

GLOSSARY

- Abbasid Caliphate** Descendants of the Prophet **Muhammad's** uncle, al-Abbas, the Abbasids overthrew the **Umayyad Caliphate** and ruled an Islamic empire from their capital in Baghdad (founded 762) from 750 to 1258. (p. 233)
- abolitionists** Men and women who agitated for a complete end to slavery. Abolitionist pressure ended the British transatlantic slave trade in 1808 and slavery in British colonies in 1834. In the United States the activities of abolitionists were one factor leading to the Civil War (1861–1865). (p. 671)
- acculturation** The adoption of the language, customs, values, and behaviors of host nations by immigrants. (p. 675)
- Acheh Sultanate** Muslim kingdom in northern Sumatra. Main center of Islamic expansion in Southeast Asia in the early seventeenth century, it declined after the Dutch seized **Malacca** from Portugal in 1641. (p. 564)
- Aden** Port city in the modern south Arabian country of Yemen. It has been a major trading center in the Indian Ocean since ancient times. (p. 388)
- African National Congress** An organization dedicated to obtaining equal voting and civil rights for black inhabitants of South Africa. Founded in 1912 as the South African Native National Congress, it changed its name in 1923. Though it was banned and its leaders were jailed for many years, it eventually helped bring majority rule to South Africa. (p. 870)
- Afrikaners** South Africans descended from Dutch and French settlers of the seventeenth century. Their Great Trek founded new settler colonies in the nineteenth century. Though a minority among South Africans, they held political power after 1910, imposing a system of racial segregation called apartheid after 1949. (p. 779)
- Agricultural Revolutions (ancient)** The change from food gathering to food production that occurred between ca. 8000 and 2000 B.C.E. Also known as the Neolithic Revolution. (p. 9)
- agricultural revolution (eighteenth century)** The transformation of farming that resulted in the eighteenth century from the spread of new crops, improvements in cultivation techniques and livestock breeding, and the consolidation of small holdings into large farms from which tenants and sharecroppers were forcibly expelled. (p. 630)
- Aguinaldo, Emilio (1869–1964)** Leader of the Filipino independence movement against Spain (1895–1898). He proclaimed the independence of the Philippines in 1899, but his movement was crushed and he was captured by the United States Army in 1901. (p. 788)
- Akbar (1542–1605)** Most illustrious sultan of the Mughal Empire in India (r. 1556–1605). He expanded the empire and pursued a policy of conciliation with Hindus. (p. 561)
- Akhenaten** Egyptian pharaoh (r. 1353–1335 B.C.E.). He built a new capital at Amarna, fostered a new style of naturalistic art, and created a religious revolution by imposing worship of the sun-disk. The Amarna letters, largely from his reign, preserve official correspondence with subjects and neighbors. (p. 73)
- Alexander (356–323 B.C.E.)** King of Macedonia in northern Greece. Between 334 and 323 B.C.E. he conquered the Persian Empire, reached the Indus Valley, founded many Greek-style cities, and spread Greek culture across the Middle East. Later known as Alexander the Great. (p. 130)
- Alexandria** City on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt founded by **Alexander**. It became the capital of the Hellenistic kingdom of the **Ptolemies**. It contained the famous Library and the Museum, a center for leading scientific and literary figures. Its merchants engaged in trade with areas bordering the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. (p. 131)
- Allende, Salvador (1908–1973)** Socialist politician elected president of Chile in 1970 and overthrown by the military in 1973. He died during the military attack. (p. 916)
- All-India Muslim League** Political organization founded in India in 1906 to defend the interests of India's Muslim minority. Led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, it attempted to negotiate with the **Indian National Congress**. In 1940, the League began demanding a separate state for Muslims, to be called Pakistan. (See also **Jinnah, Muhammad Ali.**) (p. 862)
- altepetl** An ethnic state in ancient Mesoamerica, the common political building block of that region. (p. 316)
- amulet** Small charm meant to protect the bearer from evil. Found frequently in archaeological excavations in Mesopotamia and Egypt, amulets reflect the religious practices of the common people. (p. 21)
- Amur River** This river valley was a contested frontier between northern China and eastern Russia until the settlement arranged in the Treaty of Nerchinsk (1689). (p. 582)
- anarchists** Revolutionaries who wanted to abolish all private property and governments, usually by violence, and replace them with free associations of groups. (p. 755)
- Anasazi** Important culture of what is now the southwest United States (700–1300 C.E.). Centered on Chaco Canyon in New Mexico and Mesa Verde in Colorado, the Anasazi culture built multistory residences and worshiped in subterranean buildings called kivas. (p. 321)
- aqueduct** A conduit, either elevated or underground, that used gravity to carry water from a source to a location—usually a city—that needed it. The Romans built many aqueducts in a period of substantial urbanization. (p. 153)
- Arawak** Amerindian peoples who inhabited the Greater Antilles of the Caribbean at the time of Columbus. (p. 432)
- Arkwright, Richard (1732–1792)** English inventor and entrepreneur who became the wealthiest and most successful textile manufacturer of the early **Industrial Revolution**. He invented the water frame, a machine that, with minimal human supervision, could spin many strong cotton threads at once. (p. 636)
- Armenia** One of the earliest Christian kingdoms, situated in eastern Anatolia and the western Caucasus and occupied by speakers of the Armenian language. (p. 219)
- Asante** African kingdom on the **Gold Coast** that expanded rapidly after 1680. Asante participated in the Atlantic economy, trading gold, slaves, and ivory. It resisted British imperial ambitions for a quarter century before being absorbed into Britain's Gold Coast colony in 1902. (p. 780)
- Ashikaga Shogunate (1336–1573)** The second of Japan's military governments headed by a shogun (a military ruler). Sometimes called the Muromachi Shogunate. (p. 366)
- Ashoka** Third ruler of the **Mauryan Empire** in India (r. 273–232 B.C.E.). He converted to Buddhism and broadcast his precepts

- on inscribed stones and pillars, the earliest surviving Indian writing. (p. 183)
- Asian Tigers** Collective name for South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore—nations that became economic powers in the 1970s and 1980s. (p. 922)
- Atahualpa (1502?–1533)** Last ruling **Inca** emperor of Peru. He was executed by the Spanish. (p. 447)
- Atatürk, Kemal (1880–1938)** The founder of modern Turkey. An army officer, he distinguished himself in the defense of Gallipoli in World War I and expelled a Greek expeditionary army from Anatolia in 1921–1922. He abolished the sultanate and replaced the Ottoman Empire with the Turkish Republic in 1923. As president until his death in 1938, he pushed through a radical Westernization and reform of Turkish society. (p. 816)
- Atlantic Circuit** The network of trade routes connecting Europe, Africa, and the Americas that underlay the Atlantic system. (p. 530)
- Atlantic system** The network of trading links after 1500 that moved goods, wealth, people, and cultures around the Atlantic Ocean Basin. (p. 519)
- Augustus (63 B.C.E.–14 C.E.)** Honorific name of Octavian, founder of the **Roman Principate**, the military dictatorship that replaced the failing rule of the **Roman Senate**. After defeating all rivals, between 31 B.C.E. and 14 C.E. he laid the groundwork for several centuries of stability and prosperity in the Roman Empire. (p. 147)
- Auschwitz** Nazi extermination camp in Poland, the largest center of mass murder during the **Holocaust**. Close to a million Jews, Gypsies, Communists, and others were killed there. (p. 852)
- ayllu** Andean lineage group or kin-based community. (p. 324)
- Aztecs** Also known as Mexica, the Aztecs created a powerful empire in central Mexico (1325–1521 C.E.). They forced defeated peoples to provide goods and labor as a tax. (p. 317)
- Babylon** The largest and most important city in Mesopotamia. It achieved particular eminence as the capital of the Amorite king **Hammurabi** in the eighteenth century B.C.E. and the Neo-Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar in the sixth century B.C.E. (p. 18)
- balance of power** The policy in international relations by which, beginning in the eighteenth century, the major European states acted together to prevent any one of them from becoming too powerful. (p. 479)
- Balfour Declaration** Statement issued by Britain's Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour in 1917 favoring the establishment of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. (p. 806)
- Bannermen** Hereditary military servants of the **Qing Empire**, in large part descendants of peoples of various origins who had fought for the founders of the empire. (p. 700)
- Bantu** Collective name of a large group of sub-Saharan African languages and of the peoples speaking these languages. (p. 216)
- Batavia** Fort established ca. 1619 as headquarters of Dutch East India Company operations in Indonesia; today the city of Jakarta. (p. 567)
- Battle of Midway** U.S. naval victory over the Japanese fleet in June 1942, in which the Japanese lost four of their best aircraft carriers. It marked a turning point in World War II. (p. 847)
- Battle of Omdurman** British victory over the Mahdi in the Sudan in 1898. General Kitchener led a mixed force of British and Egyptian troops armed with rapid-firing rifles and machine guns. (p. 774)
- Beijing** China's northern capital, first used as an imperial capital in 906 and now the capital of the People's Republic of China. (p. 357)
- Bengal** Region of northeastern India. It was the first part of India to be conquered by the British in the eighteenth century and remained the political and economic center of British India throughout the nineteenth century. The 1905 split of the province into predominantly Hindu West Bengal and predominantly Muslim East Bengal (now Bangladesh) sparked anti-British riots. (p. 862)
- Berlin Conference (1884–1885)** Conference that German chancellor Otto von Bismarck called to set rules for the partition of Africa. It led to the creation of the Congo Free State under King **Leopold II** of Belgium. (See also **Bismarck, Otto von**.) (p. 778)
- Bhagavad-Gita** The most important work of Indian sacred literature, a dialogue between the great warrior Arjuna and the god Krishna on duty and the fate of the spirit. (p. 184)
- bin Laden, Usama** Saudi-born **Muslim** extremist who funded the al-Qaeda organization that was responsible for several terrorist attacks, including those on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in 2001. (p. 957)
- Bismarck, Otto von (1815–1898)** Chancellor (prime minister) of Prussia from 1862 until 1871, when he became chancellor of Germany. A conservative nationalist, he led Prussia to victory against Austria (1866) and France (1870) and was responsible for the creation of the German Empire in 1871. (p. 758)
- Black Death** An outbreak of **bubonic plague** that spread across Asia, North Africa, and Europe in the mid-fourteenth century, carrying off vast numbers of persons. (p. 401)
- Bolívar, Simón (1783–1830)** The most important military leader in the struggle for independence in South America. Born in Venezuela, he led military forces there and in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. (p. 657)
- Bolsheviks** Radical Marxist political party founded by Vladimir Lenin in 1903. Under Lenin's leadership, the Bolsheviks seized power in November 1917 during the Russian Revolution. (See also **Lenin, Vladimir**.) (p. 806)
- Bonaparte, Napoleon (1769–1821)** General who overthrew the French Directory in 1799 and became emperor of the French in 1804. Failed to defeat Great Britain and abdicated in 1814. Returned to power briefly in 1815 but was defeated and died in exile. (p. 615)
- Bornu** A powerful West African kingdom at the southern edge of the Sahara in the Central Sudan, which was important in trans-Saharan trade and in the spread of **Islam**. Also known as Kanem-Bornu, it endured from the ninth century to the end of the nineteenth. (p. 538)
- bourgeoisie** In early modern Europe, the class of well-off town dwellers whose wealth came from manufacturing, finance, commerce, and allied professions. (p. 468)
- Brant, Joseph (1742–1807)** Mohawk leader who supported the British during the American Revolution. (p. 608)
- Brazza, Savorgnan de (1852–1905)** Franco-Italian explorer sent by the French government to claim part of equatorial Africa for France. Founded Brazzaville, capital of the French Congo, in 1880. (p. 778)
- British raj** The rule over much of South Asia between 1765 and 1947 by the East India Company and then by a British government. (p. 722)
- bronze** An alloy of copper with a small amount of tin (or sometimes arsenic), it is harder and more durable than copper alone. The term *Bronze Age* is applied to the era—the dates of which vary in different parts of the world—when bronze was the primary metal for tools and weapons. The demand for bronze helped create long-distance networks of trade. (p. 23)
- bubonic plague** A bacterial disease of fleas that can be transmitted by flea bites to rodents and humans; humans in late stages of the illness can spread the bacteria by coughing. Because of its very high mortality rate and the difficulty of preventing its spread, major outbreaks have created crises in many parts of the world. (See also **Black Death**.) (p. 348)
- Buddha (563–483 B.C.E.)** An Indian prince named Siddhartha Gautama, who renounced his wealth and social position. After becoming “enlightened” (the meaning of *Buddha*) he enunciated the principles of Buddhism. This doctrine evolved and spread throughout India and to Southeast, East, and Central Asia. (See also **Mahayana Buddhism, Theravada Buddhism**.) (p. 179)

