Pronunciations are indicated in parentheses.

A

abbot (ab’ uht) Monastery head. (p. 255)
abdicate (ab’ duh-kät) Give up the throne. (p. 565)
absolute location (ab só lát ló ká shun) Exact location of a place on the Earth’s surface. (p. 5)
acropolis (uh krop’ uh lis) Fortified hill in ancient Greek cities. (p. 163)
act of homage (akt of om’ ij) Ceremony in which a vassal promises loyalty to a lord. (p. 368)
ages (a’ juhs) Time periods. (p. 27)
aggression (uh greh’ shuhn) Warlike acts. (p. 645)
agora (ag’ uh ruh) Ancient Greek marketplace. (p. 163)
airlift (a’r’ lift) System of carrying supplies into an isolated area by airplane. (p. 626)
alchemists (al’kuh mists) Scientists who try to turn metals into gold and silver. (p. 343)
alliances (uh li’ uhn siz) Agreements between people or countries. (p. 195)
amendments (uh mend’ muhntz) Law changes. (p. 513)
ancestors (an’ ses terz) Family members from past generations. (p. 89)
annexation (an ek sā shuhn) Incorporating an area into an existing state. (p. 549)
anointed (uh nōn’ tuhd) Blessed with holy oil. (p. 279)
attribologists (an thrū pol’ uh jists) People who study human beings. (p. 24)
aphasia (uh pahr’ tāt) Separation of the races. (p. 659)
apostles (uh pos’ uhls) Men chosen by Jesus to teach his beliefs to others. (p. 253)
appeasement (uh pēz’ muhnt) Giving in to demands. (p. 615)
apprentice (uh pren’ tis) Person who is learning a craft or trade. (p. 406)
danghaiology (ar kē ol’ uh jē) Study of remains of past human cultures. (p. 25)
darchaeologists (ar kē ol’ uh jists) People who study ruins and artifacts. (p. 24)
archbishops (arch’ bish uhps) Bishops at the head of churches in large cities. (p. 253)
architects (uh rist’ ē kratz) Members of the upper class. (p. 164)
armada (ar mah’ duh) Fleet of warships. (p. 459)
armaments (ar’ muh muhnts) Military supplies. (p. 605)
armistice (ar’ muh stis) Agreement to stop fighting. (p. 605)
artifacts (ar’ tuh fakts) Products of human skill. (p. 25)
artillery (ar til’ uhr ē) Mounted guns. (p. 604)
artisans (art’ uh zuhnz) Skilled workers. (p. 57)
assembly line (uh sem’ blē Iín) Work system in which each worker adds one part to a product until it is assembled. (p. 528)
astrolobe (as’ truh làb) Navigational instrument used to determine latitude. (p. 467)
astronomers (uh stron’ uh muhrs) People who study the heavenly bodies. (p. 122)
authoritarian rule (aw thōr uh tār’ ē uhn ru’l’) Government in which one ruler or political party holds power. (p. 658)
apprilation (aw tuh mā’ shuhn) Process in which machines replace workers. (p. 527)
avtonous (aw tah’ nuh muhs) Self-governing. (p. 654)

B

bailiff (bā’ lif) Medieval official who saw that peasants did their work. (p. 376)
balance of power (bal’ uhnts of pau’ uhr) Equal strength among countries. (p. 566)
balance of software (bal’ uhns of trād) Difference between the amount of goods a country brings in and sends out. (p. 492)
bandeirantes (ban duh ran’ tās) Fortune hunters in colonial Brazil. (p. 488)
bands (bandz) Prehistoric groups that gathered food and lived together. (p. 34)
barbaroi (bar’ buh roi) People who did not follow Greek customs. (p. 197)
barter (bar’ ter) To exchange goods without using money. (p. 241)
berserkers (ber zerk’ erz) Viking warriors. (p. 301)
bishop (bish’ uhp) Diocese head. (p. 253)
blitzkrieg (blits’ krég) Lightning war. (p. 616)
blockaded (blok’ âd uhd) Closed off. (p. 626)
blood feuds (bluhd fyûds) Longstanding quarrels between families. (p. 269)
bourgeoisie (bur zhwah ze¯) Middle class. (p. 514)
boyars (bo¯ yahrs’) Members of the wealthy class in czarist Russia. (p. 350)
boycott (boi’ kot) Refuse to pay. (p. 509)
bull leaping (bu¯l le¯p’ e¯ng) Minoan bullfighting. (p. 152)
burgesses (ber’ jis ez) Elected representatives in colonial Virginia. (p. 495)
burghers (ber’ guhrz) Freemen or wealthy merchants who lived in medieval towns. (p. 404)
burgs (bergs) Medieval towns. (p. 403)

