

Glossary

The Glossary is an alphabetical listing of many of the key terms from the chapters, along with their meanings. The definitions listed in the Glossary are the ones that apply to the way the words are used in this textbook. The Glossary gives the part of speech of each word. The following abbreviations are used:

adj. adjective

n. noun

v. verb

Pronunciation Key

Some of the words in this book are followed by respellings that show how the words are pronounced. The following key will help you understand what sounds are represented by the letters used in the respellings.

| Symbol | Examples | Symbol | Examples |
|--------|--|--------|--|
| a | apple [ap•uhl], catch [kach] | oh | road , [roh], know [noh] |
| ah | barn [bahrn], pot [paht] | oo | school [skool], glue [gloo] |
| air | bear [bair], dare [dair] | ow | out [owt], cow [kow] |
| aw | bought [bawt], horse [hawrs] | oy | coin [koyn], boys [boyz] |
| ay | ape [ayp], mail [mayl] | p | pig [pihg], top [tahp] |
| b | bell [behl], table [TAY•buhl] | r | rose [roh], star [stahr] |
| ch | chain [chayn], ditch [dihch] | s | soap [sohp], icy [EYE•see] |
| d | dog [dawg], rained [raynd] | sh | share [shair], nation [NAY•shuhn] |
| ee | even [EE•vuhn], meal [meel] | t | tired [tyrd], boat [boht] |
| eh | egg [ehg], ten [tehn] | th | thin [thihn], mother [MUH•thuhr] |
| eye | iron [EYE•uhrn] | u | pull [pul], look [luk] |
| f | fall [fawl], laugh [laf] | uh | bump [buhmp], awake [uh•WAYK], happen [HAP•uhn], pencil [PEHN•suhl], pilot [PY•luht] |
| g | gold [gohld], big [bihg] | ur | Earth [urth], bird [burd], worm [wurm] |
| h | hot [haht], exhale [ehks•HAYL] | v | vase [vays], love [luhv] |
| hw | white [hwyt] | w | web [wehb], twain [twihn] |
| ih | into [IHN•too], sick [sihk] | y | As a consonant: yard [yahrd], mule [myool] |
| j | jar [jahr], badge [baj] | z | As a vowel: ice [ys], tried [tryd], sigh [sy] |
| k | cat [kat], luck [luhk] | zh | zone [zohn], reason [REE•zuhn] |
| l | load [lohd], ball [bawl] | | treasure [TRESH•uhr], garage [guh•RAHZH] |
| m | make [mayk], gem [jehm] | | |
| n | night [nyt], win [wihn] | | |
| ng | song [sawng], anger [ANG•guhr] | | |

Syllables that are stressed when the words are spoken appear in CAPITAL LETTERS in the respellings. For example, the respelling of *history* (HIHS•tuh•ree) shows that the first syllable of the word is stressed.

Syllables that appear in SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS are also stressed, but not as strongly as those that appear in capital letters. For example, the respelling of *anthropology* (AN•thruh•PAHL•uh•gee) shows that the third syllable receives the main stress and the first syllable receives a secondary stress.

A

- Abraham** *n.* according to the Bible, a shepherd from the city of Ur in Mesopotamia who became the father of the Hebrews. (p. 325)
- absolute ruler** *n.* a person who has total power and governs alone. (p. 497)
- acropolis** (uh•KRAHP•uh•lihs) *n.* a fortified high place in an ancient Greek city, which contained important temples, monuments, and buildings. (p. 396)

- Adulis** (ah•DOO•lihs) *n.* an ancient city on the Red Sea, which served as the main trading port of the kingdom of Aksum. (p. 198)
- Aeneas** (ih•NEE•uhs) *n.* a hero of the Trojan War. (p. 431)
- afterlife** *n.* a life believed to follow death. (p. 159)
- agriculture** *n.* the cultivation of soil to produce useful crops. (p. 60)
- ahimsa** (uh•HIHM•SAH) *n.* nonviolence. (p. 233)
- Aksum** (AHK•SOOM) *n.* an ancient African kingdom on the Red Sea, in what is now Ethiopia and Eritrea. It replaced the kingdom of Kush. (p. 197)

Alexander the Great *n.* a king of Macedonia from 336 to 323 B.C., who conquered parts of Asia and Egypt, spreading Greek culture throughout his empire. (p. 407)

Alexandria *n.* a Hellenistic city in Egypt, on the Mediterranean Sea. Founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C., it was noted for its extensive ancient library as well as its lighthouse, one of the Seven Wonders of the World. (p. 408)

alphabet *n.* a set of letters used to represent the individual sounds of a language. (p. 358)