- Byzantine Empire** Historians' name for the eastern portion of the Roman Empire from the fourth century onward, taken from "Byzantium," an early name for Constantinople, the Byzantine capital city. The empire fell to the Ottomans in 1453. (See also **Ottoman Empire**.) (p. 253)
- caliphate** Office established in succession to the Prophet **Muhammad**, to rule the Islamic empire; also the name of that empire. (See also **Abbasid Caliphate**; **Sokoto Caliphate**; **Umayyad Caliphate**.) (p. 231)
- calpolli** A group of up to a hundred families that served as a social building block of an **altepetl** in ancient Mesoamerica. (p. 317)
- capitalism** The economic system of large financial institutions—banks, stock exchanges, investment companies—that first developed in early modern Europe. *Commercial capitalism*, the trading system of the early modern economy, is often distinguished from *industrial capitalism*, the system based on machine production. (p. 529)
- caravel** A small, highly maneuverable three-masted ship used by the Portuguese and Spanish in the exploration of the Atlantic. (p. 435)
- Cardenas, Lázaro (1895–1970)** President of Mexico (1934–1940). He brought major changes to Mexican life by distributing millions of acres of land to the peasants, bringing representatives of workers and farmers into the inner circles of politics, and nationalizing the oil industry. (p. 872)
- Carthage** City located in present-day Tunisia, founded by **Phoenicians** ca. 800 B.C.E. It became a major commercial center and naval power in the western Mediterranean until defeated by Rome in the third century B.C.E. (p. 94)
- Caste War** A rebellion of the Maya people against the government of Mexico in 1847 that nearly returned the Yucatán to Maya rule. Some Maya rebels retreated to unoccupied territories, where they held out until 1901. (p. 670)
- Catholic Reformation** Religious reform movement within the Latin Christian Church, begun in response to the **Protestant Reformation**. It clarified Catholic theology and reformed clerical training and discipline. (p. 462)
- Celts** Peoples sharing a common language and culture that originated in central Europe in the first half of the first millennium B.C.E. After 500 B.C.E. they spread as far as Anatolia in the east, Spain and the British Isles in the west, and later were overtaken by Roman conquest and Germanic invasions. Their descendants survive on the western fringe of Europe (Brittany, Wales, Scotland, Ireland). (p. 55)
- Champa rice** Quick-maturing rice that can allow two harvests in one growing season. Originally introduced into Champa from India, it was later sent to China as a tribute gift by the Champa state. (See also **tributary system**.) (p. 302)
- Chang'an** City in the Wei Valley in eastern China. It became the capital of the **Qin** and early **Han** Empires. Its main features were imitated in the cities and towns that sprang up throughout the Han Empire. (p. 163)
- Charlemagne (742–814)** King of the Franks (r. 768–814); emperor (r. 800–814). Through a series of military conquests he established the Carolingian Empire, which encompassed all of Gaul and parts of Germany and Italy. Though illiterate himself, he sponsored a brief intellectual revival. (p. 253)
- chartered companies** Groups of private investors who paid an annual fee to France and England in exchange for a monopoly over trade to the West Indies colonies. (p. 520)
- Chavín** The first major urban civilization in South America (900–250 B.C.E.). Its capital, Chavín de Huántar, was located high in the Andes Mountains of Peru. Chavín became politically and economically dominant in a densely populated region that included two distinct ecological zones, the Peruvian coastal plain and the Andean foothills. (p. 61)
- Chiang Kai-shek (1887–1975)** Chinese military and political leader. Succeeded Sun Yat-sen as head of the **Guomindang** in 1925; headed the Chinese government from 1928 to 1949; fought against the Chinese Communists and Japanese invaders. After 1949 he headed the Chinese Nationalist government in Taiwan. (pp. 814, 841)
- chiefdom** Form of political organization with rule by a hereditary leader who held power over a collection of villages and towns. Less powerful than kingdoms and empires, chiefdoms were based on gift giving and commercial links. (p. 322)
- chinampas** Raised fields constructed along lake shores in Mesoamerica to increase agricultural yields. (p. 312)
- city-state** A small independent state consisting of an urban center and the surrounding agricultural territory. A characteristic political form in early Mesopotamia, Archaic and Classical Greece, Phoenicia, and early Italy. (See also **polis**.) (p. 17)
- civilization** An ambiguous term often used to denote more complex societies but sometimes used by anthropologists to describe any group of people sharing a set of cultural traits. (p. 5)
- Cixi, Empress Dowager (1835–1908)** Empress of China and mother of Emperor Guangxi. She put her son under house arrest, supported antiforeign movements, and resisted reforms of the Chinese government and armed forces. (p. 765)
- clipper ship** Large, fast, streamlined sailing vessel, often American built, of the mid-to-late nineteenth century rigged with vast canvas sails hung from tall masts. (p. 731)
- Cold War (1945–1991)** The ideological struggle between communism (Soviet Union) and capitalism (United States) for world influence. The Soviet Union and the United States came to the brink of actual war during the **Cuban missile crisis** but never attacked one another. The Cold War came to an end when the Soviet Union dissolved in 1991. (See also **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**; **Warsaw Pact**.) (p. 888)
- colonialism** Policy by which a nation administers a foreign territory and develops its resources for the benefit of the colonial power. (p. 775)
- Columbian Exchange** The exchange of plants, animals, diseases, and technologies between the Americas and the rest of the world following Columbus's voyages. (p. 490)
- Columbus, Christopher (1451–1506)** Genoese mariner who in the service of Spain led expeditions across the Atlantic, establishing contact between the peoples of the Americas and the Old World and opening the way to Spanish conquest and colonization. (p. 437)
- Confederation of 1867** Negotiated union of the formerly separate colonial governments of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. This new Dominion of Canada with a central government in Ottawa is seen as the beginning of the Canadian nation. (p. 662)
- Confucius** Western name for the Chinese philosopher Kongzi (551–479 B.C.E.). His doctrine of duty and public service had a great influence on subsequent Chinese thought and served as a code of conduct for government officials. (p. 47)
- Congress of Vienna (1814–1815)** Meeting of representatives of European monarchs called to reestablish the old order after the defeat of **Napoleon Bonaparte**. (p. 621)
- conquistadors** Early-sixteenth-century Spanish adventurers who conquered Mexico, Central America, and Peru. (See **Cortés**, **Hernán**; **Pizarro**, **Francisco**.) (p. 446)
- Constantine (306–337 C.E.)** Roman emperor (r. 312–337). After reuniting the Roman Empire, he moved the capital to Constantinople and made Christianity a favored religion. (p. 156)
- Constitutional Convention** Meeting in 1787 of the elected representatives of the thirteen original states to write the Constitution of the United States. (p. 610)
- contract of indenture** A voluntary agreement binding a person to work for a specified period of years in return for free passage to

- an overseas destination. Before 1800 most **indentured servants** were Europeans; after 1800 most indentured laborers were Asians. (p. 733)
- Cortés, Hernán (1485–1547)** Spanish explorer and **conquistador** who led the conquest of Aztec Mexico in 1519–1521 for Spain. (p. 446)
- Cossacks** Peoples of the Russian Empire who lived outside the farming villages, often as herders, mercenaries, or outlaws. Cossacks led the conquest of Siberia in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. (p. 588)
- coureurs des bois (runners of the woods)** French fur traders, many of mixed Amerindian heritage, who lived among and often married with Amerindian peoples of North America. (p. 508)
- creoles** In colonial Spanish America, term used to describe someone of European descent born in the New World. Elsewhere in the Americas, the term is used to describe all non-native peoples. (p. 499)
- Crimean War (1853–1856)** Conflict between the Russian and Ottoman Empires fought primarily in the Crimean Peninsula. To prevent Russian expansion, Britain and France sent troops to support the Ottomans. (p. 693)
- Crusades (1095–1204)** Armed pilgrimages to the Holy Land by Christians determined to recover Jerusalem from Muslim rule. The Crusades brought an end to western Europe's centuries of intellectual and cultural isolation. (p. 274)
- Crystal Palace** Building erected in Hyde Park, London, for the Great Exhibition of 1851. Made of iron and glass, like a gigantic greenhouse, it was a symbol of the industrial age. (p. 638)
- Cuban missile crisis (1962)** Brink-of-war confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union over the latter's placement of nuclear-armed missiles in Cuba. (p. 895)
- cultural imperialism** Domination of one culture over another by a deliberate policy or by economic or technological superiority. (p. 964)
- Cultural Revolution (China) (1966–1976)** Campaign in China ordered by **Mao Zedong** to purge the Communist Party of his opponents and instill revolutionary values in the younger generation. (p. 906)
- culture** Socially transmitted patterns of action and expression. *Material culture* refers to physical objects, such as dwellings, clothing, tools, and crafts. Culture also includes arts, beliefs, knowledge, and technology. (p. 6)
- cuneiform** A system of writing in which wedge-shaped symbols represented words or syllables. It originated in Mesopotamia and was used initially for Sumerian and Akkadian but later was adapted to represent other languages of western Asia. Because so many symbols had to be learned, literacy was confined to a relatively small group of administrators and scribes. (p. 21)
- Cyrus (600–530 B.C.E.)** Founder of the Achaemenid Persian Empire. Between 550 and 530 B.C.E. he conquered Media, Lydia, and **Babylon**. Revered in the traditions of both Iran and the subject peoples, he employed Persians and Medes in his administration and respected the institutions and beliefs of subject peoples. (p. 110)
- czar** See **tsar**.
- daimyo** Literally, great name(s). Japanese warlords and great landowners, whose armed **samurai** gave them control of the Japanese islands from the eighth to the later nineteenth century. Under the **Tokugawa Shogunate** they were subordinated to the imperial government. (p. 574)
- Daoism** Chinese school of thought, originating in the Warring States Period with Laozi. Daoism offered an alternative to the Confucian emphasis on hierarchy and duty. Daoists believe that the world is always changing and is devoid of absolute morality or meaning. They accept the world as they find it, avoid futile struggles, and deviate as little as possible from the *Dao*, or “path” of nature. (See also **Confucius**.) (p. 47)
- Darius I (ca. 558–486 B.C.E.)** Third ruler of the Persian Empire (r. 521–486 B.C.E.). He crushed the widespread initial resistance to his rule and gave all major government posts to Persians rather than to Medes. He established a system of provinces and tribute, began construction of **Persepolis**, and expanded Persian control in the east (Pakistan) and west (northern Greece). (p. 111)
- Decembrist revolt** Abortive attempt by army officers to take control of the Russian government upon the death of Tsar Alexander I in 1825. (p. 698)
- Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789)** Statement of fundamental political rights adopted by the French National Assembly at the beginning of the French Revolution. (p. 612)
- deforestation** The removal of trees faster than forests can replace themselves. (p. 472)
- Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526)** Centralized Indian empire of varying extent, created by Muslim invaders. (p. 376)
- democracy** A system of government in which all “citizens” (however defined) have equal political and legal rights, privileges, and protections, as in the Greek **city-state** of Athens in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.E. (p. 120)
- demographic transition** A change in the rates of population growth. Before the transition, both birthrates and death rates are high, resulting in a slowly growing population; then the death rate drops but the birthrate remains high, causing a population explosion; finally the birthrate drops and the population growth slows down. This transition took place in Europe in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, in North America and East Asia in the mid-twentieth, and, most recently, in Latin America and South Asia. (p. 928)
- Deng Xiaoping (1904–1997)** Communist Party leader who forced Chinese economic reforms after the death of **Mao Zedong**. (p. 923)
- development** In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the economic process that led to industrialization, urbanization, the rise of a large and prosperous middle class, and heavy investment in education. (p. 678)
- dhows** Characteristic cargo and passenger ships of the Arabian Sea. (p. 385)
- Diagne, Blaise (1872–1934)** Senegalese political leader. He was the first African elected to the French National Assembly. During World War I, in exchange for promises to give French citizenship to Senegalese, he helped recruit Africans to serve in the French army. After the war, he led a movement to abolish forced labor in Africa. (p. 870)
- Dias, Bartolomeu (1450?–1500)** Portuguese explorer who in 1488 led the first expedition to sail around the southern tip of Africa from the Atlantic and sight the Indian Ocean. (p. 437)
- Diaspora** A Greek word meaning “dispersal,” used to describe the communities of a given ethnic group living outside their homeland. Jews, for example, spread from Israel to western Asia and Mediterranean lands in antiquity and today can be found throughout the world. (p. 90)
- Dirty War** War waged by the Argentine military (1976–1983) against leftist groups. Characterized by the use of illegal imprisonment, torture, and executions by the military. (p. 917)
- division of labor** A manufacturing technique that breaks down a craft into many simple and repetitive tasks that can be performed by unskilled workers. Pioneered in the pottery works of Josiah Wedgwood and in other eighteenth-century factories, it greatly increased the productivity of labor and lowered the cost of manufactured goods. (See also **Wedgwood, Josiah**.) (p. 635)
- driver** A privileged male slave whose job was to ensure that a slave gang did its work on a plantation. (p. 524)
- Druids** The class of religious experts who conducted rituals and preserved sacred lore among some ancient Celtic peoples. They provided education, mediated disputes between kinship groups,

and were suppressed by the Romans as a potential focus of opposition to Roman rule. (See also **Celts.**) (p. 56)

darbar An elaborate display of political power and wealth in British India in the nineteenth century, ostensibly in imitation of the pageantry of the **Mughal Empire.** (p. 723)

Dutch West India Company (1621–1794) Trading company chartered by the Dutch government to conduct its merchants' trade in the Americas and Africa. (p. 520)

Edison, Thomas (1847–1931) American inventor best known for inventing the electric light bulb, acoustic recording on wax cylinders, and motion pictures. (p. 746)

Einstein, Albert (1879–1955) German physicist who developed the theory of relativity, which states that time, space, and mass are relative to each other and not fixed. (p. 821)

El Alamein Town in Egypt, site of the victory by Britain's Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery over German forces led by General Erwin Rommel (the "Desert Fox") in 1942–1943. (p. 846)

electricity A form of energy used in telegraphy from the 1840s on and for lighting, industrial motors, and railroads beginning in the 1880s. (p. 746)

electric telegraph A device for rapid, long-distance transmission of information over an electric wire. It was introduced in England and North America in the 1830s and 1840s and replaced telegraph systems that utilized visual signals such as semaphores. (See also **submarine telegraph cables.**) (p. 640)

encomienda A grant of authority over a population of Amerindians in the Spanish colonies. It provided the grant holder with a supply of cheap labor and periodic payments of goods by the Amerindians. It obliged the grant holder to Christianize the Amerindians. (p. 498)

English Civil War (1642–1649) A conflict over royal versus parliamentary rights, caused by King Charles I's arrest of his parliamentary critics and ending with his execution. Its outcome checked the growth of royal absolutism and, with the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and the English Bill of Rights of 1689, ensured that England would be a constitutional monarchy. (p. 475)

Enlightenment A philosophical belief system in eighteenth-century Europe that claimed that one could reform society by discovering rational laws that governed social behavior and were just as scientific as the laws of physics. (pp. 467, 602)

equites In ancient Italy, prosperous landowners second in wealth and status to the senatorial aristocracy. The Roman emperors allied with this group to counterbalance the influence of the old aristocracy and used the *equites* to staff the imperial civil service. (p. 147)

