

## 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
- Atatürk
  - 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
  - 8 wealthy nations
- 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
- 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