Anatolia *n.* the peninsula between the Mediterranean and Black seas that is now occupied by most of Turkey; also called Asia Minor. (p. 131)

animism *n.* the belief that spirits exist in animals, plants, other natural objects, and natural forces. (p. 205)

aqueduct (AK•wih•DUHKT) *n.* a pipe or channel that carries water from a distant source to a city. (pp. 457, 517)

aquifer *n.* an underground layer of sand, gravel, or spongy rock that contains water. (p. 297)

aristocracy (AR•ih•STAHK•ruh•see) *n.* an upper class or nobility. (p. 373)

artifact *n.* a human-made object. (p. 28)

artisan *n.* a person trained in a particular skill or craft. (p. 67)

Aryan (AIR•ee•uhn) *n.* a member of an Indo-European people who crossed into India around 1500 B.C. (p. 228)

Asoka (uh•SOH•kuh) *n.* the greatest Maurya king, whose reign began in 269 B.C. (p. 236)

Athens *n.* a city-state of ancient Greece, which reached its greatest cultural achievements in the fifth century B.C. It is the capital and largest city of modern Greece. (p. 379)

Augustus (aw•GUHS•tuhs) *n.* the first Roman emperor (originally named Octavian), who became emperor in 27 B.C. (p. 446)

B

Babylonian Captivity *n.* a 50-year period in which the Israelites were held in Babylon, away from their homeland of Judah. During this period, the Israelites became known as Jews. (p. 338)

Bantu *n.* a group of West African peoples that gradually migrated eastward and southward, bringing farming and herding to new regions. (p. 206)

barbarian *n.* a person belonging to a group seen as primitive and uncivilized; especially, a person living outside the ancient Roman Empire. (p. 502)

barracks *n.* a group of buildings used to house soldiers. (p. 380)

bas-relief (BAH•rih•LEEF) *n.* a type of sculpture in which slightly raised figures stand out against a flat background. (p. 516)

bishop *n.* a high-ranking local official in some Christian churches. (p. 485)

Brahmanism (BRAH•muh•NIHZ•uhm) *n.* the early religion of the Aryans in ancient India. (p. 229)

bronze *n.* a metal that is a mixture of copper and tin. (p. 101)

Buddhism *n.* a religion that began in India and is based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama. (p. 233)

bureaucracy (byu•RAHK•ruh•see) *n.* a system of organized government departments staffed by appointed officials. (p. 269)

Byzantine (BIHZ•uhn•teen) **Empire** *n.* the Eastern Roman Empire, which was ruled from Constantinople and lasted for about a thousand years after the fall of the Western Roman Empire. (p. 509)

C

- Caesar, Julius** *n.* a Roman general and politician (100–44 B.C.) who received great support from Rome’s commoners and was given the right to rule for life in 44 B.C. He was assassinated the same year. (p. 444)
- caste** *n.* a social class that a person belongs to by birth. (p. 228)
- catapult** *n.* an ancient military machine for hurling stones or other objects at enemy troops and fortresses. (p. 405)
- cataract** (KAT•uh•RAKT) *n.* a steep waterfall. (p. 147)
- catholic** *adj.* universal. (p. 485)
- Chavin** (chah•VEEN) *n.* a culture that flourished between 900 and 200 B.C. in the Andes of Peru. (p. 295)
- Cicero** (SIHS•uh•ROH) *n.* a Roman consul and famous orator who opposed Julius Caesar. (p. 445)
- Cincinnatus** *n.* a dictator of Rome for one day in 458 B.C. (p. 438)
- citizen** *n.* a person who is loyal to a particular government and entitled to be protected by that government. (p. 374)
- city-state** *n.* a political unit that includes a city and its nearby farmlands. (p. 91)
- civilization** *n.* a human society with an advanced level of development in social and political organization and in the arts and sciences. (p. 89)
- civil war** *n.* an armed conflict between groups within the same country. (p. 444)
- climate** *n.* the pattern of weather conditions in a certain location over a long period of time. (p. 12)
- code of law** *n.* a set of written rules for people to obey. (p. 115)
- codex** *n.* a book of the type used by early Meso-American civilizations to record important historical events. (p. 310)

- Colosseum** *n.* a large arena in Rome, where the ancient Romans attended entertainments, such as battles of gladiators. (p. 458)
- comedy** *n.* a form of drama usually having a happy ending and often making fun of politics, people, and ideas of the times. (p. 412)
- Confucianism** (kuhn•FYOO•shuh•nihz•uhm) *n.* a philosophy based on the teachings of Confucius (551–479 B.C.), as recorded in the collection called the *Analects*. (p. 260)
- consul** *n.* one of a pair of elected officials who headed ancient Rome’s executive branch and commanded the army. (p. 438)
- continent** *n.* one of the seven large landmasses of Earth—North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica. (p. 9)
- convert** *v.* to convince someone to change his or her religion or beliefs. (p. 477)
- creed** *n.* a statement of religious beliefs. (p. 486)
- crucifixion** *n.* an execution by hanging on a cross. (p. 470)
- cultural diffusion** *n.* the spread of ethnic ideas and customs to other areas of the world. (p. 277)
- cuneiform** (KYOO•nee•uh•fawrm) *n.* an ancient writing system developed by the Sumerians, made up of wedge-shaped markings. (p. 102)