Estates General France's traditional national assembly with representatives of the three estates, or classes, in French society: the clergy, nobility, and commoners. The calling of the Estates General in 1789 led to the French Revolution. (p. 612)

Ethiopia East African highland nation lying east of the Nile River. (See also **Menelik; Selassie, Haile.**) (p. 219)

ethnic cleansing Effort to eradicate a people and its culture by means of mass killing and the destruction of historical buildings and cultural materials. Ethnic cleansing was used by both sides in the conflicts that accompanied the disintegration of Yugoslavia in the 1990s. (p. 925)

European Economic Community (Common Market) An organization promoting economic unity in Europe, formed in 1957 by consolidation of earlier, more limited, agreements. With the addition of many new nations it became the European Union (EU) in 1993. (p. 891)

extraterritoriality The right of foreign residents in a country to live under the laws of their native country and disregard the laws of the host country. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, European and American nationals living in certain areas of Chinese and Ottoman cities were granted this right. (p. 694)

Faisal (1885–1933) Arab prince, leader of the Arab Revolt in World War I. The British made him king of Iraq in 1921, and he reigned under British protection until 1933. (p. 806)

Fascist Party Italian political party created by Benito Mussolini during World War I. It emphasized aggressive nationalism and was Mussolini's instrument for the creation of a dictatorship in Italy from 1922 to 1943. (See also **Mussolini, Benito.**) (p. 838)

fief In medieval Europe, land granted in return for a sworn oath to provide specified military service. (p. 262)

First Temple A monumental sanctuary built in Jerusalem by King Solomon in the tenth century B.C.E. to be the religious center for the Israelite god Yahweh. The Temple priesthood conducted sacrifices, received a tithe or percentage of agricultural revenues, and became economically and politically powerful. The First Temple was destroyed by the Babylonians in 587 B.C.E., rebuilt on a modest scale in the late sixth century B.C.E., and replaced by King Herod's Second Temple in the late first century B.C.E. (destroyed by the Romans in 70 C.E.) (p. 86)

Five-Year Plans Plans that Joseph Stalin introduced to industrialize the Soviet Union rapidly, beginning in 1928. They set goals for the output of steel, electricity, machinery, and most other products and were enforced by the police powers of the state. They succeeded in making the Soviet Union a major industrial power before World War II. (See also **Stalin, Joseph.**) (p. 832)

foragers People who support themselves by hunting wild animals and gathering wild edible plants and insects. (p. 6)

Fourteen Points A peace program presented to the U.S. Congress by President **Woodrow Wilson** in January 1918. It called for the evacuation of German-occupied lands, the drawing of borders and the settling of territorial disputes by the self-determination of the affected populations, and the founding of an association of nations to preserve the peace and guarantee their territorial integrity. It was rejected by Germany, but it made Wilson the moral leader of the Allies in the last year of World War I. (p. 807)

Franklin, Benjamin (1706–1790) American intellectual, inventor, and politician. He helped negotiate French support for the American Revolution. (p. 604)

free-trade imperialism Economic dominance of a weaker country by a more powerful one, while maintaining the legal independence of the weaker state. In the late nineteenth century, free-trade imperialism characterized the relations between the Latin American republics, on the one hand, and Great Britain and the United States, on the other. (p. 789)

Freud, Sigmund (1856–1939) Austrian psychiatrist, founder of psychoanalysis. He argued that psychological problems were caused by traumas, especially sexual experiences in early childhood, that were repressed in later life. His ideas caused considerable controversy among psychologists and in the general public. Although his views on repressed sexuality are no longer widely accepted, his psychoanalytic methods are still very influential. (p. 821)

Fujiwara Aristocratic family that dominated the Japanese imperial court between the ninth and twelfth centuries. (p. 301)

Funan An early complex society in Southeast Asia between the first and sixth centuries C.E. It was centered in the rich rice-growing region of southern Vietnam, and it controlled the passage of trade across the Malaysian isthmus. (p. 192)

Gama, Vasco da (1460–1524) Portuguese explorer. In 1497–1498 he led the first naval expedition from Europe to sail to India, opening an important commercial sea route. (p. 437)

Gandhi, Mohandas K. (Mahatma) (1869–1948) Leader of the Indian independence movement and advocate of nonviolent resistance. After being educated as a lawyer in England, he returned to India and became leader of the **Indian National Congress** in 1920. He appealed to the poor, led nonviolent demonstrations against British colonial rule, and was jailed many times. Soon after

- independence he was assassinated for attempting to stop Hindu-Muslim rioting. (p. 863)
- Gaozu** The throne name of Liu Bang, one of the rebel leaders who brought down the **Qin** and founded the **Han** dynasty in 202 B.C.E. (p. 159)
- Garibaldi, Giuseppe (1807–1882)** Italian nationalist and revolutionary who conquered Sicily and Naples and added them to a unified Italy in 1860. (p. 756)
- Genghis Khan (ca. 1167–1227)** The title of Temüjin when he ruled the Mongols (1206–1227). It means the “oceanic” or “universal” leader. Genghis Khan was the founder of the Mongol Empire. (p. 341)
- gens de couleur** Free men and women of color in Haiti. They sought greater political rights and later supported the Haitian Revolution. (See also **L’Ouverture, François Dominique Toussaint**.) (p. 619)
- gentry** In China, the class of prosperous families, next in wealth below the rural aristocrats, from which the emperors drew their administrative personnel. Respected for their education and expertise, these officials became a privileged group and made the government more efficient and responsive than in the past. The term *gentry* also denotes the class of landholding families in England below the aristocracy. (pp. 163, 470)
- Ghana** First known kingdom in sub-Saharan West Africa between the sixth and thirteenth centuries C.E. Also the modern West African country once known as the Gold Coast. (p. 235)
- global elite culture** At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the attitudes and outlook of well-educated, prosperous, Western-oriented people around the world, largely expressed in European languages, especially English. (p. 966)
- global pop culture** Popular cultural practices and institutions that have been adopted internationally, such as music, the Internet, television, food, and fashion. (p. 965)
- globalization** The economic, political, and cultural integration and interaction of all parts of the world brought about by increasing trade, travel, and technology. (p. 948)
- Gold Coast** Region of the Atlantic coast of West Africa occupied by modern Ghana; named for its gold exports to Europe from the 1470s onward. (p. 437)
- Golden Horde** Mongol khanate founded by Genghis Khan’s grandson Batu. It was based in southern Russia and quickly adopted both the Turkic language and Islam. Also known as the Kipchak Horde. (p. 349)
- Gorbachev, Mikhail (b. 1931)** Head of the Soviet Union from 1985 to 1991. His liberalization effort improved relations with the West, but he lost power after his reforms led to the collapse of communist governments in eastern Europe. (p. 924)
- Gothic cathedrals** Large churches originating in twelfth-century France; built in an architectural style featuring pointed arches, tall vaults and spires, flying buttresses, and large stained-glass windows. (p. 410)
- Grand Canal** The 1,100-mile (1,771-kilometer) waterway linking the Yellow and the Yangzi Rivers. It was begun in the **Han** period and completed during the Sui Empire. (p. 284)
- “great traditions”** Historians’ term for a literate, well-institutionalized complex of religious and social beliefs and practices adhered to by diverse societies over a broad geographical area. (See also **“small traditions.”**) (p. 215)
- Great Western Schism** A division in the Latin (Western) Christian Church between 1378 and 1417, when rival claimants to the papacy existed in Rome and Avignon. (p. 417)
- Great Zimbabwe** City, now in ruins (in the modern African country of Zimbabwe), whose many stone structures were built between about 1250 and 1450, when it was a trading center and the capital of a large state. (p. 388)
- guild** In medieval Europe, an association of men (rarely women), such as merchants, artisans, or professors, who worked in a particular trade and banded together to promote their economic and political interests. Guilds were also important in other societies, such as the Ottoman and Safavid Empires. (p. 407)
- Gujarat** Region of western India famous for trade and manufacturing; the inhabitants are called Gujaratis. (p. 384)
- gunpowder** A mixture of saltpeter, sulfur, and charcoal, in various proportions. The formula, brought to China in the 400s or 500s, was first used to make fumigators to keep away insect pests and evil spirits. In later centuries it was used to make explosives and grenades and to propel cannonballs, shot, and bullets. (p. 293)
- Guomindang** Nationalist political party founded on democratic principles by **Sun Yat-sen** in 1912. After 1925, the party was headed by **Chiang Kai-shek**, who turned it into an increasingly authoritarian movement. (p. 814)
- Gupta Empire (320–550 C.E.)** A powerful Indian state based, like its Mauryan predecessor, on a capital at Pataliputra in the Ganges Valley. It controlled most of the Indian subcontinent through a combination of military force and its prestige as a center of sophisticated culture. (See also **theater-state**.) (p. 185)
- Habsburg** A powerful European family that provided many Holy Roman Emperors, founded the Austrian (later Austro-Hungarian) Empire, and ruled sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Spain. (p. 475)
- hadith** A tradition relating the words or deeds of the Prophet **Muhammad**; next to the Quran, the most important basis for Islamic law. (p. 239)
- Hammurabi** Amorite ruler of **Babylon** (r. 1792–1750 B.C.E.). He conquered many city-states in southern and northern Mesopotamia and is best known for a code of laws, inscribed on a black stone pillar, illustrating the principles to be used in legal cases. (p. 18)
- Han** A term used to designate (1) the ethnic Chinese people who originated in the Yellow River Valley and spread throughout regions of China suitable for agriculture and (2) the dynasty of emperors who ruled from 202 B.C.E. to 220 C.E. (p. 157)
- Hanseatic League** An economic and defensive alliance of the free towns in northern Germany, founded about 1241 and most powerful in the fourteenth century. (p. 404)
- Harappa** Site of one of the great cities of the Indus Valley civilization of the third millennium B.C.E. It was located on the northwest frontier of the zone of cultivation (in modern Pakistan), and it may have been a center for the acquisition of raw materials, such as metals and precious stones, from Afghanistan and Iran. (p. 31)
- Hatshepsut** Queen of Egypt (r. 1473–1458 B.C.E.). She dispatched a naval expedition down the Red Sea to Punt (possibly northeast Sudan or Eretria), the faraway source of myrrh. There is evidence of opposition to a woman as ruler, and after her death her name and image were frequently defaced. (p. 73)
- Hausa** An agricultural and trading people of central Sudan in West Africa. Aside from their brief incorporation into the Songhai Empire, the Hausa city-states remained autonomous until the **Sokoto Caliphate** conquered them in the early nineteenth century. (p. 538)
- Hebrew Bible** A collection of sacred books containing diverse materials concerning the origins, experiences, beliefs, and practices of the Israelites. Most of the extant text was compiled by members of the priestly class in the fifth century B.C.E. and reflects the concerns and views of this group. (p. 84)
- Hellenistic Age** Historians’ term for the era, usually dated 323–30 B.C.E., in which Greek culture spread across western Asia and northeastern Africa after the conquests of **Alexander** the Great. The period ended with the fall of the last major Hellenistic kingdom to Rome, but Greek cultural influence persisted until the spread of Islam in the seventh century C.E. (p. 130)
- Helsinki Accords (1975)** Political and human rights agreement signed in Helsinki, Finland, by the Soviet Union and western European countries. (p. 895)

