**A.P. World History Basic Vocabulary Study Guide 1500AD to Present**

**Directions:** Use the following items to create flash cards or print these pages and fold the terms back to use as a study tool. Make additional notes as needed. Remember, this a just a basic list; you will need to know more.

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| **Description** |  |

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| **Term** |  |

 |
| belief in one god; Judaism is the first   | monotheism   |
| belief in many gods; Hinduism   | polytheism   |
| past deeds will determine the future; Hinduism   | karma   |
| holy book of Judaism   | Torah   |
| holy book of Islam   | Quran/Koran   |
| holy book of Christianity   | The Bible (Old--from Judaism--and New Testament)   |
| holy book of Hinduism   | Vedas   |
| God's son Jesus is call the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   | messiah   |
| Given to Moses on the mountain; rules to follow   | 10 Commandments   |
| holy war predicted by Muslims   | jihad   |
| Christians belief of the father, son, and holy spirit   | trinity   |
| Muslim belief: fasting, prayer, pilgrimage, alms to poor, and faith in Allah   | Five Pillars   |
| Holy month for Muslims; no eating from sun up to sun down   | Ramadan   |
| Hindu belief in many lives; can also apply to Buddhism   | reincarnation   |
| class system for Hinduism; from untouchable to Brahmins   | caste system   |
| Buddhist beliefs: suffering exists; material desires cause suffering; get rid of desires and no more suffering; reach nirvana   | Four Noble Truths   |
| Buddhist belief--8 steps towards ending suffering   | Eightfold Path   |
| Buddha; when you understand the meaning of life you have become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   | Enlightened   |
| ultimate goal for Buddhists is to reach \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   | Nirvana   |
| Religious war among German princes; Protestants vs. Catholics; ended with the Peace of Augsburg   | Thirty Years War   |
| only Christian church during the Middle Ages in western Europe   | Catholic Church   |
| speaking out against the Catholic Church; Galileo was accused of this and brought before the Inquisition   | heresy   |
| Italian word for rebirth of Greek and Roman culture   | Renaissance   |
| belief led by Erasmus; focus on individual and study of the classical Greek and Roman culture   | humanism   |
| invention which allowed the spread of the Renaissance and Reformation; developed by Gutenberg   | printing press   |
| Catholics could buy these pardon from sins; Martin Luther hated these   | indulgences   |
| merchants did not like the Catholic belief that you should not charge interest when lending money, also known as ­­\_\_ | usury   |
| Luther nailed these on a church door; protests against the Catholic Church | 95 Theses   |
| Calvin's belief that God has already chosen who would be let into heaven   | predestination   |
| Church of England created by Henry VIII   | Anglican   |
| Catholic church group that punished those who spoke out against the Church; condemned Galileo   | the Inquisition   |
| Catholic attempt to stop people from leaving the church   | Counter-Reformation   |
| group set up during the Catholic Counter-Reformation; tried to convert people to Catholicism   | Jesuits   |
| three reasons for exploration   | God, Glory, and Gold   |
| to travel around the globe; first done by Magellan, then Drake   | circumnavigate   |
| major trade product from Asia   | spices   |
| Spanish conqueror like Cortez and Pizarro   | conquistador   |
| European settlement; American was this to England   | colony   |
| global trade between eastern and western hemispheres   | Columbian Exchange   |
| slaves worked on these in the new world   | plantations   |
| term for gold and silver during the Age of Exploration   | bullion   |
| 3 legs of trade between Africa, New World, and Europe   | Triangular trade   |
| leg of triangular trade when slaves were brought from Africa to the New World   | Middle Passage   |
| major crop of the Caribbean   | sugar cane   |
| many Native Americans died because Europeans brought this to the New World   | Diseases   |
| Spanish laws which forced Native Americans into a kind of slavery   | encomiendas   |
| belief that the power of rule came by God; Louis, Peter, Frederick, and the Stuarts believed in this   | divine right   |
| type of monarch who has complete power   | absolute   |
| French Protestants   | Huguenots   |
| Peter the Great modernized his country when he made his people adapt to the customs and culture of countries in the west of Europe   | westernization   |
| French law which allowed for freedom of religion; meant mainly for the Huguenots; later taken away, or repelled, by Louis XIV   | Edict of Nantes   |
| Frederick is known for building of the Prussian army; this is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   | militarism   |
| L'etat cest moi   | I am the state   |
| Earth is the center of the universe   | geocentric theory   |
| sun is the center of the universe; Copernicus   | heliocentric theory   |
| steps used for experiments; developed by Francis Bacon   | scientific method   |
| natural rights of John Locke   | life, liberty, and property   |
| French term for philosopher   | philosophe   |
