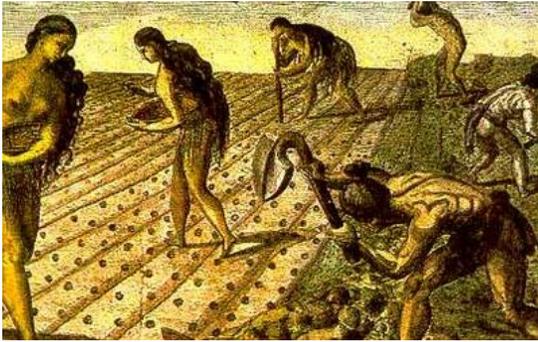
An indentured servant was typically a young unskilled laborer who came to America under contract to work for an employer for a fixed period of time, typically three to seven years, in exchange for their ocean transportation, food, clothing, lodging and other necessities during the term of their indenture.

Hacienda System



In Latin America, laborers, ordinarily Indians, were theoretically free wage earners on large landed estates, but in practice their employers, who controlled the local governments, were able to bind them to the land, primarily by keeping them in a state of perpetual indebtedness.

Encomienda System



A system of tributary labor established in Spanish America. The encomienda was first used over the conquered Moors of Spain. Transplanted to the New World, it gave the conquistadors control over the native populations by requiring them to pay tribute from their lands, which were "granted" to deserving subjects of the Spanish crown.

Manchus



A member of a people native to Manchuria who ruled China during the Qing dynasty.

Creole



A person born in the West Indies or Spanish America but of European, usually Spanish, ancestry.

Daimyo



The powerful territorial nobles in Feudal Japan who ruled most of the country from their vast, hereditary land holdings.

Zamindars



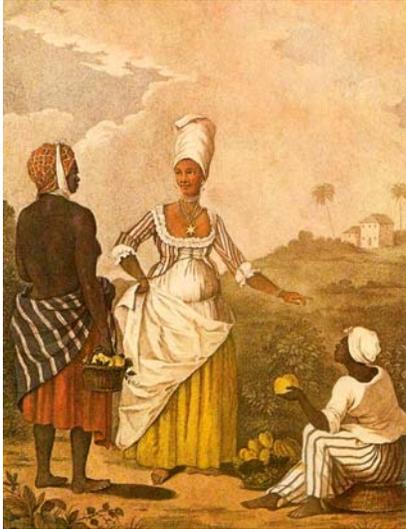
The Zamindars were influential in administration of territories of Bengal, contemporary Bangladesh. The Nawabs of Bengal ruled the area under the Mughal Empire from 1717 to 1880. Murshid Quli Jafar Khan governed the area, through his feudal chiefs, the zamindars. The zamindars went on to build the first universities, colleges and museums in their area.

Mestizo



A person of mixed race; particularly, in Mexico and Central and South America, a person of European (Spanish or Portuguese) and indigenous descent.

Mulatto



A person of mixed white and black ancestry; specifically blacks and whites in the Americas and the Caribbean.

Mughals



Muslim empire in India, 1526–1857. The dynasty was founded by Babur, a Turkish chieftain who had his base in Afghanistan. Babur's invasion of India culminated in the battle of Panipat (1526) and the occupation of Delhi and Agra.

Samurai



A member of the hereditary warrior class in feudal Japan; generally retained by a daimyo (noble).

Omani-European Rivalry



In the early 16th century the powerful Portuguese trading empire sought to extend its influence and reduce Oman's control over the thriving Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean routes. Portuguese troops invaded Oman and captured some of the coastal areas, occupying them for up to 150 years before being defeated by Sultan bin Saif Al Ya'rubi.

Thirty Years War



The Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) was fought primarily in what is now Germany, and involved most countries in Europe. The conflict lasted for 30 years, making it the longest continuous war in modern history. Initially, the war was fought largely as a religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants.

United Fruit Company



The United Fruit Company was a United States corporation that traded in tropical fruit (primarily bananas) grown on third world plantations and sold in the United States and Europe. It had a deep and long-lasting impact on the economic and political development of several Latin American countries. Critics often accused it of exploitative neocolonialism and described its participating countries as “banana republics.”

