

Vocabulary – Word Association

- Neolithic
 - farming
 - agriculture
 - domestication
 - settled villages
 - allowed civilization
- Mesopotamia/Fertile Crescent
 - river valley
 - cuneiform
- Egypt
 - Nile River valley
 - pharaoh
 - pyramid
- Indus River Valley civilization
 - strong government
 - urban planning
- Huang He (Yellow River)
 - Chinese civilization
 - river valley
- Hammurabi
 - code of law
 - eye for an eye
- Phoenicians
 - trade
 - alphabet
 - cultural diffusion
- Judaism
 - Jews
 - Hebrews
 - monotheistic
 - Ten Commandments → morals/ethics
- Hinduism
 - India
 - polytheistic
 - reincarnation
 - dharma & karma
 - caste system
- caste system
 - India
 - untouchables
 - Hinduism
 - rules
- Buddhism
 - India
 - Four Noble Truths
 - Eightfold Path
 - life is suffering
 - reincarnation
- Mandate of Heaven
 - China
 - divine right
 - dynastic cycle
- Confucianism
 - China
 - Five Key Relationships → proper behavior
 - filial piety
 - government and society
 - civil service system
- Greece
 - city-states
 - direct democracy → Athens, Pericles
 - architecture
- Rome
 - Pax Romana → golden age
 - law
- Maya, Aztec, Inca
 - advanced in math & astronomy
 - adapted to geography
- Charlemagne
 - Holy Roman Empire
 - feudalism
- feudalism
 - king, lords, knights, peasants & serfs
 - chivalry
- manor/manorialism
 - self-sufficient
- capital
 - money for investing
- Magna Carta
 - England
 - limited king
- Parliament
 - England
 - legislative body
 - House of Lords
 - House of Commons

- Estates General
 - France
 - legislative body
- crusades
 - Holy Land
 - trade
- Black Death
 - fleas & rats
 - disruption
- Justinian's Code
 - Byzantine Empire
 - Roman law
- Islam
 - Mecca
 - Muhammad
 - monotheistic
 - Five Pillars → duties/ethics
 - Sunnis & Shiites
- Muslim Empire
 - advanced
 - extensive trade
 - cultural diffusion
 - tolerance
- Mughal
 - India
 - Muslim
 - Akbar the Great → religious tolerance
- Africa (geography)
 - Sahara
 - savanna
 - diversity
- Ghana, Mali, Songhai
 - western Africa
 - trading kingdoms
- Mongols
 - Genghis Khan
 - Kublai Khan → China
 - cultural diffusion
 - isolated Russia
- Tokugawa
 - Japan
 - shoguns
 - isolation
- Renaissance
 - Italy
 - arts
 - humanism → secular, Greece & Rome
- Protestant Reformation
 - Martin Luther
 - 95 Theses
 - indulgences
- Scientific Revolution
 - observation & experimentation
 - Galileo
 - Copernicus
 - heliocentric
- Cortes
 - conquistador
 - Aztec
- encomienda
 - Spanish colonies
 - plantations
 - slavery
- capitalism
 - private investment in businesses
- mercantilism
 - parent country (imperial power) uses colonies
 - tariffs
- Louis XIV
 - France
 - absolute monarch
 - Sun King
 - Versailles
- English Civil War (Puritan Revolution)
 - Charles I → beheaded
 - Oliver Cromwell
- Glorious Revolution
 - English Bill of Rights
 - power of the purse → Parliament
 - limited monarchy
- Peter the Great & Catherine the Great
 - Russia
 - westernization
 - modernization
 - warm-water ports
- Enlightenment
 - Age of Reason
 - consent of the governed
- John Locke
 - natural rights → life, liberty
- Thomas Hobbes
 - absolute monarchy
- Adam Smith
 - laissez faire
 - free market
 - supply & demand
- French Revolution
 - Enlightenment
 - Third Estate
 - Committee of Public Safety
 - Robespierre → radical

- Napoleon
 - nationalism
 - Russia
- nationalism
 - pride in heritage
 - independence
- conservative
 - upper class
 - no change
- liberal
 - middle class
 - change
- Congress of Vienna
 - conservative victory
 - flaw: ignored nationalism
- Karl Marx
 - class struggle
 - communism
 - bourgeoisie
 - proletariat
 - means of production
- Simon Bolivar, San Martin, L'Ouverture
 - Latin America
 - nationalism
 - independence
- industrialization
 - factories
 - machines
- Social Darwinism
 - survival of the fittest group
 - racism
 - justification for imperialism
- Opium War
 - China vs. Britain
 - nationalism
 - end foreign influence
 - Britain → better weapons
- Ireland
 - potato famine
 - starvation
- Otto von Bismarck
 - Germany
 - unification
 - nationalism
- Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi
 - Italy
 - unification
 - nationalism
- Imperialism
 - strong country dominates weak
 - natural resources
- White Man's Burden
 - justification for imperialism
- Berlin Conference
 - imperialism
 - Africa
- Suez Canal
 - Egypt
 - Britain
 - shortcut to India
- Sepoy Rebellion
 - India
 - nationalism
- Muslim League
 - India
 - Pakistan
- Boxer Rebellion
 - China
 - nationalism
 - against foreigners
- Meiji
 - Japan
 - modernization
 - industrialization
 - westernization
 - imperialism → needed resources
- World War I
 - militarism
 - alliances
 - imperialism
 - nationalism
 - Central Powers
 - Allies
 - new weapons → high casualties
- Treaty of Versailles
 - ended World War I
 - punished Germany → reparations
 - led to rise of Hitler
- Lenin
 - Russia
 - Bolsheviks
 - communism
 - 1917
 - Peace, Land, & Bread
 - NEP → mixed communism & capitalism
- Stalin
 - USSR
 - dictator
 - Five-Year Plans → industrialization
 - collectivization → state-owned farms
 - totalitarian

