

GLOSSARY AND CREDITS

History is, quite simply, the study of people. In this course, you will look at people from around the world and across time. In learning about them, you will also learn why the study of history is important to us today. You will discover that there are connections among historical events in our world; connections that link all people together across time and space. Once you understand what the study of history is all about, you will be able to apply this knowledge as you examine the history of the world's people.

In this unit, you will look at global expansion and encounter, beginning with European achievements in exploration and colonization. Throughout the lessons, you will study events in Europe, including the Renaissance and the Protestant Reformation. You will also study empires in India, the Middle East, and China.

VOCABULARY

anti-Semitism	views, actions, or policies that discriminate against Semites (descendents from some ancient Asian peoples, including Jews and some Arabs)
autocratic	describes a form of government where one person has absolute rule
capitalism	an economic system based on private ownership and competition, motivated by profit
cartography	science of making maps
chattel	a type of slavery where the slave is the sole property of the master with no rights
desecrate	to destroy or damage offensively a sacred object or thing
domestic	any conditions related to the internal affairs of a nation

empirical	information or learning based on actual observation and experiment
encomienda	colonial Spanish economic and social policy
enlightened	describes a person who is open-minded and understands all the facts
envoy	an official diplomat or representative of a nation
hegemony	dominant control by one group or person over others
heliocentric	idea that our sun is at the center of this solar system
humanism	a secular intellectual and cultural movement based on ancient Greek and Roman philosophy
imperialism	policy extending political, economic, or military rule over another
indentured	an agreement committing one person to be another's slave for a certain period of time
indulgences	lessening of punishment for sin or wrongdoing
Inquisition	a time of intense Catholic persecution of those who did not hold to traditional Catholic beliefs
mercantilism	an economic system where colonies supply goods to the mother country
monarch	a person who rules a nation for life or by hereditary right
monopoly	one group having control of an industry or market by being the only provider
nationalism	a strong sense of love and devotion toward a nation

parliamentary	a legislative body made up of elected and nonelected members
pogrom	a planned strategy to kill off a minority or ethnic group within a country
pragmatism	a way of thinking that is more concerned with results than with theories
reform	to change or improve something by correcting faults or removing abuses
secular	anything that is not spiritual or religious in nature
serfdom	farmland owned by nobility and run by enslaved workers
servitude	the condition of being a slave
slavery	the condition of being forced to work for another person
sovereignty	ultimate authority over a state or an independent state
tolerance	accepting the different views or beliefs of others
tribute	a payment made to a political leader as a sign of submission
usurp	to seize or take something without the right to do so
utopia	An ideal or perfect place where everyone lives in harmony