Ottoman-Safavid Conflict



Starting in 1514, the Ottoman Empire and Safavid Persia were engaged in almost constant warfare over control of the Caucasus and Mesopotamia. The two states were the greatest powers of the Middle East, and the rivalry was further fueled by religious differences: the Ottomans were Sunnis, while the Safavids were staunchly Shia Muslims and seen as heretics by the Ottomans.

HSBC



HSBC (Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) was founded in the former British colony Hong Kong in 1865 and Shanghai. It is a global financial services company currently headquartered in London. As of 2010, it is the world's sixth-largest banking and financial services group and the world's eighth-largest company according to a composite measure by *Forbes* magazine.

Marxism



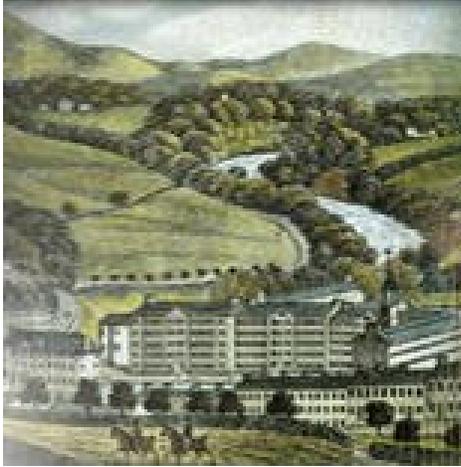
Marxism is an economic and socio-political worldview originally developed in the early to mid 19th century by two German émigrés living in Britain, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Marxism is based upon the idea that social change occurs because of the struggle between different classes within society who are under contradiction with each other. The Marxist analysis leads to the conclusion that capitalism leads to the oppression of the workers.

Meiji Restoration



The Meiji Restoration was a chain of events that restored imperial rule to Japan in 1868. The Restoration led to enormous changes in Japan's political and social structure. The rapid industrialization and modernization of Japan required a massive increase in production and infrastructure. Japan built industries such as shipyards, iron smelters, and spinning mills, which were then sold to well-connected entrepreneurs (zaibatsu).

Utopian Socialism



Utopian socialism is a term used to define the first currents of modern socialist thought. It is distinguished from later socialist thought by being based on idealism instead of materialism.

House of Romanov



The House of Romanov was the second and last imperial dynasty to rule over Russia, reigning from 1613 until the February Revolution abolished the crown in 1917.

Opium Wars



The Opium Wars were the climax of trade disputes and diplomatic difficulties between China under the Qing Dynasty and the British Empire after China sought to restrict illegal British opium trafficking.

German Nationalism



Germans, for the most part, had been a disunited people since the Reformation when the Holy Roman Empire was shattered into a patchwork of states. The new German nationalists, mostly young reformers, sought to unite all the German-speaking and ethnic-German people.

Zulu Kingdom



The Zulu Kingdom was a monarchy in Southern Africa that extended along the coast of the Indian Ocean. The small kingdom grew to dominate much of Southern Africa, but when it came into conflict with the British Empire in the 1870's, it was defeated despite early Zulu victories.

Hangzhou



Founded during the Qin Dynasty, Hangzhou is at the southern end of China's Grand Canal which extends to Beijing. The canal evolved over centuries but reached its full length by 609.

Melaka



Established by the Malay ruler, the Sultanate of Melaka was first a Hindu kingdom in 1402 and later became Muslim upon the conversion and marriage of the Sultan. At its peak Melaka was the most important port in the east. Over 80 languages were spoken and more than 4,000 traders were housed there.

Marathas



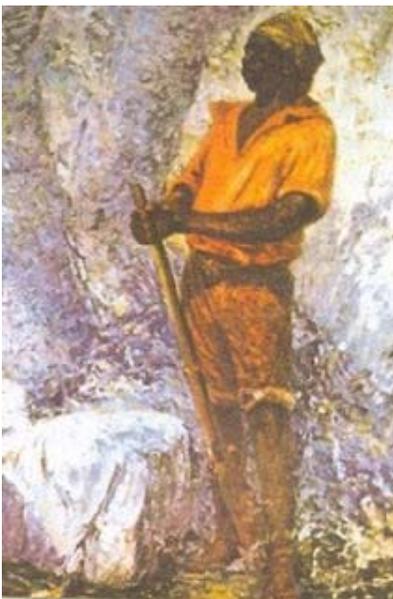
The Maratha Empire symbolized the revival of the political power of the Hindus in north India after many centuries of Muslim rule. It led to the dilution of the caste system and the modernization of the Indian army.