C

caliph (ka¯’ lif) Muslim ruler. (p. 336)
campesinos (kam puh sē’ nóz) Latin American farmers and peasants. (p. 640)
canon laws (kan’ uhn lahs) Church laws. (p. 382)
capitalism (ka pih tuhl izm) An economic system where most production is privately owned. (p. 633)
captaincies (kap’ tuhn sës) Land in Brazil given to Portuguese nobles. (p. 488)
caravans (kar’ uh vans) Groups who traveled together for safety. (p. 121)
caravel (kar’ uh vel) Portuguese ship. (p. 468)
cash crops (kash krops) Crops sold in the market. (p. 638)
castles (kas’ uhlz) Large, fortified houses. (p. 370)
catacombs (kat’ uh kômz) Underground cemeteries. (p. 214)
cathedrals (kuh thé’ druhlz) Churches headed by bishops. (p. 386)
caudillo (kau de¯’ yö) Latin American military dictator. (p. 556)
census (sen’ suhs) Population count. (p. 234)
chancellor (chan’ suh luhr) English university head. (p. 387); Prime minister. (p. 614)
charters (char’ tuhhrz) Documents that enabled towns to control their affairs. (p. 405)
chateaux (sha tôz’) French castles. (p. 440)
chieftain (chëf’ tuhn) Clan leader. (p. 267)
churches (cher’ chez) Groups of people who share the same religious beliefs. (p. 252)
circuit judges (ser’ kit juj’ iz) Judges who travel throughout a country. (p. 415)
citadel (si’ uh duhl) Fortress. (p. 85)
city-states (sit’ è stäts) Cities and the surrounding territories. (p. 57)
civil disobedience (siv’ uhl dis uh bê’ de uhnz) Refusal to obey government demands. (p. 634)
civilians (suh vil’ yuhnz) Non-soldiers. (p. 604)
civilization (siv’ uhl luh zä shuhn) Society with a developed knowledge of farming, trade, government, art, and science. (p. 33)
civil wars (siv’ uhl wörz) Wars between citizens of one nation. (p. 159)
clans (klans) Groups based on family ties. (p. 267)
classical writings (klas’ i’ kuhl rì têngs) Ancient Greek and Roman writings. (p. 433)
clergy (kler’ jë) Religious leaders. (p. 367)
climatic (klë’ mit) Average weather condition at a place over a period of years. (p. 14)
code of chivalry (kôd of shiv’ uhl rë) Rules knights had to live by. (p. 373)
cold war (kôld wör) Non-fighting hostility between nations. (p. 625)
collectivization (kuh lek ti vuh zuh shuhn) Uniting small farms into large ones controlled by the government. (p. 611)
colonies (kol’ uh nëz) Permanent settlements. (p. 105)
colonize (kol’ uh niz) Permanently settle in an area. (p. 487)
communes (kom’ yûnz) Political groups formed by townspeople in medieval Italy. (p. 405)
communicable diseases (kah mú ni kah bl dis e zez) Diseases that are passed from an infected person or animal to another person or animal. (p. 664)
compass (kum’ puhs) Instrument used to tell direction. (p. 467)
concentration camps (kon suhn trä shuhn kamps) Prison camps for political enemies. (p. 620)
conquistadores (kon kë stuh dör’ ez) Spanish conquerors in the 1500s. (p. 473)
constitution (kon stuh tu’ shuhn) Written laws used to govern a state. (p. 169)
constitutional monarchy (kon stuh tu’ shuuh nuhl mon’ uhr kë) Monarchy limited in its powers by a constitution. (p. 518)
consuls (kon’ suhlz) Heads of the ancient Roman Republic. (p. 219)
continental drift (kon tuh nen’ tl drift) Theory that the continents move. (p. 10)
convents (kon’ vents) Communities of nuns. (p. 255)
converted (kuhn ver’ tuhd) Changed. (p. 277)
coracles (kor’ uh kuhrs) Small Irish boats. (p. 290)
core (kör) Central part of the earth. (p. 10)
corregidores (kö rā hē dō’ rās) Spanish royal officials. (p. 423)
cotton gin (kot’ n jin) Cotton-cleaning machine. (p. 527)
counts (kounts) French law court officials. (p. 281)
coup (koo) Forced takeover of government. (p. 648)
cremation ovens (krä mā’ shuhn uh’ vuhrs) Furnaces that burn bodies to ashes. (p. 621)
crusades (kru̇s äds’) Wars fought to regain the Holy Land from Muslims. (p. 388)
crust (krust) Outer layer of the earth. (p. 10)
culture (kuhl’ chuhr) Way of life. (p. 61)
cuneiform (kyū nē’ uh form) Sumerian writing made up of wedge-shaped signs. (p. 58)
czar (zahr) Russian ruler. (p. 355)