| Age when reason replaced religion; marked an end to superstition   | Enlightenment   |
| strong pride in your country or culture; spread by Napoleon; major reason for unification of Italy and Germany   | nationalism   |
| signed by William and Mary; increased the power of the people and Parliament; lowered the power of the monarchs; signed during Glorious Revolution   | Bill of Rights   |
| Monarchs power declined in England; while this governmental body increased in power; very similar to Congress in the US   | Parliament   |
| English Civil War; group led by Cromwell; cut their hair short in protests to the nobility's custom of wearing long hair   | Roundheads   |
| English Civil War; supporters of King Charles I   | Cavaliers   |
| This event kicked James II off the throne of England and placed his daughter as ruler along with her husband; no bloodshed   | Glorious Revolution   |
| Document written by Jefferson; marked the beginning of the American colonies split from their mother country, England; Jefferson used Locke's ideas in this document   | Declaration of Independence   |
| first violent event of the French Revolution occurred at this prison; celebrated like our July 4th   | Storming of the Bastille   |
| when thousands of men were guillotined; led by Robespierre and the Jacobins; Louis XVI loses his head   | Reign of Terror   |
| laws of Napoleon   | Napoleonic Code   |
| Class that made up most of French society before the revolution   | Third Estate   |
| when the lower class of French society refused to leave until their demands were met; named after the sports complex where they met   | Tennis Court Oath   |
| meeting of European countries after Napoleon's fall; conservative; wanted to return Europe to the way it was before the French Revolution; successful diplomatic effort that kept peace in Europe for the next 40 years   | Congress of Vienna   |
| people who think change is good; wanted more freedoms and rights   | liberals   |
| people who are old fashioned or traditional; wanted a return to absolute monarchies; Congress of Vienna   | conservatives   |
| uprising all throught Europe in reaction to the Congress of Vienna and against conservatism--unsuccessful   | Revolutions of 1848   |
| belief of Bismarck to do whatever it takes to get the job done   | realpolitik   |
| Machiavelli is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, meaning he saw the world for what it really was   | realist   |
| War where the Prussians defeated the French; help in unifying Germany   | Franco-Prussian War   |
| Garibaldi's army that united the south of Italy   | Red Shirts   |
| Japanese leader or ruler   | Shogun   |
| economic system; export more than import; colonies exist to provide raw materials for a mother country which would then be turned into a finished product   | mercantilism   |
| Japan practiced a policy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , meaning it tried to have no contact with Europeans   | isolationism   |
| China set up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or cities set aside for trade with Europeans   | foreign enclaves   |
| person who is talented in many fields; like Da Vinci   | Renaissance man   |
| goods traded outside the producing country   | exports   |
| materials found in nature (ex: cotton)   | raw   |
| movement where land was fenced off from public use; resulted in farmers moving to the city for work   | Enclosure Movement   |
| Time when cities grew; machine power replaced man power; improved technology   | Industrial Revolution   |
| person who owns their own business   | entrepreneur   |
| these were formed in order to give people better working conditions   | Labor Unions   |
| the right to vote   | suffrage   |
| governmental system where the belief is that if you work hard you will be rewarded; developed by Adam Smith; US   | capitalism   |
| belief by Adam Smith that government should leave businesses alone   | laissez-faire   |
| developed by Karl Marx; belief that everybody should be equal; government controls all factors of production   | communism /socialism   |
| term by Karl Marx that meant workers; he wanted them to rise up and rebel   | proletariat   |
| European period when countries tried to conquer and control places all over the world; creation of empires   | imperialism   |
| rebellion where Indian soldiers rebelled against the British rule of their country   | Sepoy Rebellion   |
| business which controlled India   | East India Company   |
| settlement ruled directly by a European country   | mother country   |
| when European coutries took control of trading rights in other countries; China is a prime example   | sphere of influence   |
| when a country is strongly influenced by a foreign, European country   | protectorate   |
| Chinese rebellion against Christianity and foreigners   | Boxer Rebellion   |
| non-violent protest; practiced by Mandela and Gandhi   | passive resistance/civil disobedience   |
| countries form these for protection in case they are attacked   | alliances   |
| World War I; consisted of Britain, France, and Russia   | Triple Entente   |
| World War I; alliance among Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire   | Triple Alliance   |
| Name the ship which contributed to the US entering World War I   | Lusitania   |