Bolivar's Jamaica Letter



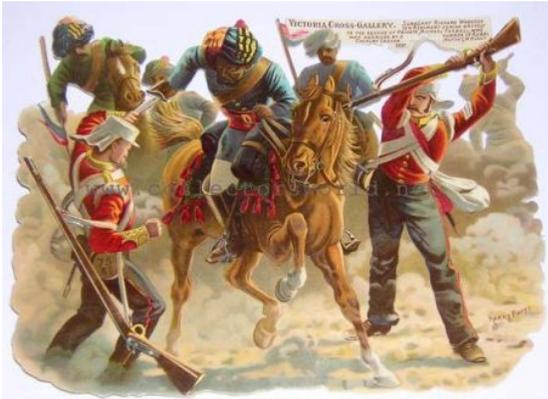
This document was written to an English gentleman, most likely the Governor of Jamaica. It is in response to a request that Simon Bolivar give his views on the independence movement in Venezuela and the form of government under which the country should operate.

Maroon Societies



Runaway slaves in the West Indies, Central America, South America, and North America, who formed independent settlements and societies together.

Indian Revolt of 1857



The Indian Rebellion of 1857 is also known as the Sepoy Rebellion. The rebellion began on 10 May 1857 in the town of Meerut when a group of native soldiers employed by the British East India Company's army, mutinied because of perceived race-based injustices and inequities.

Taiping Rebellion



The Taiping Rebellion was a widespread civil war in southern China from 1850 to 1864, led by Christian convert Hong Xiuquan, against the ruling Qing Dynasty. About 20 million people died, mainly civilians, in one of the deadliest military conflicts in history.

Boxer Rebellion



The Boxer Rebellion or the Righteous Harmony Society Movement in northern China, was a nationalist movement by the "Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists" (known as "Boxers" in English), in China between 1898 and 1901, opposing Western imperialism and Christianity.

Tanzimât Movement



The **Tanzimât** Movement, meaning *reorganization* of the Ottoman Empire, was a period of reformation that began in 1839 and ended with the First Constitutional Era in 1876.

Mary Wollstonecraft



(1759-1797)
English writer and
early feminist who
denied male
supremacy and
advocated equal
education for women;
mother of Mary
Shelley.

White Australia Policy



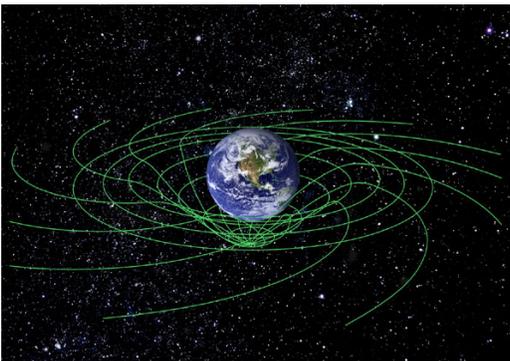
An unofficial term
for an immigration
policy designed to
restrict the entry of
people of color into
Australia.

Coerced Labor



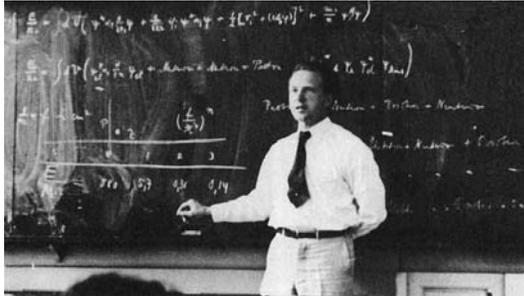
Forced labor for little or no pay under the threat of violence. Slavery has existed on nearly every continent, including Asia, Europe, Africa, and the Americas, and throughout most of recorded history.

Theory of Relativity



A physical theory of relativity based on the assumption that the speed of light in a vacuum is a constant and the assumption that the laws of physics are invariant in all inertial systems.

Quantum Mechanics



A fundamental theory of matter and energy that explains facts that previous physical theories were unable to account for, in particular the fact that energy is absorbed and released in small, discrete quantities (quanta), and that all matter displays both wavelike and particle-like properties, especially when viewed at atomic and subatomic scales.