dog (dōg) Ruler of Renaissance Venice. (p. 439)
domesticated (duh mes’ tuh kāt uhd) Tamed. (p. 42)
domestic system (duh mes’ tik sis’ tuhm) Manufacturing done in workers’ cottages. (p. 526)
domus (dō’ muhs) Roman house. (p. 236)
dowry (dow’ rē) Wealth brought by a woman when she marries. (p. 322)
dubbing (dub’ ēng) Ceremony in which a squire is made a knight. (p. 374)
dynasty (di nuh stē) Series of rulers from the same family. (p. 88)

edearthquake (erth’ kwäk) Shaking or sliding of a portion of the earth’s crust. (p. 11)
Eddas (ed’ uhz) Written poems based on stories of Viking gods. (p. 303)
elevation (el uh vā’ shuhn) Altitude. (p. 9)
embalming (em bahm’ ēng) Process used to keep dead bodies from decaying. (p. 73)
emigrated (em’ uh grāt ed) Left one’s country. (p. 200)
émigrés (em’ uh grāz) French political exiles. (p. 518)
emirs (i muhrs’) Muslim army leaders. (p. 393)
emperor (em’ phur uhr) Ruler of an empire. (p. 233)
empires (em’ pı̂r) Territories governed by a single ruler or nation. (p. 61)
enclosure (en klō’ zuhr) Fencing off common land for individual use. (p. 525)
erosion (i rō’ zuhn) Wearing away by wind, water, and ice. (p. 12)
estates (e stāts’) French social classes. (p. 513)
euro (yur’ ō) Currency used by members of the European Union. (p. 665)
excavate (ek’ skuh vāt) Uncover by digging. (p. 27)
excommunicated (ek skuh myū nuh kā tēd) Barred as a member of the Roman Catholic Church. (p. 382)
estended families (ek sten’ duhd fam’ u̇h lēs) Parents, children, and other relatives living together in one house. (p. 639)