| Message which caused the US to enter into World War I against Germany   | Zimmerman Note   |
| Wilson's plan for peace   | 14 Points   |
| Wilson's international peacekeeping body; US refused to become a member; ended in failure   | League of Nations   |
| Period of tremendous economic failure; allowed Hitler to gain power in Germany; affected the entire world   | Great Depression   |
| Event which started the Great Depression   | Stock Market Crash of 1929   |
| belief in militarism and extreme nationalism   | fascism   |
| when the government has complete control over the people; popular in Europe during the 1930s   | totalitarianism   |
| Party of Hitler   | Nazism   |
| Party of Mussolini   | Fascism   |
| Lenin's plan to industrialize the Soviet Union   | New Economic Policy   |
| Stalin's plan to modernize the Soviet Union   | collectivization   |
| to try and avoid conflict; Britain and France did this to Hitler when he invaded Czechoslovakia and Austria   | appeasement   |
| Hitler's lightening war   | blitzkrieg   |
| international peacekeeping organization created after World War II   | United Nations   |
| nickname for the strongest countries in the world during the Cold War; US and USSR   | superpowers   |
| weapon developed during World War II and dropped on Japan   | Atomic Bomb   |
| type of warfare used during World War I   | trench   |
| World War II alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan   | Axis   |
| World War II alliance of Britain, France, US, and Soviet Union   | Allied Powers   |
| hatred of Jews   | anti-semitism   |
| systemic killing of a whole group of people because of religious or ethnic differences   | genocides   |
| largest genocide in Cambodia is known as this   | the Killing Fields   |
| largest genocide in history; occurred during World War II against the Jews   | Holocaust   |
| conflict between the US and USSR after World War II; no fighting   | cold war   |
| belief that if one country fell to communism, all surrounding countries would soon become communist as well   | domino theory   |
| statement which said the US would stop the spread of communism   | Truman Doctrine   |
| Churchill's metaphor for the barrier of communist Europe and democratic Europe   | Iron Curtain   |
| Cold War action to stop communism; divided the country into two along the 38th parallel   | Korean War   |
| plan to rebuild Europe after World War II   | Marshall Plan   |
| defensive alliance consisting of the US and western Europe during the Cold War   | NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Org.)   |
| defensive alliance consisting of USSR and eastern satellites during the Cold War   | Warsaw Pact   |
| Soviets built this in order to keep Germans from fleeing into democratic West Germany   | Berlin Wall   |
| when the USSR placed missiles 90 miles off the coast of Florida; Kennedy was President during this event which almost started World War III   | Cuban Missile Crisis   |
| policy that believed the more nuclear weapons one country builds, the less chance of war because other countries would be afraid   | deterrence or mutual destruction   |
| competition between the US and USSR to build the most nuclear weapons   | arms race   |
| Chinese group which believed in democracy; led by Chiang Kai Shek   | Nationalists   |
| conflict during the Cold War; the US eventually pulled out and the entire country became communist   | Vietnam War   |
| segregation in South Africa   | apartheid   |
| free trade agreement between Mexico, Canada and the US   | NAFTA (North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement)   |
| Oil production group   | OPEC   |
| organization for free world trade   | WTO (World Trade Org.)   |
| economic organization in Europe to try to compete with the US   | EU (European Union)   |
| organization which gives loans to poor countries   | IMF (International Monetary Fund)   |
| Chinese trade route   | Silk Road   |
| Capital was Istanbul   | Ottoman Empire   |
| Traded gold, salt in Africa   | Songhai   |
| Built "Taj Mahjal"   | Mughal Empire   |
| Indian empire of Mexico   | Aztec   |
| Indian empire of Peru   | Inca   |
| Pyramids, Astronomy   | Maya   |
| Means "Rebirth"   | Renaissance   |
| Renaissance began here   | Italy   |
| Sistine Chapel, "David"   | Michelangelo   |
| Plays, sonnets   | Shakespeare   |
| Christian humanist   | Erasmus   |
| World's largest religion   | Christianity   |
| Main religion of India   | Hinduism   |
| Main religion of SE Asia   | Buddhism   |
| Main religion of North Africa   | Islam   |
| North African trade route   | Sahara   |
| Importance of trade routes   | exchange of ideas   |
| Paper, compass, silk, porcelain   | China   |
| Textiles, number system from   | Middle East   |
| upset Martin Luther   | sale of indulgences   |
| Luther belief   | "faith alone"   |
| Luther protest   | Ninety-Five Theses   |
| John Calvin belief   | predestination   |
| Henry VIII issue   | divorce   |
| Site of Reformation   | Germany   |
| War between Catholics and Protestants   | Thirty Years' War   |
| National Church of England   | Anglican   |
| spread Catholic doctrine   | Jesuits   |
| Trials to reinforce Catholic beliefs   | Inquisition   |
| Gutenberg invention   | printing press   |
| helped spread ideas of the Renaissance   | printing press   |
| started school of navigation   | Prince Henry the Navigator   |