Polio Vaccine



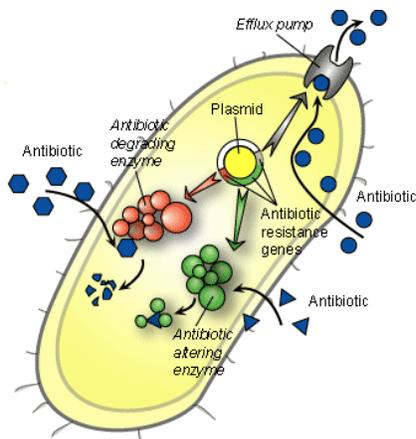
First developed by Jonas Salk and first tested in 1952. It consists of an injected dose of inactivated (dead) poliovirus. An oral vaccine was developed by Albert Sabin which began human trials in 1957 and was licensed in 1962.

Big Bang Theory



A theory holding that the universe originated approximately 20 billion years ago from the violent explosion of a very small agglomeration of matter of extremely high density and temperature.

Antibiotics



A drug used to treat infections caused by bacteria and other microorganisms. In 1926, Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin, a substance produced by fungi that appeared able to inhibit bacterial growth. In 1939, Edward Chain and Howard Florey further studied penicillin and later carried out trials of penicillin on humans.

1918 Flu Pandemic



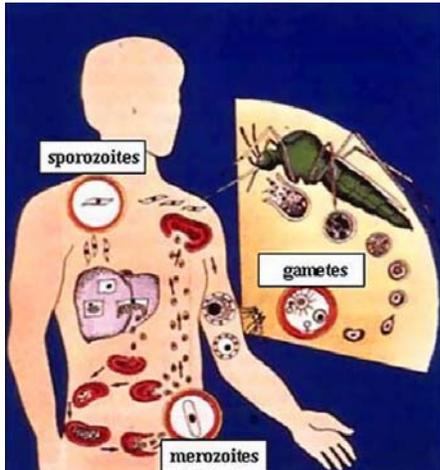
The 1918 flu pandemic (commonly referred to as the Spanish flu) was an influenza pandemic that was first found in the United States, appeared in Sierra Leone and France, and then spread to nearly every part of the world. It was caused by an unusually severe and deadly virus. Many of its victims were healthy young adults, in contrast to most influenza outbreaks which predominantly affect juvenile, elderly, or otherwise weakened patients.

Cholera



Cholera is an infection of the small intestine that is caused by bacteria. The main symptoms are profuse watery diarrhea and vomiting, and transmission is primarily through consuming contaminated drinking water or food.

Malaria



Malaria is a mosquito-borne infectious disease widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, including parts of the Americas, Asia, and Africa.

Nanjing



The Nanking Massacre or Nanjing Massacre, also known as the Rape of Nanking, was a mass murder and war rape that occurred during the six-week period following the Japanese capture of the city of Nanjing (Nanking), the former capital of the Republic of China during the Second Sino-Japanese War.

Hiroshima



A large city in Western Japan, best known as the first city in history to be destroyed by a nuclear weapon when the United States of America dropped an atomic bomb on it at 8:15 A.M. on August 6, 1945, near the end of World War II.

Firebombing



A bombing technique designed to damage a target, generally an urban area, through the use of fire, caused by incendiary devices, rather than from the blast effect of large bombs.

Trench Warfare



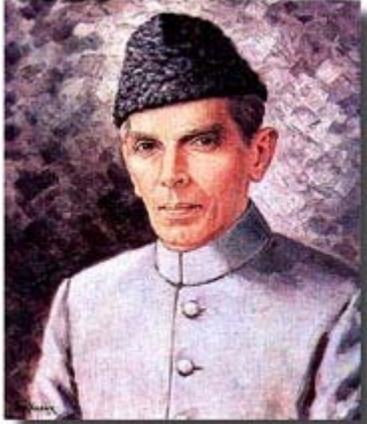
Trench warfare is a form of warfare in which combatants occupy fighting lines, consisting largely of trenches, in which troops are largely immune to the enemy's small arms fire and are substantially sheltered from artillery.