factories (fak’ tuhr ēz) Buildings where goods are manufactured. (p. 200)
factory system (fak’ tuh rē sis’ tuhm) Workers and machines in one place to make goods. (p. 527)
fairs (fāührz) Medieval gatherings for trade. (p. 402)
fasci (fas’ ēz) Rods tied around an ax. (p. 215)
federal (fed’ uhr uhl) National government. (p. 546)
feudalism (fyū’ dl iz uhm) Medieval political system based on the relation of lords to vassals. (p. 367)
fiefs (fēfs) Pieces of land given to vassals by their lords. (p. 367)
flying shuttle (fli’ ēng shut’ l) Weaving device that carries thread quickly back and forth across the piece being woven. (p. 527)
foreign policy (för’ uhn pol’ uhm) Relations with other countries. (p. 507)
forum (för’ uhm) Meeting place. (p. 653)
fliers (frī’ uhrs) Preachers. (p. 385)
galleons (gal’ ē uhns) Spanish ships. (p. 459)
garrison (gar’ uh suhn) Military force stationed in an area. (p. 610)
genocide (jen’ uh sīd) Deliberate destruction of an entire people. (p. 620)
genetics (jen’ tīlz) Non-Jews. (p. 249)
geography (jē ahg ruh fē) Study of the earth and the ways people live and work on it. (p. 5)
glaciars (glā’ shuhrz) Great ice sheets. (p. 13)
gladiatorial games (glād’ ē uh tōr ē uhl gāmnz) Roman games in which gladiators fought. (p. 215)
gladiators (glād’ ē ā tuhrz) Fighters in gladiatorial games. (p. 238)
glasnost (glaz nost) Russian policy allowing openness. (p. 633)
grand jury (grand jūr’ ē) Jury that examines accusations and advises criminal charges. (p. 415)
Greek fire (grēk fīr) Chemical weapon used by the Byzantines. (p. 324)
greenhouse effect (grēn hows uh fekt) Carbon dioxide traps heat from the Earth’s surface. (p. 664)
guerrilla warfare (guh ril’ uh wōr’ fār) Hit-and-run fighting. (p. 573)
guilds (gildz) Medieval craft organizations. (p. 406)
guillotine (gil’ uh tēn) Machine that cuts off a victim’s head. (p. 518)
haciendas (ah sē en’ duhz) Large ranches. (p. 640)
hajj (haj) Muslim journey to Makkah. (p. 336)
hard-liners (hārd līnurhz) People who stick to their ideas regardless of circumstances. (p. 632)
heavy industry (hev’ ē in’ duhs trē) Industry that manufactures machines. (p. 611)
helots (hēl’ uhtz) Enslaved people owned by city-states. (p. 164)
heresy (her’ uhm) Religious belief at odds with church doctrine. (p. 253)
heretic (her’ uhm tīk) Church member who disagrees with official doctrine. (p. 451)
hieroglyphic (hīr uhm glī’ ik) Egyptian writing system based on pictures. (p. 77)
Holocaust (hol’ uhm kahst) Nazi program of genocide against the Jews. (p. 621)
holies (hō’ lēz of hō’ lēs) Innermost and most sacred chamber of a temple. (p. 104)
home territory (hōm ter’ uhm tōr ’ ē) Area where hunters and food gatherers lived. (p. 35)
hostage (hos’ tij) Person held by another until certain promises are carried out. (p. 193)
humanists (huhm nists) Philosophers who believe that people are important. (p. 433)
hypothesis (hī poth’ uhm sis) Possible explanation for a problem. (p. 188)
icons (ı̞k onz) Sacred pictures of Eastern Orthodoxy. (p. 325)
imam (i’ am’ ) Muslim prayer leader. (p. 335)
immigrants (im’ uhm ghrūnts) People who settle permanently in a different country. (p. 534)
imperialism (im pīr’ ē uhm līz uhm) Establishing colonies and building empires. (p. 579)
indentured servants (in den’ chūhrd ser’ vuhnts) Settlers who pledged labor for their passage to the Americas. (p. 495)
influences (in dul’ juhnt sez) Church pardons that lessen punishment for sins. (p. 450)
industrialized (in dus’ trē uh līzd) Developed industry. (p. 533)
inflation (in flā shuhn) Period when prices go up and money value goes down. (p. 240)
interchangeable parts (in tuhr chăn juh buhl parts) Machine parts made to a uniform size so they can be easily replaced. (p. 527)
internal combustion engine (in tuhr’ nuhl kuhm buhs’ chuhm en’ juhn) Engine that is fueled by gasoline. (p. 535)
isolationist (ı’ sō lā shun ist) A country that stays out of the affairs of other countries. (p. 607)
izbas (iz’ bahs) One-room wooden cabin built by Eastern Slavs. (p. 348)
jarls (yahrlz) Viking military leaders. (p. 301)
journeyman (jer’ nē muhn) Person who works under a master for a daily wage. (p. 406)
joust (jowst) Contest on horseback between two knights. (p. 374)
judge (juj) Hebrew tribe leader. (p. 112)
junker (jung’ kuhr) Rich Prussian landowner. (p. 574)
junta (hun’ tuh) Committee organized to take over a government. (p. 553)
juris prudentes (jū’ ruhs prū’ duhntz) Roman lawyers. (p. 236)
kaiser (kı’ zuhr) German emperor. (p. 574)
keep (ke¯p) Strongest part of a castle. (p. 371)
khan (kahn) Mongol leader. (p. 353)
king’s peace (kings pe¯s) Protection extended to any area an Anglo-Saxon king visited. (p. 295)
knights (nīt) Warrior on horseback. (p. 369)
kremlin (krem’ luhn) Russian fortress. (p. 354)
labyrinth (lab’ uh rinth) Maze. (p. 153)
ladies (la¯’ de¯z) Noblewomen. (p. 372)
landforms (land’ forms) Physical features of the earth’s surface. (p. 9)
latifundias (lat uh fuhn’ dē uhls) Large Roman estates. (p. 225)
latitude (lat’ uh tūd) Distance north or south of the Equator. (p. 14)
legends (lej’ undz) Folktales or stories passed down from generation to generation. (p. 22)
legionaries (lē’ juh ner ēz) Roman soldiers. (p. 221)
legions (lē juhnz) Divisions of Roman soldiers. (p. 221)