- Henry the Navigator (1394–1460)** Portuguese prince who promoted the study of navigation and directed voyages of exploration down the western coast of Africa in the fifteenth century. (p. 434)
- Herodotus (ca. 485–425 B.C.E.)** Heir to the technique of *historia* (“investigation”) developed by Greeks in the late Archaic period. He came from a Greek community in Anatolia and traveled extensively, collecting information in western Asia and the Mediterranean lands. He traced the antecedents and chronicled the wars between the Greek city-states and the Persian Empire, thus originating the Western tradition of historical writing. (p. 122)
- Herzl, Theodore (1860–1904)** Austrian journalist and founder of the Zionist movement urging the creation of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. (p. 806)
- Hidalgo y Costilla, Miguel (1753–1811)** Mexican priest who led the first stage of the Mexican independence war in 1810. He was captured and executed in 1811. (p. 658)
- Hidden Imam** Last in a series of twelve descendants of Muhammad’s son-in-law Ali, whom **Shi’ites** consider divinely appointed leaders of the Muslim community. In occlusion since ca. 873, he is expected to return as a messiah at the end of time. (p. 558)
- hieroglyphics** A system of writing in which pictorial symbols represented sounds, syllables, or concepts. It was used for official and monumental inscriptions in ancient Egypt. Because of the long period of study required to master this system, literacy in hieroglyphics was confined to a relatively small group of **scribes** and administrators. Cursive symbol-forms were developed for rapid composition on other media, such as **papyrus**. (p. 27)
- Hinduism** A general term for a wide variety of beliefs and ritual practices that have developed in the Indian subcontinent since antiquity. Hinduism has roots in ancient Vedic, Buddhist, and south Indian religious concepts and practices. It spread along the trade routes to Southeast Asia. (p. 180)
- Hiroshima** City in Japan, the first to be destroyed by an atomic bomb, on August 6, 1945. The bombing hastened the end of World War II. (p. 848)
- history** The study of past events and changes in the development, transmission, and transformation of cultural practices. (p. 6)
- Hitler, Adolf (1889–1945)** Born in Austria, Hitler became a radical German nationalist during World War I. He led the National Socialist German Workers’ Party—the **Nazis**—in the 1920s and became dictator of Germany in 1933. He led Europe into World War II. (p. 839)
- Hittites** A people from central Anatolia who established an empire in Anatolia and Syria in the Late Bronze Age. With wealth from the trade in metals and military power based on chariot forces, the Hittites vied with New Kingdom Egypt for control of Syria-Palestine before falling to unidentified attackers ca. 1200 B.C.E. (See also **Ramesses II.**) (p. 72)
- Holocaust** Nazis’ program during World War II to kill people they considered undesirable. Some 6 million Jews perished during the Holocaust, along with millions of Poles, Gypsies, Communists, Socialists, and others. (p. 852)
- Holy Roman Empire** Loose federation of mostly German states and principalities, headed by an emperor elected by the princes. It lasted from 962 to 1806. (pp. 266, 473)
- hoplite** A heavily armored Greek infantryman of the Archaic and Classical periods who fought in the close-packed phalanx formation. Hoplite armies—militias composed of middle- and upper-class citizens supplying their own equipment—were for centuries superior to all other military forces. (p. 119)
- horse collar** Harnessing method that increased the efficiency of horses by shifting the point of traction from the animal’s neck to the shoulders; its adoption favors the spread of horse-drawn plows and vehicles. (p. 272)
- House of Burgesses** Elected assembly in colonial Virginia, created in 1618. (p. 505)
- humanists (Renaissance)** European scholars, writers, and teachers associated with the study of the humanities (grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history, languages, and moral philosophy), influential in the fifteenth century and later. (p. 413)
- Hundred Years War (1337–1453)** Series of campaigns over control of the throne of France, involving English and French royal families and French noble families. (p. 420)
- Husain, Saddam (b. 1937)** President of Iraq from 1979 until overthrown by an American-led invasion in 2003. Waged war on Iran from 1980 to 1988. His invasion of Kuwait in 1990 was repulsed in the Persian Gulf War in 1991. (p. 921)
- Ibn Battuta (1304–1369)** Moroccan **Muslim** scholar, the most widely traveled individual of his time. He wrote a detailed account of his visits to Islamic lands from China to Spain and the western Sudan. (p. 373)
- Il-khan** A “secondary” or “peripheral” khan based in Persia. The Il-khans’ khanate was founded by Hülegü, a grandson of **Genghis Khan**, and was based at Tabriz in modern Azerbaijan. It controlled much of Iran and Iraq. (p. 349)
- Inca** Largest and most powerful Andean empire. Controlled the Pacific coast of South America from Ecuador to Chile from its capital of Cuzco. (p. 328)
- indentured servant** A migrant to British colonies in the Americas who paid for passage by agreeing to work for a set term ranging from four to seven years. (p. 504)
- Indian Civil Service** The elite professional class of officials who administered the government of British India. Originally composed exclusively of well-educated British men, it gradually added qualified Indians. (p. 723)
- Indian National Congress** A movement and political party founded in 1885 to demand greater Indian participation in government. Its membership was middle class, and its demands were modest until World War I. Led after 1920 by Mohandas K. Gandhi, it appealed increasingly to the poor, and it organized mass protests demanding self-government and independence. (See also **Gandhi, Mohandas K.**) (p. 726, 862)
- Indian Ocean Maritime System** In premodern times, a network of seaports, trade routes, and maritime culture linking countries on the rim of the Indian Ocean from Africa to Indonesia. (p. 207)
- indulgence** The forgiveness of the punishment due for past sins, granted by the Catholic Church authorities as a reward for a pious act. Martin Luther’s protest against the sale of indulgences is often seen as touching off the **Protestant Reformation**. (p. 460)
- Industrial Revolution** The transformation of the economy, the environment, and living conditions, occurring first in England in the eighteenth century, that resulted from the use of steam engines, the mechanization of manufacturing in factories, and innovations in transportation and communication. (p. 629)
- investiture controversy** Dispute between the popes and the Holy Roman Emperors over who held ultimate authority over bishops in imperial lands. (p. 266)
- Irigoyen, Hipólito (1850–1933)** Argentine politician, president of Argentina from 1916 to 1922 and 1928 to 1930. The first president elected by universal male suffrage, he began his presidency as a reformer, but later became conservative. (p. 874)
- Iron Age** Historians’ term for the period during which iron was the primary metal for tools and weapons. The advent of iron technology began at different times in different parts of the world. (p. 69)
- iron curtain** Winston Churchill’s term for the Cold War division between the Soviet-dominated East and the U.S.-dominated West. (p. 888)
- Iroquois Confederacy** An alliance of five northeastern Amerindian peoples (six after 1722) that made decisions on military and diplomatic issues through a council of representatives. Allied first with the Dutch and later with the English, the Confederacy dominated the area from western New England to the Great Lakes. (p. 507)

Islam Religion expounded by the Prophet **Muhammad** on the basis of his reception of divine revelations, which were collected after his death into the *B. In the tradition of Judaism and Christianity, and sharing much of their lore, Islam calls on all people to recognize one creator god—Allah—who rewards or punishes believers after death according to how they led their lives. (See also **hadith**.)* (p. 230)

Israel In antiquity, the land between the eastern shore of the Mediterranean and the Jordan River, occupied by the Israelites from the early second millennium B.C.E. The modern state of Israel was founded in 1948. (p. 84)

Jackson, Andrew (1767–1845) First president of the United States to be born in humble circumstances. He was popular among frontier residents, urban workers, and small farmers. He had a successful political career as judge, general, congressman, senator, and president. After being denied the presidency in 1824 in a controversial election, he won in 1828 and was reelected in 1832. (p. 665)

Jacobins Radical republicans during the French Revolution. They were led by Maximilien Robespierre from 1793 to 1794. (See also **Robespierre, Maximilien**.) (p. 614)

Janissaries Infantry, originally of slave origin, armed with fire-arms and constituting the elite of the Ottoman army from the fifteenth century until the corps was abolished in 1826. (pp. 551, 689)

jati. See *varna*.

Jesus (ca. 5 B.C.E.–34 C.E.) A Jew from Galilee in northern Israel who sought to reform Jewish beliefs and practices. He was executed as a revolutionary by the Romans. Hailed as the Messiah and son of God by his followers, he became the central figure in Christianity, a belief system that developed in the centuries after his death. (p. 152)

Jinnah, Muhammad Ali (1876–1948) Indian Muslim politician who founded the state of Pakistan. A lawyer by training, he joined the **All-India Muslim League** in 1913. As leader of the League from the 1920s on, he negotiated with the British and the **Indian National Congress** for Muslim participation in Indian politics. From 1940 on, he led the movement for the independence of India's Muslims in a separate state of Pakistan, founded in 1947. (p. 865)

joint-stock company A business, often backed by a government charter, that sold shares to individuals to raise money for its trading enterprises and to spread the risks (and profits) among many investors. (p. 469)

Juárez, Benito (1806–1872) President of Mexico (1858–1872). Born in poverty in Mexico, he was educated as a lawyer and rose to become chief justice of the Mexican supreme court and then president. He led Mexico's resistance to a French invasion in 1862 and the installation of Maximilian as emperor. (p. 668)

junk A very large flat-bottom sailing ship produced in the **Tang, Ming, and Song** Empires, specially designed for long-distance commercial travel. (p. 293)

Kamakura Shogunate The first of Japan's decentralized military governments (1185–1333). (p. 301)

kamikaze The “divine wind,” which the Japanese credited with blowing Mongol invaders away from their shores in 1281. (p. 365)

Kangxi (1654–1722) Qing emperor (r. 1662–1722). He oversaw the greatest expansion of the **Qing Empire**. (p. 581)

karma In Indian tradition, the residue of deeds performed in past and present lives that adheres to a “spirit” and determines what form it will assume in its next life cycle. The doctrines of karma and reincarnation were used by the elite in ancient India to encourage people to accept their social position and do their duty. (p. 176)

keiretsu Alliances of corporations and banks that dominate the Japanese economy. (p. 922)

kipus System of knotted colored cords used by preliterate Andean peoples to transmit information. (p. 330)

Khomeini, Ayatollah Ruhollah (1900?–1989) Shi'ite philosopher and cleric who led the overthrow of the shah of Iran in 1979 and created an Islamic republic. (p. 919)

Khubilai Khan (1215–1294) Last of the Mongol Great Khans (r. 1260–1294) and founder of the **Yuan Empire**. (p. 357)

Kievan Russia State established at Kiev in Ukraine ca. 882 by Scandinavian adventurers asserting authority over a mostly Slavic farming population. (p. 254)

King Leopold II (1835–1909) King of Belgium (r. 1865–1909). He was active in encouraging the exploration of Central Africa and became the ruler of the Congo Free State (to 1908). (p. 778)

Korean War (1950–1953) Conflict that began with North Korea's invasion of South Korea and that came to involve the United Nations (primarily the United States) allying with South Korea and the People's Republic of China allying with North Korea. (p. 892)

Koryo Korean kingdom founded in 918 and destroyed by a Mongol invasion in 1259. (p. 299)

Kush An Egyptian name for Nubia, the region alongside the Nile River south of Egypt, where an indigenous kingdom with its own distinctive institutions and cultural traditions arose beginning in the early second millennium B.C.E. It was deeply influenced by Egyptian culture and at times under the control of Egypt, which coveted its rich deposits of gold and luxury products from sub-Saharan Africa carried up the Nile corridor. (p. 52)

labor union An organization of workers in a particular industry or trade, created to defend the interests of members through strikes or negotiations with employers. (p. 753)

laissez faire The idea that government should refrain from interfering in economic affairs. The classic exposition of laissez-faire principles is Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* (1776). (p. 646)

lama In Tibetan Buddhism, a teacher. (p. 357)

Las Casas, Bartolomé de (1474–1566) First bishop of Chiapas, in southern Mexico. He devoted most of his life to protecting Amerindian peoples from exploitation. His major achievement was the New Laws of 1542, which limited the ability of Spanish settlers to compel Amerindians to labor for them. (See also **encomienda**.) (p. 496)

Latin West Historians' name for the territories of Europe that adhered to the Latin rite of Christianity and used the Latin language for intellectual exchange in the period ca. 1000–1500. (p. 399)

League of Nations International organization founded in 1919 to promote world peace and cooperation but greatly weakened by the refusal of the United States to join. It proved ineffectual in stopping aggression by Italy, Japan, and Germany in the 1930s, and it was superseded by the **United Nations** in 1945. (p. 809)

“legitimate” trade Exports from Africa in the nineteenth century that did not include the newly outlawed slave trade. (p. 718)

Lenin, Vladimir (1870–1924) Leader of the **Bolshevik** (later Communist) Party. He lived in exile in Switzerland until 1917, then returned to Russia to lead the Bolsheviks to victory during the Russian Revolution and the civil war that followed. (p. 806)

liberalism A political ideology that emphasizes the civil rights of citizens, representative government, and the protection of private property. This ideology, derived from the **Enlightenment**, was especially popular among the property-owning middle classes of Europe and North America. (p. 756)

Library of Ashurbanipal A large collection of writings drawn from the ancient literary, religious, and scientific traditions of Mesopotamia. It was assembled by the seventh-century B.C.E. Assyrian ruler Ashurbanipal. The many tablets unearthed by archaeologists constitute one of the most important sources of present-day knowledge of the long literary tradition of Mesopotamia. (p. 83)

Linear B A set of syllabic symbols, derived from the writing system of **Minoan Crete**, used in the Mycenaean palaces of the Late Bronze Age to write an early form of Greek. It was used primarily