Kwame Nkrumah



The leader of Ghana and its predecessor state, the Gold Coast, from 1952 to 1966. He oversaw the nation's independence from British colonial rule in 1957, and was the first President of Ghana and the first Prime Minister of Ghana.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah



Was the 20th century founder of Pakistan. Jinnah served as leader of the All-India Muslim League from 1913 until Pakistan's independence on August 14, 1947 and Pakistan's first Governor-General until his death on September 11, 1948.

Pan Arabism



Pan-Arabism is an ideology espousing the unification of the peoples and countries of the Arab world, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Sea. It is closely connected to Arab nationalism.

Quebecois



Relating to Quebec, Canada, especially to the French speaking inhabitants or their culture. Some Quebecois wish to separate from Canada.

Pan Africanism



A sociopolitical world view, philosophy, and movement which seeks to unify native Africans and those of African heritage into a "global African community."

Zionism



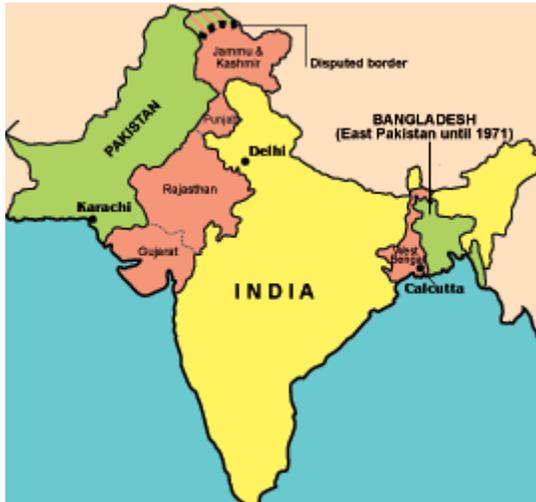
Zionism is primarily a nationalist Jewish political movement that, in its broadest sense, has supported the self-determination of the Jewish people in a sovereign Jewish national homeland.

Conscription



Conscription is the compulsory enrollment of people to some sort of public service, most often military service.

India-Pakistan Partition



The Partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947 into the two states of India and Pakistan was a cataclysmic event, accompanied by unprecedented genocide and violence and one of the largest displacements of people in the twentieth century.

The Partition was a climax within a pattern of recurrent violence in the name of Hindus and Muslims for several generations before 1947.

ANZAC



The term *ANZAC* originated as an acronym for the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, an army corps of Australian and New Zealand troops who fought against the Turks in 1915 at the Battle of Gallipoli during World War I.

Guernica



Guernica is a painting by Pablo Picasso, in response to the bombing of Guernica, Basque Country, by German and Italian warplanes at the behest of the Spanish Nationalist forces, on April 26, 1937, during the Spanish Civil War.

Tiananmen Square



A large city square in the center of Beijing that has great cultural significance as it was the site of several important events in Chinese history. The square was the center of the June 4, 1989 protests where soldiers opened fire on protesters killing 400–800.

Anti-Apartheid Movement



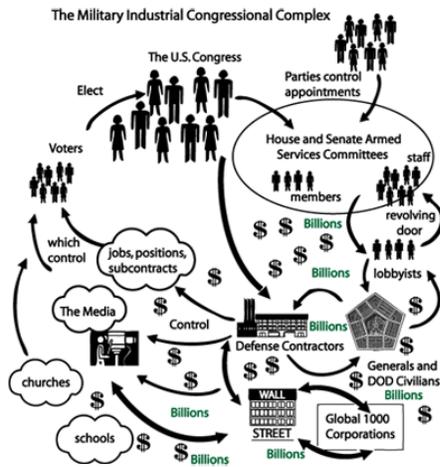
Originally known as the Boycott Movement, a British organization that was at the center of the international movement opposing South Africa's system of apartheid and supporting South Africa's Blacks.

New World Order



Any period of history evidencing a dramatic change in world political thought and the balance of power.

Military Industrial Complex



The combined interests of the military establishment and industries involved in producing military material considered as exerting influence on US foreign and economic policy.

Five Year Plans



Formerly in Soviet Socialist economies, a government plan for economic development over a period of five years.

Socialist Realism



A Marxist aesthetic doctrine that seeks to promote the development of socialism through instructive use of literature, art, and music.

Great Leap Forward



The attempt by the People's Republic of China in 1959-60 to solve the country's economic problems by labor-intensive industrialization.