liberals (lib’ uhr uhls) People who favor political reforms. (p. 566)
limited government (lim’ uhd tid guv’ uhm muhnt) Government has only powers given to it by the people. (p. 513)
lords (lordz) Medieval nobles. (p. 283)
macadam road (muh kăd’ uhm rŏd) Road made of layers of crushed rock. (p. 529)
manifest destiny (man’ uhd fest des’ tuh nē) Belief that the United States should extend from coast to coast. (p. 548)
mandate (man’ dāt) Authority to govern. (p. 607)
manors (man’ uhrz) Medieval estates with a lord and tenants. (p. 375)
mantle (man’ tl) Part of the earth beneath the crust and above the core. (p. 10)
martial law (mar’ shuhl lah) Rule by the army instead of by civil government. (p. 505)
mass (mas) Worship service. (p. 382)
masters (mas’ tuhrz) Experts. (p. 406)
mechon (meg’ uhm ron) Square room in the center of a Mycenaean palace. (p. 155)
mercantilism (mer’ kuhn tēl iz uhm) System in which colonies provide wealth to their parent country. (p. 508)
mercenaries (mer’ suh nār ēz) Men hired to be soldiers for a foreign country. (p. 175)
messiah (muh’ si’ uh) Savior. (p. 248)
mestizos (me stē’ zōz) People of mixed European and Native American ancestry. (p. 490)
metropolitans (met ruh pol’ uhm tuhns) Eastern Orthodox Church officials in charge of large cities. (p. 325)
migrate (mı’ grāt) To move from one place to another. (p. 34)
minerals (min’ uhr uhls) Nonliving substances found beneath the earth’s surface. (p. 19)
ministers (min’ uhm tuhhrz) Protestant religious leaders. (p. 451)
minstrels (min’ struhlz) Medieval traveling poets and singers. (p. 285)
missionary (mish’ uhm ner ē) Person who tries to convert nonbelievers. (p. 250)
mobilize (mō’ buh līz) Prepare troops for action. (p. 604)
monarchies (mon’ uh rē kēz) Countries ruled by a king or queen. (p. 411)
monasteries (mon’ ə ster ēz) Places where monks live. (p. 255)
monks (mungks) Men who live in a religious community. (p. 255)
monopoly (muh nop’ ē lē) Total control. (p. 508)
monsoons (mon sūn’ ē) Seasonal winds that change direction. (p. 16)
mosaics (mō zā’ ēiks) Colorful pictures made of stone or glass. (p. 323)
mosque (mosk) Muslim house of worship. (p. 335)
monuments (mōn’ ē mants) Signs believed to indicate the future. (p. 214)
opera (ōp’ ē rā) Performance of a musical work. (p. 448)
operation (ōp’ ē rā shūn) Surgical procedure. (p. 416)
operations (ōp’ ē rā shūnz) Actions taken to achieve an end. (p. 416)
operations research (ōp’ ē rā shūnz rōzh’ ē ars) Application of mathematical methods to the solution of problems in business and industry. (p. 416)
operations research officer (ōp’ ē rā shūnz rōzh’ ē ars ə fīs’ ē l) Government official responsible for the use of mathematical methods in business and industry. (p. 416)
opposition (ōp’ ē shūn) A group of political parties opposed to the government. (p. 426)
opposite (ōp’ ú t’ ē) Opposed in direction or opposite in nature. (p. 426)
organ (ōr’ ən) A part of a living thing that helps it function. (p. 218)
organ system (ōr’ ən sī’ əm) A group of organs that work together to perform a particular function. (p. 218)
organ transplant (ōr’ ən trāns’ plant) Removal of an organ from one person and replacement with an organ from another person. (p. 218)
organ transplants (ōr’ ən trāns’ plant ēz) The replacement of one organ with another. (p. 218)
orator (ōr’ ə tōr) Public speaker. (p. 195)
oral (ōrl’ ē) Of or involving spoken language. (p. 237)
oral history (ōrl’ ē hī’ stərē) A set of traditions passed down by word of mouth. (p. 237)
oral traditions (ōrl’ ē tré’ di shūnz) Traditions passed down by word of mouth. (p. 237)
oral history (ōrl’ ē hī’ stərē) A set of traditions passed down by word of mouth. (p. 237)
oral languages (ōrl’ ē lāng’ ə uzh’ ēz) Languages transmitted by word of mouth. (p. 237)
oratory (ōr’ ə tōrē) A room in which religious services are held. (p. 237)
oral history (ōrl’ ē hī’ stərē) A set of traditions passed down by word of mouth. (p. 237)
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oratory (ōr’ ə tōrē) A room in which religious services are held. (p. 237)
organizations (ōr’ ə niz’ ē mənz) Groups of people who work together for a common purpose. (p. 426)
organizational (ōr’ ə niz’ ē məl) Relating to the organization of work or groups of people. (p. 426)
organizational structure (ōr’ ə niz’ ē mə l strūkt’ ē rū) The way in which a group of people is organized. (p. 426)
organizational behavior (ōr’ ə niz’ ē mə l beh’ uh vərē) The study of how people behave in groups. (p. 426)
organizational culture (ōr’ ə niz’ ē mə l kə’ ə l jūr) The set of shared values and beliefs that guide the behavior of people in an organization. (p. 426)
organizational development (ōr’ ə niz’ ē mə l dē’ veləp’mənt) The process of improving the performance of an organization. (p. 426)
organisms (ōr’ ə nīz’ ē mənz) Living things that are made up of one or more cells. (p. 218)
oracles (ōr’ ə kəlz) Greeks through whom the gods spoke. (p. 219)
oracle bones (ōr’ ə kəl bōnz) Bones used by the Shang to receive messages from ancestors. (p. 80)
orator (ōr’ ə tōr) Public speaker. (p. 195)
ordeal (ōr’ ə deł) Painful test used by the Germans to decide innocence or guilt. (p. 269)
orders (ōr’ ə duhrs) Groups of friars. (p. 386)