- for palace records, and the surviving Linear B tablets provide substantial information about the economic organization of Mycenaean society and tantalizing clues about political, social, and religious institutions. (p. 78)
- Li Shimin (599–649)** One of the founders of the **Tang Empire** and its second emperor (r. 626–649). He led the expansion of the empire into Central Asia. (p. 284)
- Little Ice Age** A century-long period of cool climate that began in the 1590s. Its ill effects on agriculture in northern Europe were notable. (p. 471)
- Llama** A hooved animal indigenous to the Andes Mountains in South America. It was the only domesticated beast of burden in the Americas before the arrival of Europeans. It provided meat and wool. The use of llamas to transport goods made possible specialized production and trade among people living in different ecological zones and fostered the integration of these zones by **Chavín** and later Andean states. (p. 62)
- loess** A fine, light silt deposited by wind and water. It constitutes the fertile soil of the Yellow River Valley in northern China. Because loess soil is not compacted, it can be worked with a simple digging stick, but it leaves the region vulnerable to devastating earthquakes. (p. 40)
- Long March (1934–1935)** The 6,000-mile (9,600-kilometer) flight of Chinese Communists from southeastern to northwestern China. The Communists, led by **Mao Zedong**, were pursued by the Chinese army under orders from **Chiang Kai-shek**. The four thousand survivors of the march formed the nucleus of a revived Communist movement that defeated the **Guomindang** after World War II. (p. 842)
- L'Ouverture, François Dominique Toussaint (1743–1803)** Leader of the Haitian Revolution. He freed the slaves and gained effective independence for Haiti despite military interventions by the British and French. (p. 619)
- ma'at** Egyptian term for the concept of divinely created and maintained order in the universe. Reflecting the ancient Egyptians' belief in an essentially beneficent world, the divine ruler was the earthly guarantor of this order. (See also **pyramid**.) (p. 26)
- Macartney mission (1792–1793)** The unsuccessful attempt by the British Empire to establish diplomatic relations with the **Qing Empire**. (p. 585)
- Magellan, Ferdinand (1480?–1521)** Portuguese navigator who led the Spanish expedition of 1519–1522 that was the first to sail around the world. (p. 439)
- Mahabharata** A vast epic chronicling the events leading up to a cataclysmic battle between related kinship groups in early India. It includes the **Bhagavad-Gita**, the most important work of Indian sacred literature. (p. 184)
- Mahayana Buddhism** “Great Vehicle” branch of Buddhism followed in China, Japan, and Central Asia. The focus is on reverence for **Buddha** and for bodhisattvas, enlightened persons who have postponed nirvana to help others attain enlightenment. (p. 180)
- Malacca** Port city in the modern Southeast Asian country of Malaysia, founded about 1400 as a trading center on the Strait of Malacca. Also spelled Melaka. (p. 390)
- Mali** Empire created by indigenous **Muslims** in western Sudan of West Africa from the thirteenth to fifteenth century. It was famous for its role in the trans-Saharan gold trade. (See also **Mansa Kankan Musa** and **Timbuktu**.) (p. 378)
- Malthus, Thomas (1766–1834)** Eighteenth-century English intellectual who warned that population growth threatened future generations because, in his view, population growth would always outstrip increases in agricultural production. (p. 927)
- mamluks** Under the Islamic system of military slavery, Turkic military slaves who formed an important part of the armed forces of the **Abbasid Caliphate** of the ninth and tenth centuries. Mamluks eventually founded their own state, ruling Egypt and Syria (1250–1517). (p. 234)
- Manchu** Federation of Northeast Asian peoples who founded the **Qing Empire**. (p. 573)
- Mandate of Heaven** Chinese religious and political ideology developed by the **Zhou**, according to which it was the prerogative of Heaven, the chief deity, to grant power to the ruler of China and to take away that power if the ruler failed to conduct himself justly and in the best interests of his subjects. (p. 45)
- mandate system** Allocation of former German colonies and Ottoman possessions to the victorious powers after World War I, to be administered under League of Nations supervision. (p. 815)
- manor** In medieval Europe, a large, self-sufficient landholding consisting of the lord's residence (manor house), outbuildings, peasant village, and surrounding land. (p. 260)
- mansabs** In India, grants of land given in return for service by rulers of the **Mughal Empire**. (p. 561)
- Mansa Kankan Musa** Ruler of Mali (r. 1312–1337). His pilgrimage through Egypt to **Mecca** in 1324–1325 established the empire's reputation for wealth in the Mediterranean world. (p. 380)
- manumission** A grant of legal freedom to an individual slave. (p. 526)
- Mao Zedong (1893–1976)** Leader of the Chinese Communist Party (1927–1976). He led the Communists on the **Long March** (1934–1935) and rebuilt the Communist Party and Red Army during the Japanese occupation of China (1937–1945). After World War II, he led the Communists to victory over the **Guomindang**. He ordered the **Cultural Revolution** in 1966. (p. 841)
- maroon** A slave who ran away from his or her master. Often a member of a community of runaway slaves in the West Indies and South America. (p. 529)
- Marshall Plan** U.S. program to support the reconstruction of western Europe after World War II. By 1961 more than \$20 billion in economic aid had been dispersed. (p. 891)
- Marx, Karl (1818–1883)** German journalist and philosopher, founder of the Marxist branch of **socialism**. He is known for two books: *The Communist Manifesto* (1848) and *Das Kapital* (Vols. I–III, 1867–1894). (p. 753)
- mass deportation** The forcible removal and relocation of large numbers of people or entire populations. The mass deportations practiced by the Assyrian and Persian Empires were meant as a terrifying warning of the consequences of rebellion. They also brought skilled and unskilled labor to the imperial center. (p. 82)
- mass production** The manufacture of many identical products by the division of labor into many small repetitive tasks. This method was introduced into the manufacture of pottery by Josiah Wedgwood and into the spinning of cotton thread by Richard Arkwright. (See also **Arkwright, Richard**; **Industrial Revolution**; **Wedgwood, Josiah**.) (p. 634)
- Mauryan Empire** The first state to unify most of the Indian subcontinent. It was founded by Chandragupta Maurya in 324 B.C.E. and survived until 184 B.C.E. From its capital at Pataliputra in the Ganges Valley it grew wealthy from taxes on agriculture, iron mining, and control of trade routes. (See also **Ashoka**.) (p. 183)
- Maya** Mesoamerican civilization concentrated in Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula and in Guatemala and Honduras but never unified into a single empire. Major contributions were in mathematics, astronomy, and development of the calendar. (p. 312)
- Mecca** City in western Arabia; birthplace of the Prophet **Muhammad** and ritual center of the Islamic religion. (p. 228)
- mechanization** The application of machinery to manufacturing and other activities. Among the first processes to be mechanized were the spinning of cotton thread and the weaving of cloth in late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century England. (p. 636)
- medieval** Literally “middle age,” a term that historians of Europe use for the period ca. 500 to ca. 1500, signifying its intermediate

- point between Greco-Roman antiquity and the Renaissance. (p. 253)
- Medina** City in western Arabia to which the Prophet **Muhammad** and his followers emigrated in 622 to escape persecution in **Mecca**. (p. 230)
- megaliths** Structures and complexes of very large stones constructed for ceremonial and religious purposes in **Neolithic** times. (p. 12)
- Meiji Restoration** The political program that followed the destruction of the **Tokugawa Shogunate** in 1868, in which a collection of young leaders set Japan on the path of centralization, industrialization, and imperialism. (See also **Yamagata Aritomo**.) (p. 759)
- Memphis** The capital of Old Kingdom Egypt, near the head of the Nile Delta. Early rulers were interred in the nearby **pyramids**. (p. 27)
- Menelik (1844–1911)** Emperor of Ethiopia (r. 1889–1911). He enlarged Ethiopia to its present dimensions and defeated an Italian invasion at Adowa (1896). (p. 781)
- mercantilism** European government policies of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries designed to promote overseas trade between a country and its colonies and accumulate precious metals by requiring colonies to trade only with their motherland country. The British system was defined by the Navigation Acts, the French system by laws known as the *Exclusif*. (pp. 530, 647)
- Meroë** Capital of a flourishing kingdom in southern Nubia from the fourth century B.C.E. to the fourth century C.E. In this period Nubian culture shows more independence from Egypt and the influence of sub-Saharan Africa. (p. 53)
- mestizo** The term used by Spanish authorities to describe someone of mixed Amerindian and European descent. (p. 503)
- Middle Passage** The part of the **Atlantic Circuit** involving the transportation of enslaved Africans across the Atlantic to the Americas. (p. 530)
- Ming Empire (1368–1644)** Empire based in China that Zhu Yuanzhang established after the overthrow of the **Yuan Empire**. The Ming emperor **Yongle** sponsored the building of the Forbidden City and the voyages of **Zheng He**. The later years of the Ming saw a slowdown in technological development and economic decline. (pp. 359, 579)
- Minoan** Prosperous civilization on the Aegean island of Crete in the second millennium B.C.E. The Minoans engaged in far-flung commerce around the Mediterranean and exerted powerful cultural influences on the early Greeks. (p. 76)
- mit'a** Andean labor system based on shared obligations to help kinsmen and work on behalf of the ruler and religious organizations. (p. 324)
- Moche** Civilization of north coast of Peru (200–700 C.E.). An important Andean civilization that built extensive irrigation networks as well as impressive urban centers dominated by brick temples. (p. 325)
- Moctezuma II (1466?–1520)** Last Aztec emperor, overthrown by the Spanish conquistador Hernán Cortés. (p. 446)
- modernization** The process of reforming political, military, economic, social, and cultural traditions in imitation of the early success of Western societies, often with regard for accommodating local traditions in non-Western societies. (p. 715)
- Mohenjo-Daro** Largest of the cities of the Indus Valley civilization. It was centrally located in the extensive floodplain of the Indus River in contemporary Pakistan. Little is known about the political institutions of Indus Valley communities, but the large scale of construction at Mohenjo-Daro, the orderly grid of streets, and the standardization of building materials are evidence of central planning. (p. 31)
- moksha** The Hindu concept of the spirit's "liberation" from the endless cycle of rebirths. There are various avenues—such as physical discipline, meditation, and acts of devotion to the gods—by which the spirit can distance itself from desire for the things of this world and be merged with the divine force that animates the universe. (p. 178)
- monasticism** Living in a religious community apart from secular society and adhering to a rule stipulating chastity, obedience, and poverty. It was a prominent element of medieval Christianity and Buddhism. Monasteries were the primary centers of learning and literacy in medieval Europe. (p. 267)
- Mongols** A people of this name is mentioned as early as the records of the **Tang Empire**, living as nomads in northern Eurasia. After 1206 they established an enormous empire under **Genghis Khan**, linking western and eastern Eurasia. (p. 341)
- monotheism** Belief in the existence of a single divine entity. Some scholars cite the devotion of the Egyptian pharaoh **Akhenaten** to Aten (sun-disk) and his suppression of traditional gods as the earliest instance. The Israelite worship of Yahweh developed into an exclusive belief in one god, and this concept passed into Christianity and Islam. (p. 87)
- monsoon** Seasonal winds in the Indian Ocean caused by the differences in temperature between the rapidly heating and cooling landmasses of Africa and Asia and the slowly changing ocean waters. These strong and predictable winds have long been ridden across the open sea by sailors, and the large amounts of rainfall that they deposit on parts of India, Southeast Asia, and China allow for the cultivation of several crops a year. (pp. 174, 374)
- Morelos, José María (1765–1815)** Mexican priest and former student of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, he led the forces fighting for Mexican independence until he was captured and executed in 1815. (See also **Hidalgo y Costilla, Miguel**.) (p. 660)
- most-favored-nation status** A clause in a commercial treaty that awards to any later signatories all the privileges previously granted to the original signatories. (p. 701)
- movable type** Type in which each individual character is cast on a separate piece of metal. It replaced woodblock printing, allowing for the arrangement of individual letters and other characters on a page, rather than requiring the carving of entire pages at a time. It may have been invented in Korea in the thirteenth century. (See also **printing press**.) (p. 295)
- Mughal Empire** Muslim state (1526–1857) exercising dominion over most of India in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. (p. 561)
- Muhammad (570–632 C.E.)** Arab prophet; founder of religion of **Islam**. (p. 228)
- Muhammad Ali (1769–1849)** Leader of Egyptian modernization in the early nineteenth century. He ruled Egypt as an Ottoman governor but had imperial ambitions. His descendants ruled Egypt until overthrown in 1952. (pp. 688, 716)
- mulatto** The term used in Spanish and Portuguese colonies to describe someone of mixed African and European descent. (p. 503)
- mummy** A body preserved by chemical processes or special natural circumstances, often in the belief that the deceased will need it again in the afterlife. In ancient Egypt the bodies of people who could afford mummification underwent a complex process of removing organs, filling body cavities, dehydrating the corpse with natron, and then wrapping the body with linen bandages and enclosing it in a wooden sarcophagus. (p. 30)
- Muscovy** Russian principality that emerged gradually during the era of Mongol domination. The Muscovite dynasty ruled without interruption from 1276 to 1598. (p. 587)
- Muslim** An adherent of the Islamic religion; a person who "submits" (in Arabic, *Islam* means "submission") to the will of God. (p. 230)
- Mussolini, Benito (1883–1945)** Fascist dictator of Italy (1922–1943). He led Italy to conquer Ethiopia (1935), joined Germany in the Axis pact (1936), and allied Italy with Germany in World War II. He was overthrown in 1943 when the Allies invaded Italy. (p. 838)
- Mycenae** Site of a fortified palace complex in southern Greece that controlled a Late Bronze Age kingdom. In Homer's epic poems

Mycenae was the base of King Agamemnon, who commanded the Greeks besieging Troy. Contemporary archaeologists call the complex Greek society of the second millennium B.C.E. “Mycenaean.” (p. 78)

Nasir al-Din Tusi (1201–1274) Persian mathematician and cosmologist whose academy near Tabriz provided the model for the movement of the planets that helped to inspire the Copernican model of the solar system. (p. 352)

nationalism A political ideology that stresses people’s membership in a nation—a community defined by a common culture and history as well as by territory. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, nationalism was a force for unity in western Europe. In the late nineteenth century it hastened the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires. In the twentieth century it provided the ideological foundation for scores of independent countries emerging from **colonialism**. (p. 756)

nawab A Muslim prince allied to British India; technically, a semi-autonomous deputy of the Mughal emperor. (p. 721)

Nazis German political party led by Adolf Hitler, emphasizing nationalism, racism, and war. When Hitler became chancellor of Germany in 1933, the Nazis became the only legal party and an instrument of Hitler’s absolute rule. The party’s formal name was National Socialist German Workers’ Party. (See also **Hitler, Adolf**.) (p. 839)

Nehru, Jawaharlal (1889–1964) Indian statesman who succeeded Mohandas K. Gandhi as leader of the **Indian National Congress**. He negotiated the end of British colonial rule in India and became India’s first prime minister (1947–1964). (p. 864)

Neo-Assyrian Empire An empire extending from western Iran to Syria-Palestine, conquered by the Assyrians of northern Mesopotamia between the tenth and seventh centuries B.C.E. They used force and terror and exploited the wealth and labor of their subjects. They also preserved and continued the cultural and scientific developments of Mesopotamian civilization. (p. 80)

Neo-Babylonian kingdom Under the Chaldeans (nomadic kinship groups that settled in southern Mesopotamia in the early first millennium B.C.E.), **Babylon** again became a major political and cultural center in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C.E. After participating in the destruction of Assyrian power, the monarchs Nabopolassar and Nebuchadnezzar took over the southern portion of the Assyrian domains. By destroying the First Temple in Jerusalem and deporting part of the population, they initiated the Diaspora of the Jews. (p. 97)

neo-Confucianism Term used to describe new approaches to understanding classic Confucian texts that became the basic ruling philosophy of China from the **Song** period to the twentieth century. (p. 293)

neo-liberalism The term used in Latin America and other developing regions to describe free-market policies that include reducing tariff protection for local industries; the sale of public-sector industries, like national airlines and public utilities, to private investors or foreign corporations; and the reduction of social welfare policies and public-sector employment. (p. 920)

Neolithic The period of the **Stone Age** associated with the ancient **Agricultural Revolution(s)**. It follows the **Paleolithic** period. (p. 6)

Nevskii, Alexander (1220–1263) Prince of Novgorod (r. 1236–1263). He submitted to the invading Mongols in 1240 and received recognition as the leader of the Russian princes under the **Golden Horde**. (p. 352)

New Economic Policy Policy proclaimed by Vladimir Lenin in 1923 to encourage the revival of the Soviet economy by allowing small private enterprises. Joseph Stalin ended the NEP in 1928 and replaced it with a series of **Five-Year Plans**. (See also Lenin, Vladimir.) (p. 809)

New France French colony in North America, with a capital in Quebec, founded 1608. New France fell to the British in 1760. (p. 508)