- totalitarian government
 - no rights for citizens
 - government control of media
 - ensorship
 - propaganda
- apartheid
 - South Africa
 - racial segregation
- Ataturk
 - Turkey
 - modernization
 - secularization
- Zionism
 - Israel
 - Jews
- Gandhi
 - India
 - passive resistance
 - Salt March
 - independence
- Mao Zedong
 - China
 - nationalist
 - communism
 - Long March
 - Great Leap Forward → modernization
 - Cultural Revolution
- Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jiaeshi)
 - China
 - nationalist
 - fought Mao
 - Taiwan
- Mussolini
 - Italy
 - fascism
- fascism
 - extreme nationalism
 - totalitarian
- Hitler
 - Germany
 - Nazi
 - rose due to Treaty of Versailles
 - dictator
 - genocide
 - Holocaust
 - anti-Semitism
- League of Nations
 - after WWI
 - peace keeping
 - no power
- Munich Conference
 - appeasement → gave in to Hitler
- World War II
 - Axis → Germany, Italy, Japan
 - Allies → Great Britain, Russia, U.S.
 - invasion of Poland
 - Holocaust
 - D-Day
 - Hiroshima & Nagasaki → atomic bomb
- Holocaust
 - genocide
 - Final Solution
- United Nations
 - general assembly
 - security council
 - replaced League of Nations
- Cold War
 - USSR
 - US & Great Britain
 - superpowers
 - iron curtain
 - containment
 - NATO
 - Warsaw Pact
 - arms race
- WHO
 - World Health Organization
 - United Nations
- G8
 - 7 wealthiest & Russia
- IMF
 - International Monetary Fund
 - loans for poor nations
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - United Nations
 - natural rights
- Third World
 - poor
 - developing
- OPEC
 - oil exporting countries
 - cartel
- deforestation
 - erosion
- urbanization
 - poverty
 - crime
- Green Revolution
 - farming
 - increased productivity
 - fertilizers & pesticides

- Korean War
 - containment
- Vietnam
 - Ho Chi Minh → communist, nationalist
 - containment
- Jomo Kenyatta
 - nationalism
 - independence
- command economy
 - state control
- free market economy
 - supply & demand
- EU
 - European Union
 - economic unification
 - economic growth
- NAFTA
 - North American Free Trade Agreement
 - economic growth
- Deng Xiaoping
 - China
 - communist
 - modernization
 - free market reforms
- Tiananmen Square
 - China
 - student demonstration
 - massacre
 - human rights abuse
- Hong Kong
 - trade & finance
 - British control
 - back to China
- Pakistan
 - Muslim
- Nelson Mandela
 - South Africa
 - end of apartheid
 - first black president
- Israel
 - Palestine
 - Zionism
 - Balfour Declaration
 - PLO → Palestine Liberation Organization
 - violence
- Iran
 - shah
 - revolution
 - Ayatollah Khomeini → fundamentalist
 - end foreign influence
- fundamentalism
 - religion
 - strict
 - traditional
- Gorbachev
 - USSR
 - Perestroika → free market reforms
 - Glasnost → openness – human rights
- Yeltsin
 - Russia
 - president after Gorbachev
- Russian Revolution of 1991
 - end of communism in Russia
 - collapse of USSR
 - Gorbachev & Yeltsin
- Lech Walesa
 - Poland
 - solidarity → workers movement
 - end of communism
- Balkans
 - powder keg
 - Yugoslavia
 - ethnic cleansing
 - Milosevic
- Guatemala
 - democracy
- Cuba
 - Fidel Castro
 - communism
- Pol Pot
 - Cambodia
 - dictator
 - genocide
- centralized government
 - organized
 - concentrated power
- golden age
 - height of a civilization
 - artistic achievements
 - prosperity
- scarcity
 - limited resources
- geographic features
 - mountains
 - rivers
 - plains
 - oceans
 - etc.
- subsistence farming
 - grow just enough food
 - no surplus