P

page (pāj) Person who helped knights care for their horses and armor. (p. 373)
pancratium (pan krā’ shē uhm) Olympic event that combined boxing and wrestling. (p. 183)
pandemics (pān dem’ icks) Epidemics spread over a wide region. (p. 664)
papal line of demarcation (pā’ puhl līn ov dē mahr kā’ shuh) Line drawn in 1493 dividing Spanish and Portuguese land claims. (p. 473)
papyrus (puh pī’ ruhs) Egyptian paper. (p. 78)
parchment (parch’ muhnt) Material made from thin animal skin used for windows and as paper. (p. 153)
parish (pər’ ə sh) Area assigned to a local church. (p. 253)
patriarchs (pā’ trē arks) Most important bishops in the early Christian church. (p. 253)
patricians (puh trish’ uhnz) Powerful upper-class citizens of ancient Rome. (p. 219)
peninsulares (puh nī suh’ ə lə’ ras) Colonials born in Spain who later came to the Americas. (p. 490)
pentathlon (pən tath’ luhm) Olympic game made up of five events. (p. 183)
perestroika (pər uhhs troi kuh) Russian system of restructuring. (p. 633)
perioeci (pər eē’ ə siz) Merchants and artisans in Spartan villages. (p. 166)
philosophes (fe’ loh zəz’) French philosophers of the 1700s. (p. 514)
philosophia (fi la so’ fə’ yə) The love of wisdom, according to the Greeks. (p. 185)
piazza (pē ah’ suh) Italian city square. (p. 436)
pilgrimage (pīl’ gruh mə) Religious journey to a shrine or holy place. (p. 133)
pilgrims (pīl’ gruhms) People who travel to a holy place to worship. (p. 332)