New Imperialism Historians’ term for the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century wave of conquests by European powers, the United States, and Japan, which were followed by the development and exploitation of the newly conquered territories for the benefit of the colonial powers. (p. 772)

newly industrialized economies (NIEs) Rapidly growing, new industrial nations of the late twentieth century, including the **Asian Tigers**. (p. 923)

new monarchies Historians’ term for the monarchies in France, England, and Spain from 1450 to 1600. The centralization of royal power was increasing within more or less fixed territorial limits. (p. 420)

nomadism A way of life, forced by a scarcity of resources, in which groups of people continually migrate to find pastures and water. (p. 342)

nonaligned nations Developing countries that announced their neutrality in the **Cold War**. (p. 904)

nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) Nonprofit international organizations devoted to investigating human rights abuses and providing humanitarian relief. Two NGOs won the Nobel Peace Prize in the 1990s: International Campaign to Ban Landmines (1997) and Doctors Without Borders (1999). (p. 961)

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Organization formed in 1949 as a military alliance of western European and North American states against the Soviet Union and its east European allies. (See also **Warsaw Pact**.) (p. 888)

Olmec The first Mesoamerican civilization. Between ca. 1200 and 400 B.C.E., the Olmec people of central Mexico created a vibrant civilization that included intensive agriculture, wide-ranging trade, ceremonial centers, and monumental construction. The Olmec had great cultural influence on later Mesoamerican societies, passing on artistic styles, religious imagery, sophisticated astronomical observation for the construction of calendars, and a ritual ball game. (p. 59)

Oman Arab state based in Musqat, the main port in the southwest region of the Arabian peninsula. Oman succeeded Portugal as a power in the western Indian Ocean in the eighteenth century. (p. 566)

Opium War (1839–1842) War between Britain and the **Qing Empire** that was, in the British view, occasioned by the Qing government’s refusal to permit the importation of opium into its territories. The victorious British imposed the one-sided **Treaty of Nanking** on China. (p. 700)

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Organization formed in 1960 by oil-producing states to promote their collective interest in generating revenue from oil. (p. 907)

Ottoman Empire Islamic state founded by Osman in northwestern Anatolia ca. 1300. After the fall of the **Byzantine Empire**, the Ottoman Empire was based at Istanbul (formerly Constantinople) from 1453 to 1922. It encompassed lands in the Middle East, North Africa, the Caucasus, and eastern Europe. (pp. 356, 548)

Páez, José Antonio (1790–1873) Venezuelan soldier who led Simón Bolívar’s cavalry force. He became a successful general in the war and built a powerful political base. Unwilling to accept the constitutional authority of Bolívar’s government in distant Bogotá, he declared Venezuela’s independence from Gran Colombia in 1829. (p. 665)

Paleolithic The period of the **Stone Age** associated with the evolution of humans. It predates the **Neolithic** period. (p. 6)

Pan-Slavism Movement among Russian intellectuals in the second half of the nineteenth century to identify culturally and politically with the Slavic peoples of eastern Europe. (p. 697)

Panama Canal Ship canal cut across the isthmus of Panama by United States Army engineers; it opened in 1914. The canal greatly shortened the sea voyage between the east and west coasts of

North America. The United States turned the canal over to Panama on January 1, 2000. (p. 791)

papacy The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, of which the pope is the head. (pp. 263, 460)

papyrus A reed that grows along the banks of the Nile River in Egypt. From it was produced a coarse, paperlike writing medium used by the Egyptians and many other peoples in the ancient Mediterranean and Middle East. (p. 27)

Parthians Iranian ruling dynasty between ca. 250 B.C.E. and 226 C.E. (p. 202)

patron/client relationship In ancient Rome, a fundamental social relationship in which the patron—a wealthy and powerful individual—provided legal and economic protection and assistance to clients, men of lesser status and means, and in return the clients supported the political careers and economic interests of their patron. (p. 143)

Paul (ca. 5–65 C.E.) A Jew from the Greek city of Tarsus in Anatolia, he initially persecuted the followers of Jesus but, after receiving a revelation on the road to Syrian Damascus, became a Christian. Taking advantage of his Hellenized background and Roman citizenship, he traveled throughout Syria-Palestine, Anatolia, and Greece, preaching the new religion and establishing churches. Finding his greatest success among pagans (“gentiles”), he began the process by which Christianity separated from Judaism. (p. 152)

pax romana Literally, “Roman peace,” it connoted the stability and prosperity that Roman rule brought to the lands of the Roman Empire in the first two centuries C.E. The movement of people and trade goods along Roman roads and safe seas allowed for the spread of cultural practices, technologies, and religious ideas. (p. 151)

Pearl Harbor Naval base in Hawaii attacked by Japanese aircraft on December 7, 1941. The sinking of much of the U.S. Pacific Fleet brought the United States into World War II. (p. 847)

Peloponnesian War A protracted (431–404 B.C.E.) and costly conflict between the Athenian and Spartan alliance systems that convulsed most of the Greek world. The war was largely a consequence of Athenian imperialism. Possession of a naval empire allowed Athens to fight a war of attrition. Ultimately, Sparta prevailed because of Athenian errors and Persian financial support. (p. 127)

perestroika Policy of “openness” that was the centerpiece of Mikhail Gorbachev’s efforts to liberalize communism in the Soviet Union. (See also **Gorbachev, Mikhail**.) (p. 924)

Pericles (ca. 495–429 B.C.E.) Aristocratic leader who guided the Athenian state through the transformation to full participatory democracy for all male citizens, supervised construction of the Acropolis, and pursued a policy of imperial expansion that led to the **Peloponnesian War**. He formulated a strategy of attrition but died from the plague early in the war. (p. 123)

Perón, Eva Duarte (1919–1952) Wife of **Juan Perón** and champion of the poor in Argentina. She was a gifted speaker and popular political leader who campaigned to improve the life of the urban poor by founding schools and hospitals and providing other social benefits. (p. 877)

Perón, Juan (1895–1974) President of Argentina (1946–1955, 1973–1974). As a military officer, he championed the rights of labor. Aided by his wife **Eva Duarte Perón**, he was elected president in 1946. He built up Argentinean industry, became very popular among the urban poor, but harmed the economy. (p. 876)

Perry, Commodore Matthew A navy commander who, on July 8, 1853, became the first foreigner to break through the barriers that had kept Japan isolated from the rest of the world for 250 years. (p. 743)

Persepolis A complex of palaces, reception halls, and treasury buildings erected by the Persian kings **Darius I** and Xerxes in the Persian homeland. It is believed that the New Year’s festival was

celebrated here, as well as the coronations, weddings, and funerals of the Persian kings, who were buried in cliff-tombs nearby. (p. 112)

Persian Wars Conflicts between Greek city-states and the Persian Empire, ranging from the Ionian Revolt (499–494 B.C.E.) through Darius’s punitive expedition that failed at Marathon (490 B.C.E.) and the defeat of Xerxes’ massive invasion of Greece by the Spartan-led Hellenic League (480–479 B.C.E.). This first major setback for Persian arms launched the Greeks into their period of greatest cultural productivity. **Herodotus** chronicled these events in the first “history” in the Western tradition. (p. 124)

personalist leaders Political leaders who rely on charisma and their ability to mobilize and direct the masses of citizens outside the authority of constitutions and laws. Nineteenth-century examples include José Antonio Páez of Venezuela and Andrew Jackson of the United States. Twentieth-century examples include Getulio Vargas of Brazil and Juan Perón of Argentina. (See also **Jackson, Andrew; Páez, José Antonio; Perón, Juan; Vargas, Getulio**.) (p. 664)

Peter the Great (1672–1725) Russian tsar (r. 1689–1725). He enthusiastically introduced Western languages and technologies to the Russian elite, moving the capital from Moscow to the new city of St. Petersburg. (p. 590)

pharaoh The central figure in the ancient Egyptian state. Believed to be an earthly manifestation of the gods, he used his absolute power to maintain the safety and prosperity of Egypt. (p. 26)

Phoenicians Semitic-speaking Canaanites living on the coast of modern Lebanon and Syria in the first millennium B.C.E. From major cities such as Tyre and Sidon, Phoenician merchants and sailors explored the Mediterranean, engaged in widespread commerce, and founded **Carthage** and other colonies in the western Mediterranean. (p. 90)

pilgrimage Journey to a sacred shrine by Christians seeking to show their piety, fulfill vows, or gain absolution for sins. Other religions also have pilgrimage traditions, such as the Muslim pilgrimage to **Mecca** and the pilgrimages made by early Chinese Buddhists to India in search of sacred Buddhist writings. (p. 275)

Pilgrims Group of English Protestant dissenters who established Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts in 1620 to seek religious freedom after having lived briefly in the Netherlands. (p. 506)

Pizarro, Francisco (ca. 1478–1541) Spanish explorer who led the conquest of the **Inca** Empire of Peru in 1531–1533. (p. 447)

Planck, Max (1858–1947) German physicist who developed quantum theory and was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1918. (p. 821)

plantocracy In the West Indian colonies, the rich men who owned most of the slaves and most of the land, especially in the eighteenth century. (p. 424)

polis The Greek term for a **city-state**, an urban center and the agricultural territory under its control. It was the characteristic form of political organization in southern and central Greece in the Archaic and Classical periods. Of the hundreds of city-states in the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions settled by Greeks, some were oligarchic, others democratic, depending on the powers delegated to the Council and the Assembly. (p. 118)

positivism A philosophy developed by the French count of Saint-Simon. Positivists believed that social and economic problems could be solved by the application of the scientific method, leading to continuous progress. Their ideas became popular in France and Latin America in the nineteenth century. (p. 647)

Potosí Located in Bolivia, one of the richest silver mining centers and most populous cities in colonial Spanish America. (p. 496)

Principate A term used to characterize Roman government in the first three centuries C.E., based on the ambiguous title *princeps* (“first citizen”) adopted by Augustus to conceal his military dictatorship. (p. 147)

printing press A mechanical device for transferring text or graphics from a woodblock or type to paper using ink. Presses using mov-

able type first appeared in Europe in about 1450. (See also **movable type**.) (p. 414)

Protestant Reformation Religious reform movement within the Latin Christian Church beginning in 1519. It resulted in the “protesters” forming several new Christian denominations, including the Lutheran and Reformed Churches and the Church of England. (p. 461)

proxy wars During the Cold War, local or regional wars in which the superpowers armed, trained, and financed the combatants. (p. 916)

Ptolemies The Macedonian dynasty, descended from one of Alexander the Great’s officers, that ruled Egypt for three centuries (323–30 B.C.E.). From their magnificent capital at Alexandria on the Mediterranean coast, the Ptolemies largely took over the system created by Egyptian pharaohs to extract the wealth of the land, rewarding Greeks and Hellenized non-Greeks serving in the military and administration. (p. 131)

Puritans English Protestant dissenters who believed that God predestined souls to heaven or hell before birth. They founded Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629. (p. 506)

pyramid A large, triangular stone monument, used in Egypt and Nubia as a burial place for the king. The largest pyramids, erected during the Old Kingdom near Memphis with stone tools and compulsory labor, reflect the Egyptian belief that the proper and spectacular burial of the divine ruler would guarantee the continued prosperity of the land. (See also **ma’at**.) (p. 26)

Qin A people and state in the Wei Valley of eastern China that conquered rival states and created the first Chinese empire (221–206 B.C.E.). The Qin ruler, **Shi Huangdi**, standardized many features of Chinese society and ruthlessly marshaled subjects for military and construction projects, engendering hostility that led to the fall of his dynasty shortly after his death. The Qin framework was largely taken over by the succeeding **Han** Empire. (p. 157)

Qing Empire Empire established in China by Manchus who overthrew the **Ming Empire** in 1644. At various times the Qing also controlled Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkestan, and Tibet. The last Qing emperor was overthrown in 1911. (p. 581)

Quran Book composed of divine revelations made to the Prophet **Muhammad** between ca. 610 and his death in 632; the sacred text of the religion of **Islam**. (p. 231)

railroads Networks of iron (later steel) rails on which steam (later electric or diesel) locomotives pulled long trains at high speeds. The first railroads were built in England in the 1830s. Their success caused a railroad-building boom throughout the world that lasted well into the twentieth century. (p. 744)

Rajputs Members of a mainly Hindu warrior caste from northwest India. The Mughal emperors drew most of their Hindu officials from this caste, and **Akbar** married a Rajput princess. (p. 561)

Rameses II A long-lived ruler of New Kingdom Egypt (r. 1290–1224 B.C.E.). He reached an accommodation with the **Hittites** of Anatolia after a standoff in battle at Kadesh in Syria. He built on a grand scale throughout Egypt. (p. 74)

Rashid al-Din (d. 1318) Adviser to the **Il-khan** ruler Ghazan, who converted to Islam on Rashid’s advice. (p. 351)

recaptives Africans rescued by Britain’s Royal Navy from the illegal slave trade of the nineteenth century and restored to free status. (p. 719)

reconquest of Iberia Beginning in the eleventh century, military campaigns by various Iberian Christian states to recapture territory taken by **Muslims**. In 1492 the last Muslim ruler was defeated, and Spain and Portugal emerged as united kingdoms. (p. 421)

Renaissance (European) A period of intense artistic and intellectual activity, said to be a “rebirth” of Greco-Roman culture. Usually divided into an Italian Renaissance, from roughly the mid-fourteenth to mid-fifteenth century, and a Northern (trans-

Alpine) Renaissance, from roughly the early fifteenth to early seventeenth century. (pp. 412, 459)

Republic The period from 507 to 31 B.C.E., during which Rome was largely governed by the aristocratic Roman **Senate**. (p. 142)

Revolutions of 1848 Democratic and nationalist revolutions that swept across Europe. The monarchy in France was overthrown. In Germany, Austria, Italy, and Hungary the revolutions failed. (p. 622)

Rhodes, Cecil (1853–1902) British entrepreneur and politician involved in the expansion of the British Empire from South Africa into Central Africa. The colonies of Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) were named after him. (p. 780)

Robespierre, Maximilien (1758–1794) Young provincial lawyer who led the most radical phases of the French Revolution. His execution ended the Reign of Terror. See **Jacobins**. (p. 614)