| Sailed around Africa to India   | Vasco da Gama   |
| discovered America   | Columbus   |
| conquered Aztecs   | Hernando Cortez   |
| conquered Inca   | Pizarro   |
| explored Canada for France   | Jacques Cartier   |
| 2 religious groups that came to America   | Protestants, Catholics   |
| another name for Native Americans   | indigenous peoples   |
| corn, potatoes, tobacco originated here   | the Americas   |
| horses, cattle, diseases came from here   | Europe   |
| improved navigation   | Islamic sailors   |
| 3 areas the Triangular Trade system linked   | Europe, Africa, the Americas   |
| main items traded as part of Triangular Trade   | slaves, sugar, rum   |
| exported to Europe from America   | gold, silver   |
| European nation that influenced Mexico and South America   | Spain   |
| Traded coffee and ceramics   | Ottoman Empire   |
| location of Mughal Empire   | Northern India   |
| Famous Mughal tomb   | Taj Mahal   |
| Product of India that Europeans wanted   | textiles   |
| Nation that created foreign enclaves to control foreign trade   | China   |
| powerless emperor, rule by shoguns   | Japan   |
| adopted policy of isolation to limit foreign influences   | Japan   |
| new economic practices like banking and money systems   | Commercial Revolution   |
| early English political parties   | Whigs and Tories   |
| Type of English government after 1689   | Constitutional Monarchy   |
| "Leviathan"; ruler must have authority   | Thomas Hobbes   |
| the best government should be separated into 3 branches   | Montesquieu   |
| U.S. documents that contain Enlightenment ideas   | Declaration, Constitution, Bill of Rights   |
| Revolution which most influenced the French Revolution   | American Revolution   |
| Paris prison stormed on July 14, 1789   | Bastille   |
| Thousands guillotined during this period of the French Revolution   | Reign of Terror   |
| Came to power in France at the end of the Revolution   | Napoleon   |
| Goal of Congress of Vienna   | balance of power   |
| members of the Congress of Vienna were this   | Conservatives   |
| Failed liberal revolutions in Europe in this year   | 1848   |
| German composer   | Johann Sebastian Bach   |
| Austrian composer   | Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart   |
| Last to join in Italian unification   | Papal States   |
| war which led to the creation of Germany   | Franco-Prussian War   |
| unified Germany by war and nationalism   | Bismarck   |
| natural resources needed for industry   | coal, iron ore   |
| British farmland fenced off   | Enclosure Movement   |
| Movement of people to the cities   | Urbanization   |
| group that grew the most during the industrial revolution   | middle class   |
| hired to work in 19th c. factories   | women, children   |
| increased the demand for slave labor on American plantations   | cotton gin   |
| formed to improve working conditions   | labor unions   |
| type of imperialism with direct control   | colony   |
| type of imperialism with partial control   | protectorate   |
| type of imperialism with trade rights   | sphere of influence   |
| important canal in Egypt   | Suez   |
| forced Germany to accept guilt for WWI   | Treaty of Versailles   |
| Revolution here in 1917   | Russia   |
| Lenin's successor   | Joseph Stalin   |
| group that led Russian Revolution   | Bolsheviks   |
| created after WWI to administer colonies on a temporary basis   | mandate system   |
| European nations who were mandate powers in the Middle East   | France, Great Britain   |
| One cause of the Great Depression was German payments or\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   | reparations   |
| High protective\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helped cause the Great Depression   | tariffs   |
| Millions in the Soviet Union died as a result of this Stalin policy   | Great Purge   |
| hatred of Jews   | Anti-Semitism   |
| Mussolini invaded this nation in 1935   | Ethiopia   |
| Area of China invaded by Japanese   | Manchuria   |
| Name for 1944 Allied invasion of Europe   | D-Day   |
| 2 Japanese cities hit with atomic bombs   | Hiroshima, Nagasaki   |
| Event which brought USA into WWII   | Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor   |
| 2 countries Hitler failed to conquer   | Great Britain, Soviet Union   |
| U.S. President during most of WWII   | Franklin D. Roosevelt   |
| Nazi decision to exterminate European Jews   | Final Solution/Holocaust   |
| Genocide by Ottomans during WWI   | Armenian   |
| Genocide of Tutsi minority by Hutu here   | Rwanda   |
| Genocide of Muslims and Croats by Bosnian Serbs here   | Yugoslavia   |
| Nazi war crimes trials   | Nuremberg   |
| Western European military alliance formed in 1949   | NATO   |
| Part of Germany that became Communist after WWII   | East   |
| Nation that became the dominant economy in Asia after WWII   | Japan   |
| WWII conference that divided Germany   | Yalta   |
| U.S. President that created "containment" policy   | Truman   |
| Name given to Soviet -controlled nations   | satellites   |
| Part of Korea that started Korean War   | North Korea   |
| Built in 1961; 7 miles long   | Berlin Wall   |
| Missiles placed here in 1962 by USSR   | Cuba   |
| separation of races in South Africa   | apartheid   |
| yellow peril   | perceived threat of Japanese imperialism   |