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CONTENTS
planned communities (pland kuh myu’ nuh têz) Cities built to a definite plan. (p. 85)
plebeians (pli bê uhnz) Poor and lower-class citizens of ancient Rome. (p. 219)
political parties (puh lit’ uh kuhl par’ têz) Groups with set ideas about government. (p. 546)
political science (puh lit’ uh kuhl sı’ uhns) Study of government. (p. 187)
popular sovereignty (pop’ yuh luhr sov’ ruhn tê) Idea that government derives its powers from the people. (p. 513)
population (pop ū lâ shuhn) Number of living things in a particular area. (p. 42)
population explosion (pop ū lâ’ shuhn ek splo’ zhuhn) Sudden growth in the number of people. (p. 136)
polar zone (pô’ luhr zôn) Climate zone more than 60° north or south of the Equator. (p. 15)
private (prih vee) Allow ownership by private citizens. (p. 649)
province (preh’ vuns uhs) Political districts. (p. 119)
prophets (prof’ its) People claiming to have messages from God. (p. 112)
pyramids (pir’ uh midz) Large Egyptian tombs. (p. 71)
quipus (k’ pûz) Inca counting devices. (p. 142)
referendum (ref ah ren’ duhm) Popular vote. (p. 660)
reformation (ref uhr mâ’ shuhn) Change. (p. 449)
reform (rê form) Change that leads to improvement. (p. 61)
religion (rel juhn) A set of beliefs about the nature of the world. (p. 219)
reluck (rê lûk) Differences in height between a region’s summits and lowlands. (p. 9)
renewable resources (ri nû’ uh buhl rê sör sez) Replaceable natural resources. (p. 20)
repealed (ri pêld’) Abolished or called back. (p. 507)
representative government (rep ri ent’ uht iv guv’ uhrn muhn) System of ruling in which officials are elected. (p. 546)
republic (ri pub’ lik) Government in which citizens choose their leaders. (p. 219)
revolution (rev uh lû’ shuhn) Activity designed to overthrow a government. (p. 503)
right of extraterritoriality (rît ov ek struh ter i tôr e al’ uh tê) Right of an accused person in a different country to be tried in a court of his or her own nation. (p. 587)
river system (riv’ uhr sis tuhm) River and all streams that flow into it. (p. 14)
rules by divine right (rûl bì duh vîn’ rît) Rule based on the theory that a monarch’s right to rule comes from God. (p. 243)
runes (rûnz) Letters of the Viking alphabet. (p. 303)
sabbath (sab’ uhth) Day of the week used for rest and worship. (p. 113)
sans-culottes (san skû’ lahts) French city workers and peasants in the 1700s. (p. 518)
satellite nations (sat’ lî t nà shuhns) Countries controlled by another, stronger country. (p. 626)
scientific method (sî uh n tî f’ ik meth’ uhd) Process used by scientists for study. (p. 188)
scorched-earth policy (skörch’d uhrth pahl’ uh sē) Tactic of destruction used by a retreating army. (p. 564)
scribe (skrib) Sumerian writer. (p. 58)
scriptures (skrip’ churz) Sacred writings. (p. 247)
sea dog (sē dahg) Veteran sea captain in Tudor England. (p. 477)
seceding (si sēd’ ēng) Withdrawing. (p. 551)
seminary (sem’ uh ner ē) School for training priests. (p. 454)
señeschal (sēn’ uh shuhl) Medieval official who looked after the noble’s fiefs. (p. 375)
sepoys (sē’ pois) Indian soldiers in the British army. (p. 585)
sers (serz) Medieval poor people bound to the land. (p. 285)
shadoof (shuh du’f’) Egyptian machine used to raise water. (p. 68)
sheriff (sher’ if) English government official in charge of a shire. (p. 295)
shires (shirz) Districts in England. (p. 295)
shrines (shrı’ns) Sacred places to worship. (p. 154)
silent barter (sī luhnt bahr’ ter) Method of exchanging goods without talking; used in the middle kingdoms of Africa. (p. 132)
slums (slumz) Run-down city areas. (p. 551)
smelting (smel’ tēng) Heating iron or metals to remove impurities. (p. 118)
social justice (sō’ shuhl jis’ tis) Fair treatment of all people in a society. (p. 110)
social order (sō’ shuhl ȯ’r’ der) Social divisions according to wealth and other factors. (p. 213)
social security laws (sō shuhl si kyůr’ uh tē lāhz) United States laws that provided for people’s welfare. (p. 613)
Socratic method (sō krāt’ ik me’ thuhd) Form of questioning developed by Socrates. (p. 186)
soothsayers (sūth’ sā uhrz) People who are believed to be able to foretell the future. (p. 214)
sovereign (sah’ vuh ruhn) Independent and self-governing. (p. 649)
soviets (sō’ vé ets) Communist committees that represent workers and soldiers. (p. 610)
specialization (spesh uh luh zā’ shuhn) Development of occupations. (p. 45)
spheres of influence (sfērs of in’ flū uhns) Areas in one country in which another country has special rights. (p. 585)
spinning jenny (spin’ ēng jen’ ē) Machine for spinning that uses many spindles. (p. 527)
spirits (spēr’ itz) Supernatural beings. (p. 89)
squire (skwîr) Young noble under the care and training of a knight. (p. 373)
stable government (stā’ buhl guv’ uhrn muhn’t) Firmly established government. (p. 545)
strike (strīk) Stop work. (p. 569)
subsistence farmers (suhb sis stuhns far muhhrs) People who produce only enough food for their own use. (p. 638)
swastika (swos’ tuh kuh) Hooked black cross used as a Nazi symbol. (p. 614)
syllogism (si’l’ uh jiz uhm) Form of reasoning developed by Aristotle. (p. 188)
tariffs (tar’ ifz) Taxes placed on goods entering one country from another. (p. 235)
tectonic plates (tek ton’ ik plāts) Slow-moving sections of the earth. (p. 10)
temperate zone (tem’ puhr it zōn) Climate zone between 30° and 60° north or south of the Equator. (p. 15)
tenants (ten’ uhnts) People who live and work on someone else’s land. (p. 155)
tenements (ten’ uh muhnts) Apartments that meet minimum standards. (p. 551)
terrorism (tār’ ŏr izm) Violence to achieve a political goal. (p. 660)
textile (tek’ stuhl) Woven cloth. (p. 526)
theology (thē’ ol’ uh jē) Study of religion. (p. 320)
theses (thē’ sēz) Statements written by Luther criticizing Church practices. (p. 450)
tithes (tīthz) Payments to the church. (p. 384)
tournaments (tur’ nuh muhnts) Contests to test the skill of knights. (p. 374)
trade unions (trād yū’ nyuhnz) Associations of workers. (p. 533)
treaties (tre’ tēz) Formal agreements between nations. (p. 103)
trench warfare (trench wôr’ fāuhr) Warfare in which opposing forces attack from a system of trenches. (p. 604)
trial jury (trī’ uhl jūr’ ē) Group of people that decides whether a person accused of a crime is innocent or guilty. (p. 415)
tribunes (trib’ yûnz) Roman officials elected to protect the lower class. (p. 220)
triremes (tri’ rēmz) Greek warships. (p. 172)
triumph (tri’ uhmph) Parade to welcome home a Roman hero. (p. 215)
triumvirate (trī um’ vuhr it) Group of three people who rule with equal power. (p. 228)