Romanization The process by which the Latin language and Roman culture became dominant in the western provinces of the Roman Empire. The Roman government did not actively seek to Romanize the subject peoples, but indigenous peoples in the provinces often chose to Romanize because of the political and economic advantages that it brought, as well as the allure of Roman success. (p. 151)

Royal African Company A trading company chartered by the English government in 1672 to conduct its merchants’ trade on the Atlantic coast of Africa. (p. 530)

sacrifice A gift given to a deity, often with the aim of creating a relationship, gaining favor, and obligating the god to provide some benefit to the sacrificer, sometimes in order to sustain the deity and thereby guarantee the continuing vitality of the natural world. The object devoted to the deity could be as simple as a cup of wine poured on the ground, a live animal slain on the altar, or, in the most extreme case, the ritual killing of a human being. (p. 120)

Safavid Empire Iranian kingdom (1502–1722) established by Ismail Safavi, who declared Iran a Shi’ite state. (p. 557)

Sahel Belt south of the Sahara; literally “coastland” in Arabic. (p. 212)

samurai Literally “those who serve,” the hereditary military elite of the Tokugawa Shogunate. (p. 574)

Sandinistas Members of a leftist coalition that overthrew the Nicaraguan dictatorship of Anastasia Somoza in 1979 and attempted to install a socialist economy. The United States financed armed opposition by the Contras. The Sandinistas lost national elections in 1990. (p. 917)

Sanger, Margaret (1883–1966) American nurse and author; pioneer in the movement for family planning; organized conferences and established birth control clinics. (p. 821)

Sasanid Empire Iranian empire, established ca. 224, with a capital in Ctesiphon, Mesopotamia. The Sasanid emperors established **Zoroastrianism** as the state religion. Islamic Arab armies overthrew the empire ca. 651. (p. 205)

satrap The governor of a province in the Achaemenid Persian Empire, often a relative of the king. He was responsible for protection of the province and for forwarding tribute to the central administration. Satraps in outlying provinces enjoyed considerable autonomy. (p. 111)

savanna Tropical or subtropical grassland, either treeless or with occasional clumps of trees. Most extensive in **sub-Saharan Africa** but also present in South America. (p. 215)

schism A formal split within a religious community. See **Great Western Schism**. (p. 254)

scholasticism A philosophical and theological system, associated with Thomas Aquinas, devised to reconcile Aristotelian philosophy and Roman Catholic theology in the thirteenth century. (p. 413)

Scientific Revolution The intellectual movement in Europe, initially associated with planetary motion and other aspects of physics, that by the seventeenth century had laid the groundwork for modern science. (p. 465)

“scramble” for Africa Sudden wave of conquests in Africa by European powers in the 1880s and 1890s. Britain obtained most of eastern Africa, France most of northwestern Africa. Other countries (Germany, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, and Spain) acquired lesser amounts. (p. 776)

scribe In the governments of many ancient societies, a professional position reserved for men who had undergone the lengthy training required to be able to read and write using **cuneiforms**, **hieroglyphics**, or other early, cumbersome writing systems. (p. 20)

seasoning An often difficult period of adjustment to new climates, disease environments, and work routines, such as that experienced by slaves newly arrived in the Americas. (p. 526)

Selassie, Haile (1892–1975) Emperor of Ethiopia (r. 1930–1974) and symbol of African independence. He fought the Italian invasion of his country in 1935 and regained his throne during World War II, when British forces expelled the Italians. He ruled **Ethiopia** as a traditional autocracy until he was overthrown in 1974. (p. 870)

Semitic Family of related languages long spoken across parts of western Asia and northern Africa. In antiquity these languages included Hebrew, Aramaic, and Phoenician. The most widespread modern member of the Semitic family is Arabic. (p. 16)

Senate A council whose members were the heads of wealthy, landowning families. Originally an advisory body to the early kings, in the era of the Roman **Republic** the Senate effectively governed the Roman state and the growing empire. Under Senate leadership, Rome conquered an empire of unprecedented extent in the lands surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. In the first century B.C.E. quarrels among powerful and ambitious senators and failure to address social and economic problems led to civil wars and the emergence of the rule of the emperors. (p. 142)

“separate spheres” Nineteenth-century idea in Western societies that men and women, especially of the middle class, should have clearly differentiated roles in society: women as wives, mothers, and homemakers; men as breadwinners and participants in business and politics. (p. 750)

sepooy A soldier in South Asia, especially in the service of the British. (p. 721)

Sepoy Rebellion The revolt of Indian soldiers in 1857 against certain practices that violated religious customs; also known as the Sepoy Mutiny. (p. 723)

Serbia The Ottoman province in the Balkans that rose up against **Janissary** control in the early 1800s. (p. 689)

serf In **medieval** Europe, an agricultural laborer legally bound to a lord’s property and obligated to perform set services for the lord. In Russia some serfs worked as artisans and in factories; serfdom was not abolished there until 1861. (pp. 260, 590)

shaft graves A term used for the burial sites of elite members of Mycenaean Greek society in the mid-second millennium B.C.E. At the bottom of deep shafts lined with stone slabs, the bodies were laid out along with gold and bronze jewelry, implements, weapons, and masks. (p. 78)

Shah Abbas I The fifth and most renowned ruler of the **Safavid** dynasty in Iran (r. 1587–1629). Abbas moved the royal capital to Isfahan in 1598. (p. 558)

shamanism The practice of identifying special individuals (shamans) who will interact with spirits for the benefit of the community. Characteristic of the Korean kingdoms of the early medieval period and of early societies of Central Asia. (p. 298)

Shang The dominant people in the earliest Chinese dynasty for which we have written records (ca. 1750–1045 B.C.E.). Ancestor worship, **divination** by means of oracle bones, and the use of

bronze vessels for ritual purposes were major elements of Shang culture. (p. 42)

Shi Huangdi Founder of the short-lived **Qin** dynasty and creator of the Chinese Empire (r. 221–210 B.C.E.). He is remembered for his ruthless conquests of rival states, standardization of practices, and forcible organization of labor for military and engineering tasks. His tomb, with its army of life-size terracotta soldiers, has been partially excavated. (p. 157)

Shi’ites Muslims belonging to the branch of **Islam** believing that God vests leadership of the community in a descendant of **Muhammad’s** son-in-law Ali. Shi’ism is the state religion of Iran. (See also **Sunnis**.) (pp. 232, 557)

Siberia The extreme northeastern sector of Asia, including the Kamchatka Peninsula and the present Russian coast of the Arctic Ocean, the Bering Strait, and the Sea of Okhotsk. (p. 587)

Silk Road Caravan routes connecting China and the Middle East across Central Asia and Iran. (p. 202)

Sima Qian Chief astrologer for the **Han** dynasty emperor Wu. He composed a monumental history of China from its legendary origins to his own time and is regarded as the Chinese “father of history.” (p. 161)

Slavophiles Russian intellectuals in the early nineteenth century who favored resisting western European influences and taking pride in the traditional peasant values and institutions of the Slavic people. (p. 697)

“small traditions” Historians’ term for a localized, usually non-literate, set of customs and beliefs adhered to by a single society, often in conjunction with a **“great tradition.”** (p. 215)

socialism A political ideology that originated in Europe in the 1830s. Socialists advocated government protection of workers from exploitation by property owners and government ownership of industries. This ideology led to the founding of socialist or labor parties throughout Europe in the second half of the nineteenth century. (See also **Marx, Karl**.) (p. 753)

Socrates Athenian philosopher (ca. 470–399 B.C.E.) who shifted the emphasis of philosophical investigation from questions of natural science to ethics and human behavior. He attracted young disciples from elite families but made enemies by revealing the ignorance and pretensions of others, culminating in his trial and execution by the Athenian state. (p. 126)

Sokoto Caliphate A large Muslim state founded in 1809 in what is now northern Nigeria. (p. 715)

Solidarity Polish trade union created in 1980 to protest working conditions and political repression. It began the nationalist opposition to communist rule that led in 1989 to the fall of communism in eastern Europe. (p. 924)

Song Empire Empire in central and southern China (960–1126) while the Liao people controlled the north. Empire in southern China (1127–1279; the “Southern Song”) while the Jin people controlled the north. Distinguished for its advances in technology, medicine, astronomy, and mathematics. (p. 292)

Songhai A people, language, kingdom, and empire in western Sudan in West Africa. At its height in the sixteenth century, the Muslim Songhai Empire stretched from the Atlantic to the land of the Hausa and was a major player in the trans-Saharan trade. (p. 537)

Srivijaya A state based on the Indonesian island of Sumatra, between the seventh and eleventh centuries C.E. It amassed wealth and power by a combination of selective adaptation of Indian technologies and concepts, control of the lucrative trade routes between India and China, and skillful showmanship and diplomacy in holding together a disparate realm of inland and coastal territories. (See also **theater-state**.) (p. 302)

Stalin, Joseph (1879–1953) Bolshevik revolutionary, head of the Soviet Communist Party after 1924, and dictator of the Soviet Union from 1928 to 1953. He led the Soviet Union with an iron fist,

- using **Five-Year Plans** to increase industrial production and terror to crush all opposition. (p. 832)
- Stalingrad** City in Russia, site of a Red Army victory over the German army in 1942–1943. The Battle of Stalingrad was the turning point in the war between Germany and the Soviet Union. Today Volgograd. (p. 846)
- Stanley, Henry Morton (1841–1904)** British-American explorer of Africa, famous for his expeditions in search of Dr. David Livingstone. Stanley helped King **Leopold II** establish the Congo Free State. (p. 778)
- steam engine** A machine that turns the energy released by burning fuel into motion. Thomas Newcomen built the first crude but workable steam engine in 1712. **James Watt** vastly improved his device in the 1760s and 1770s. Steam power was later applied to moving machinery in factories and to powering ships and locomotives. (p. 638)
- steel** A form of iron that is both durable and flexible. It was first mass-produced in the 1860s and quickly became the most widely used metal in construction, machinery, and railroad equipment. (p. 745)
- steppes** Treeless plains, especially the high, flat expanses of northern Eurasia, which usually have little rain and are covered with coarse grass. They are good lands for nomads and their herds. Living on the steppes promoted the breeding of horses and the development of military skills that were essential to the rise of the Mongol Empire. (p. 214)
- stirrup** Device for securing a horseman's feet, enabling him to wield weapons more effectively. First evidence of the use of stirrups was among the Kushan people of northern Afghanistan in approximately the first century C.E. (p. 206)
- stock exchange** A place where shares in a company or business enterprise are bought and sold. (p. 469)
- Stone Age** The historical period characterized by the production of tools from stone and other nonmetallic substances. It was followed in some places by the Bronze Age and more generally by the **Iron Age**. (p. 6)
- submarine telegraph cables** Insulated copper cables laid along the bottom of a sea or ocean for telegraphic communication. The first short cable was laid across the English Channel in 1851; the first successful transatlantic cable was laid in 1866. (See also **electric telegraph**.) (p. 744)
- sub-Saharan Africa** Portion of the African continent lying south of the Sahara. (p. 213)
- Suez Canal** Ship canal dug across the isthmus of Suez in Egypt, designed by Ferdinand de Lesseps. It opened to shipping in 1869 and shortened the sea voyage between Europe and Asia. Its strategic importance led to the British conquest of Egypt in 1882. (p. 771)
- Suleiman the Magnificent (1494–1566)** The most illustrious sultan of the **Ottoman Empire** (r. 1520–1566); also known as Suleiman Kanuni, “The Lawgiver.” He significantly expanded the empire in the Balkans and eastern Mediterranean. (p. 548)
- Sumerians** The people who dominated southern Mesopotamia through the end of the third millennium B.C.E. They were responsible for the creation of many fundamental elements of Mesopotamian culture—such as irrigation technology, **cuneiform**, and religious conceptions—taken over by their **Semitic** successors. (p. 16)
- Sunnis** Muslims belonging to branch of Islam believing that the community should select its own leadership. The majority religion in most Islamic countries. (See also **Shi'ites**.) (p. 232)
- Sun Yat-sen (1867–1925)** Chinese nationalist revolutionary, founder and leader of the **Guomindang** until his death. He attempted to create a liberal democratic political movement in China but was thwarted by military leaders. (p. 813)
- Swahili** Bantu language with Arabic loanwords spoken in coastal regions of East Africa. (p. 566)
- Swahili Coast** East African shores of the Indian Ocean between the Horn of Africa and the Zambezi River; from the Arabic *sawahil*, meaning “shores.” (p. 386)
- Taiping Rebellion (1851–1864)** The most destructive civil war before the twentieth century. A Christian-inspired rural rebellion that threatened to topple the **Qing Empire**. (p. 701)
- Tamil kingdoms** The kingdoms of southern India, inhabited primarily by speakers of Dravidian languages, which developed in partial isolation, and somewhat differently, from the Aryan north. They produced epics, poetry, and performance arts. Elements of Tamil religious beliefs were merged into the Hindu synthesis. (p. 185)
- Tang Empire** Empire unifying China and part of Central Asia, founded 618 and ended 907. The Tang emperors presided over a magnificent court at their capital, **Chang'an**. (p. 284)
- Tanzimat** “Restructuring” reforms by the nineteenth-century Ottoman rulers, intended to move civil law away from the control of religious elites and make the military and the bureaucracy more efficient. (p. 691)
- Tecumseh (1768–1813)** Shawnee leader who attempted to organize an Amerindian confederacy to prevent the loss of additional territory to American settlers. He became an ally of the British in War of 1812 and died in battle. (p. 668)
- Tenochtitlan** Capital of the Aztec Empire, located on an island in Lake Texcoco. Its population was about 125,000 on the eve of Spanish conquest. Mexico City was constructed on its ruins. (p. 317)
- Teotihuacan** A powerful **city-state** in central Mexico (100 B.C.E.–750 C.E.). Its population was about 150,000 at its peak in 600. (p. 332)
- terrorism** Political belief that extreme and seemingly random violence will destabilize a government and permit the terrorists to gain political advantage. Though an old technique, terrorism gained prominence in the late twentieth century with the growth of worldwide mass media that, through their news coverage, amplified public fears of terrorist acts. (p. 957)
- theater-state** Historians' term for a state that acquires prestige and power by developing attractive cultural forms and staging elaborate public ceremonies (as well as redistributing valuable resources) to attract and bind subjects to the center. Examples include the **Gupta Empire** in India and **Srivijaya** in Southeast Asia. (p. 185)
- Thebes** Capital city of Egypt and home of the ruling dynasties during the Middle and New Kingdoms. Amon, patron deity of Thebes, became one of the chief gods of Egypt. Monarchs were buried across the river in the Valley of the Kings. (p. 27)
- Theravada Buddhism** “Way of the Elders” branch of Buddhism followed in Sri Lanka and much of Southeast Asia. Therevada remains close to the original principles set forth by the **Buddha**; it downplays the importance of gods and emphasizes austerity and the individual's search for enlightenment. (p. 180)
- Third-Century Crisis** Historians' term for the political, military, and economic turmoil that beset the Roman Empire during much of the third century C.E.: frequent changes of ruler, civil wars, barbarian invasions, decline of urban centers, and near-destruction of long-distance commerce and the monetary economy. After 284 C.E. Diocletian restored order by making fundamental changes. (p. 155)
- Third World** Term applied to a group of developing countries who professed nonalignment during the **Cold War**. (p. 904)
- three-field system** A rotational system for agriculture in which one field grows grain, one grows legumes, and one lies fallow. It gradually replaced the two-field system in medieval Europe. (p. 401)
- Tiananmen Square** Site in Beijing where Chinese students and workers gathered to demand greater political openness in 1989.