New Deal



The set of programs and policies designed to promote economic recovery and social reform introduced during the 1930s by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

International Monetary Fund



An international financial institution organized in 1945 to promote international trade by increasing the exchange stability of the major currencies. A fund is maintained out of which member nations with temporary deficits may make withdrawals.

International Criminal Court



The International Criminal Court is the first permanent, treaty based, international criminal court established to try and punish perpetrators of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community. The ICC is an independent international organization, and is not part of the United Nations system.

World Bank



A United Nations agency created to assist developing nations by loans guaranteed by member governments.

World Trade Organization



An international organization based in Geneva that monitors and enforces rules governing global trade.

Red Cross



An international organization that cares for the wounded, sick, and homeless in wartime, according to the terms of the Geneva Convention of 1864, and now also during and following natural disasters.

UNICEF



An agency of the United Nations responsible for programs to aid education and the health of children and mothers in developing countries.

Amnesty International



An independent worldwide organization working against human-rights violations and for the release of persons imprisoned for political or religious dissent.

Doctors Without Borders



Doctors Without Borders, is a secular humanitarian-aid non-governmental organization best known for its projects in war-torn regions and developing countries facing endemic diseases. The organization is known in most of the world by its French name, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF).

European Union



An economic and political union established in 1993 by members of the European Community and since expanded to include numerous Central and Eastern European nations.

World Health Organization



A United Nations agency to coordinate international health activities and to help governments improve health services.

NAFTA



Trade pact signed by Canada, the U.S., and Mexico in 1992, which took effect in 1994. Inspired by the success of the European Community in reducing trade barriers among its members,

Royal Dutch Shell



A truly multinational corporation comprising two founding companies, Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. of The Hague and Shell Transport and Trading Co. of London. The two companies began as rivals.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights



A declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly that arose directly from the experience of the Second World War and represents the first global expression of rights to which all human beings are inherently entitled.

Greenpeace



An international organization that works for environmental conservation and the preservation of endangered species.

Negritude



The historical, cultural, and social heritage considered common to blacks collectively that began in the 1940's in France.

Xenophobia



An unreasonable fear or hatred of foreigners or strangers or of that which is foreign or strange.

New Age



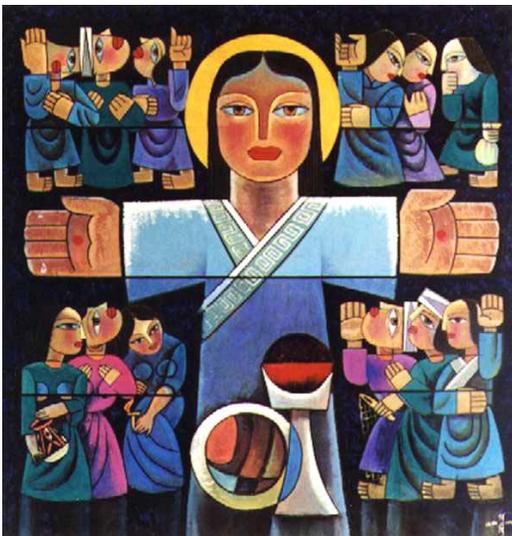
A Western spiritual movement that developed in the second half of the 20th century. Its central precepts have been described as "drawing on both Eastern and Western spiritual and metaphysical traditions."

Falun Gong



A spiritual discipline first introduced in China in 1992. It combines the practice of meditation and slow-moving qigong exercises with a moral philosophy. Chinese followers have been imprisoned for practicing Falun Gong.

Liberation Theology



Liberation theology is a political movement in Christian theology which interprets the teachings of Jesus Christ in terms of a liberation from unjust economic, political, or social conditions.

World Cup Soccer



The international tournament contested by the men's national teams of the members of Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA). It is played every four years, with each team having to qualify for the tournament except the host nation.

Bollywood



The motion-picture industry of India, based in Bombay. The term is a combination of the words Hollywood and Bombay.

Reggae



A style of Jamaican music blending blues, calypso, and rock and characterized by a strongly syncopated rhythm.



Aids in Africa

The **Orphaned** continent

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome kills some 6,000 people each day in Africa - more than wars, famines and floods. It is a serious (often fatal) disease of the immune system transmitted through blood products especially by sexual contact or contaminated needles.