tropical zone (trop’ uh kuhl zôn) Climate zone between 30° north and 30° south of the Equator. (p. 15)

tyranny (tir’ uh nē) Unjust use of power. (p. 517)

U

unions (yūn’ yuhns) Groups of people joined together for a common cause, especially medieval students and teachers. (p. 387)

universal male suffrage (yū nuh ver’ suhl māl suhfh’ rīj) Right of all men to vote. (p. 569)

universities (yū ni ver’ suh tēs) Institutions of higher learning. (p. 387)

urbanization (uh rh buh nuh zā’ shuhn) Growth of cities. (p. 551)

utopian socialists (yū tō’ pē uhn sō’ shuh lists) People who want to set up ideal communities based on economic cooperation. (p. 568)

V

vassal (vas’ uhl) Medieval noble who served a lord of higher rank. (p. 368)

veche (ve’ chuh) Russian town assembly. (p. 350)

veto (vē’ tō) Refuse consent. (p. 219)

troy ounce (trō’ in’ zuhn’) Unit of weight equal to 31.1035 grams or 1/20 of a troy pound. (p. 638)

vulgarity (vul’ ēr ēt’ i) Illness, or a way of doing things that is considered bad by others. (p. 419)

wars of the Roses (wārz’ vahf rōz’). (p. 366)

w近代的 (wah’ dē tā’ tā) Japanese modern period. (p. 580)

watchtower (wacht’ tuh rohr’ tō) Lookout tower. (p. 497)

weakening (wehn’ kəng) Weakening. (p. 508)

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