- The demonstration was crushed by Chinese military with great loss of life. (p. 923)
- Timbuktu** City on the Niger River in the modern country of Mali. It was founded by the Tuareg as a seasonal camp sometime after 1000. As part of the **Mali Empire**, Timbuktu became a major terminus of the trans-Saharan trade and a center of Islamic learning. (p. 391)
- Timur (1336–1405)** Member of a prominent family of the Mongols' Jagadai Khanate, Timur through conquest gained control over much of Central Asia and Iran. He consolidated the status of Sunni Islam as orthodox, and his descendants, the Timurids, maintained his empire for nearly a century and founded the **Mughal Empire** in India. (p. 350)
- Tiwanaku** Name of capital city and empire centered on the region near Lake Titicaca in modern Bolivia (375–1000 C.E.). (p. 326)
- Tokugawa Shogunate (1603–1868)** The last of the three shogunates of Japan. (p. 574)
- Toltecs** Powerful postclassic empire in central Mexico (900–1175 C.E.). It influenced much of Mesoamerica. Aztecs claimed ties to this earlier civilization. (p. 316)
- trans-Saharan caravan routes** Trading network linking North Africa with **sub-Saharan Africa** across the Sahara. (p. 211)
- Treaty of Nanking (1842)** The treaty that concluded the **Opium War**. It awarded Britain a large indemnity from the **Qing Empire**, denied the Qing government tariff control over some of its own borders, opened additional ports of residence to Britons, and ceded the island of Hong Kong to Britain. (p. 701)
- Treaty of Versailles (1919)** The treaty imposed on Germany by France, Great Britain, the United States, and other Allied Powers after World War I. It demanded that Germany dismantle its military and give up some lands to Poland. It was resented by many Germans. (p. 809)
- treaty ports** Cities opened to foreign residents as a result of the forced treaties between the **Qing Empire** and foreign signatories. In the treaty ports, foreigners enjoyed **extraterritoriality**. (p. 701)
- tributary system** A system in which, from the time of the Han Empire, countries in East and Southeast Asia not under the direct control of empires based in China nevertheless enrolled as tributary states, acknowledging the superiority of the emperors in China in exchange for trading rights or strategic alliances. (p. 287)
- tribute system** A system in which defeated peoples were forced to pay a tax in the form of goods and labor. This forced transfer of food, cloth, and other goods subsidized the development of large cities. An important component of the **Aztec** and **Inca** economies. (p. 319)
- trireme** Greek and Phoenician warship of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.E. It was sleek and light, powered by 170 oars arranged in three vertical tiers. Manned by skilled sailors, it was capable of short bursts of speed and complex maneuvers. (p. 125)
- tropical rain forest** High-precipitation forest zones of the Americas, Africa, and Asia lying between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. (p. 215)
- tropics** Equatorial region between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. It is characterized by generally warm or hot temperatures year-round, though much variation exists due to altitude and other factors. Temperate zones north and south of the tropics generally have a winter season. (p. 374)
- tsar (czar)** From Latin *caesar*, this Russian title for a monarch was first used in reference to a Russian ruler by Ivan III (r. 1462–1505). (p. 354, 587)
- Tulip Period (1718–1730)** Last years of the reign of Ottoman sultan Ahmed III, during which European styles and attitudes became briefly popular in Istanbul. (p. 555)
- Tupac Amaru II** Member of **Inca** aristocracy who led a rebellion against Spanish authorities in Peru in 1780–1781. He was captured and executed with his wife and other members of his family. (p. 511)
- tyrant** The term the Greeks used to describe someone who seized and held power in violation of the normal procedures and traditions of the community. Tyrants appeared in many Greek **city-states** in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C.E., often taking advantage of the disaffection of the emerging middle class and, by weakening the old elite, unwittingly contributing to the evolution of **democracy**. (p. 120)
- ulama** Muslim religious scholars. From the ninth century onward, the primary interpreters of Islamic law and the social core of Muslim urban societies. (p. 237)
- Umayyad Caliphate** First hereditary dynasty of Muslim caliphs (661 to 750). From their capital at Damascus, the Umayyads ruled an empire that extended from Spain to India. Overthrown by the **Abbasid Caliphate**. (p. 232)
- umma** The community of all **Muslims**. A major innovation against the background of seventh-century Arabia, where traditionally kinship rather than faith had determined membership in a community. (p. 230)
- underdevelopment** The condition experienced by economies that depend on colonial forms of production such as the export of raw materials and plantation crops with low wages and low investment in education. (p. 678)
- United Nations** International organization founded in 1945 to promote world peace and cooperation. It replaced the **League of Nations**. (p. 888)
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights** A 1948 United Nations covenant binding signatory nations to the observance of specified rights. (p. 961)
- universities** Degree-granting institutions of higher learning. Those that appeared in the **Latin West** from about 1200 onward became the model of all modern universities. (p. 412)
- Ural Mountains** This north-south range separates Siberia from the rest of Russia. It is commonly considered the boundary between the continents of Europe and Asia. (p. 587)
- Urdu** A Persian-influenced literary form of Hindi written in Arabic characters and used as a literary language since the 1300s. (p. 391)
- Vargas, Getulio (1883–1954)** Dictator of Brazil from 1930 to 1945 and from 1951 to 1954. Defeated in the presidential election of 1930, he overthrew the government and created Estado Novo (“New State”), a dictatorship that emphasized industrialization and helped the urban poor but did little to alleviate the problems of the peasants. (p. 875)
- varna/jati** Two categories of social identity of great importance in Indian history. *Varna* are the four major social divisions: the Brahmin priest class, the Kshatriya warrior/administrator class, the Vaishya merchant/farmer class, and the Shudra laborer class. Within the system of varna are many *jati*, regional groups of people who have a common occupational sphere and who marry, eat, and generally interact with other members of their group. (p. 176)
- vassal** In **medieval** Europe, a sworn supporter of a king or lord committed to rendering specified military service to that king or lord. (p. 262)
- Vedas** Early Indian sacred “knowledge”—the literal meaning of the term—long preserved and communicated orally by Brahmin priests and eventually written down. These religious texts, including the thousand poetic hymns to various deities contained in the Rig Veda, are our main source of information about the Vedic period (ca. 1500–500 B.C.E.). (p. 175)
- Versailles** The huge palace built for French king Louis XIV south of Paris in the town of the same name. The palace symbolized the preeminence of French power and architecture in Europe and the triumph of royal authority over the French nobility. (p. 476)
- Victorian Age** The reign of Queen Victoria of Great Britain (r. 1837–1901). The term is also used to describe late-nineteenth-century

- society, with its rigid moral standards and sharply differentiated roles for men and women and for middle-class and working-class people. (See also “**separate spheres.**”) (p. 750)
- Vietnam War (1954–1975)** Conflict pitting North Vietnam and South Vietnamese communist guerrillas against the South Vietnamese government, aided after 1961 by the United States. (p. 893)
- Villa, Francisco “Pancho” (1877–1923)** A popular leader during the Mexican Revolution. An outlaw in his youth, when the revolution started, he formed a cavalry army in the north of Mexico and fought for the rights of the landless in collaboration with **Emiliano Zapata**. He was assassinated in 1923. (p. 872)
- Wari** Andean civilization culturally linked to **Tiwanaku**, perhaps beginning as a colony of Tiwanaku. (p. 326)
- Warsaw Pact** The 1955 treaty binding the Soviet Union and countries of eastern Europe in an alliance against the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**. (p. 888)
- Washington, George (1732–1799)** Military commander of the American Revolution. He was the first elected president of the United States (1789–1799). (p. 608)
- water wheel** A mechanism that harnesses the energy in flowing water to grind grain or to power machinery. It was used in many parts of the world but was especially common in Europe from 1200 to 1900. (p. 402)
- Watt, James (1736–1819)** Scot who invented the condenser and other improvements that made the **steam engine** a practical source of power for industry and transportation. The watt, an electrical measurement, is named after him. (p. 638)
- weapons of mass destruction** Nuclear, chemical, and biological devices that are capable of injuring and killing large numbers of people. (p. 954)
- Wedgwood, Josiah (1730–1795)** English industrialist whose pottery works were the first to produce fine-quality pottery by industrial methods. (p. 635)
- Western Front** A line of trenches and fortifications in World War I that stretched without a break from Switzerland to the North Sea. Scene of most of the fighting between Germany, on the one hand, and France and Britain, on the other. (p. 803)
- Wilson, Woodrow (1856–1924)** President of the United States (1913–1921) and the leading figure at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. He was unable to persuade the U.S. Congress to ratify the **Treaty of Versailles** or join the **League of Nations**. (p. 807)
- witch-hunt** The pursuit of people suspected of witchcraft, especially in northern Europe in the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. (p. 463)
- Women’s Rights Convention** An 1848 gathering of women angered by their exclusion from an international antislavery meeting. They met at Seneca Falls, New York, to discuss women’s rights. (p. 675)
- World Bank** A specialized agency of the United Nations that makes loans to countries for economic development, trade promotion, and debt consolidation. Its formal name is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (p. 889)
- World Trade Organization (WTO)** An international body established in 1995 to foster and bring order to international trade. (p. 950)
- Wright, Wilbur (1867–1912), and Orville (1871–1948)** American bicycle mechanics; the first to build and fly an airplane, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, December 7, 1903. (p. 822)
- Xiongnu** A confederation of nomadic peoples living beyond the northwest frontier of ancient China. Chinese rulers tried a variety of defenses and stratagems to ward off these “barbarians,” as they called them, and finally succeeded in dispersing the Xiongnu in the first century C.E. (p. 158)
- Yamagata Aritomo (1838–1922)** One of the leaders of the **Meiji Restoration**. (pp. 765)
- Yi (1392–1910)** The Yi dynasty ruled Korea from the fall of the **Koryo** kingdom to the colonization of Korea by Japan. (p. 364)
- yin/yang** In Chinese belief, complementary factors that help to maintain the equilibrium of the world. Yang is associated with masculine, light, and active qualities; yin with feminine, dark, and passive qualities. (p. 50)
- Yongle** The third emperor of the **Ming Empire** (r. 1403–1424). He sponsored the building of the Forbidden City, a huge encyclopedia project, the expeditions of **Zheng He**, and the reopening of China’s borders to trade and travel. (p. 359)
- Yuan Empire (1271–1368)** Empire created in China and Siberia by **Khubilai Khan**. (p. 344)
- Yuan Shikai (1859–1916)** Chinese general and first president of the Chinese Republic (1912–1916). He stood in the way of the democratic movement led by **Sun Yat-sen**. (p. 814)
- Zapata, Emiliano (1879–1919)** Revolutionary and leader of peasants in the Mexican Revolution. He mobilized landless peasants in south-central Mexico in an attempt to seize and divide the lands of the wealthy landowners. Though successful for a time, he was ultimately defeated and assassinated. (p. 871)
- Zen** The Japanese word for a branch of **Mahayana Buddhism** based on highly disciplined meditation. It is known in Sanskrit as *dhyana*, in Chinese as *chan*, and in Korean as *son*. (p. 294)
- Zheng He (1371–1435)** An imperial eunuch and Muslim, entrusted by the Ming emperor **Yongle** with a series of state voyages that took his gigantic ships through the Indian Ocean, from Southeast Asia to Africa. (pp. 359, 431)
- Zhou** The people and dynasty that took over the dominant position in north China from the Shang and created the concept of the **Mandate of Heaven** to justify their rule. The Zhou era, particularly the vigorous early period (1045–771 B.C.E.), was remembered in Chinese tradition as a time of prosperity and benevolent rule. In the later Zhou period (771–221 B.C.E.), centralized control broke down, and warfare among many small states became frequent. (p. 44)
- ziggurat** A massive pyramidal stepped tower made of mud bricks. It is associated with religious complexes in ancient Mesopotamian cities, but its function is unknown. (p. 20)
- Zoroastrianism** A religion originating in ancient Iran with the prophet Zoroaster. It centered on a single benevolent deity, Ahuramazda, who engaged in a twelve-thousand-year struggle with demonic forces before prevailing and restoring a pristine world. Emphasizing truth-telling, purity, and reverence for nature, the religion demanded that humans choose sides in the struggle between good and evil. Those whose good conduct indicated their support for Ahuramazda would be rewarded in the afterlife. Others would be punished. The religion of the Achaemenid and Sasanid Persians, Zoroastrianism may have spread within their realms and influenced Judaism, Christianity, and other faiths. (p. 114)
- Zulu** A people of modern South Africa whom King Shaka united in 1818. (p. 714)