D

- Daoism** (DOW•IHZ•uhm) *n.* a belief system said to have begun with the sixth-century-B.C. philosopher Laozi. Daoism emphasizes living in harmony with nature. (p. 262)
- David** *n.* the king of the Israelites who won control of Jerusalem in 1000 B.C. (p. 336)
- Delian League** *n.* an alliance of Greek city-states formed at the end of the Persian War to protect Athens and its overseas allies. (p. 395)
- delta** *n.* the area near a river’s mouth where the river deposits large amounts of sand and silt. (p. 147)

- democracy** *n.* a government in which citizens make political decisions, either directly or through elected representatives. (p. 375)
- dharma** (DAHR•muh) *n.* the collected teachings of Buddha. (p. 235)
- Diaspora** (dy•AS•puhr•uh) *n.* the scattering of Jewish people after they were forced out of Judea by the Romans in A.D. 70. (p. 345)
- Diocletian** (DY•uh•KLEE•shuhn) *n.* a Roman leader who became emperor in A.D. 284 and introduced reforms in Rome's administration, army, and economy. (p. 497)
- direct democracy** *n.* a form of democracy in which citizens participate directly in running the government. (p. 394)
- disciple** *n.* one of Jesus' 12 closest followers. (p. 468)
- domesticate** *v.* to raise and tend (a plant or an animal) to be of use to humans. (p. 59)
- drama** *n.* a story designed to be performed by actors. (p. 411)
- drought** (drowt) *n.* a period of little rainfall, in which growing crops becomes difficult. (p. 85)
- dynastic cycle** *n.* the pattern of the rise and fall of dynasties. (p. 256)
- dynasty** (DY•nuh•stee) *n.* a line of rulers from the same family. (p. 165)

E

- Eastern Orthodox Church** *n.* a branch of Christianity that developed in the Byzantine Empire and is not under the authority of the pope. (p. 511)
- embalm** *v.* to preserve a body after death. (p. 160)
- emperor** *n.* the ruler of an empire. (p. 113)
- empire** *n.* a group of territories and peoples brought together under one supreme ruler. (p. 113)
- epic poem** *n.* a long poem that tells a story of heroes. (pp. 364, 516)

- Epistle** *n.* one of the letters included in the New Testament, written by Jesus' apostles to early Christian churches to instruct them in Christian beliefs and practices. (p. 480)
- exile** *n.* forced removal from one's homeland. (p. 120)
- Exodus** (EHK•suh•duhs) *n.* the migration of the Israelites from Egypt, as told in the Torah. (p. 327)
- Ezana** (AY•zah•nah) *n.* a strong king of Aksum who came to power in A.D. 325, greatly expanded the kingdom, and made Christianity the official religion. (p. 198)

F

- fable** *n.* a short story that conveys a moral lesson, often by means of animal characters that possess human characteristics. (p. 364)
- fertile** *adj.* favorable for the growth of crops and other plants. (p. 147)
- Fertile Crescent** *n.* an area of rich soil in the Middle East, stretching from the Mediterranean Sea through Mesopotamia to the Persian Gulf. (p. 114)
- filial piety** *n.* respect for one's parents and ancestors—an important teaching of Confucianism. (p. 261)
- floodplain** *n.* flat land bordering a river. (p. 84)
- fossil** *n.* a remain of early life that has been preserved in the ground. (p. 28)

G

- Gandhi** (GAHN•dee), **Mohandas** (MOH•huhn•DAHs) *n.* a leader who used nonviolence to oppose the British rule of India. (p. 242)
- Gentile** (JEHN•TYL) *n.* a person who is not Jewish. (p. 478)
- geography** *n.* the study of Earth and its people. (p. 9)
- gladiator** (GLAD•ee•AY•tuhr) *n.* in ancient Rome, a trained warrior who engaged in combat to the death to entertain the public. (p. 458)

glyph (glihf) *n.* a symbol, usually carved or engraved, that represents a syllable or a whole word. (p. 310)

Gospel *n.* one of the first four books of the New Testament, describing the life and teachings of Jesus. (p. 468)

government *n.* a system for creating order and providing leadership. (p. 67)

griot (gree•OH) *n.* an official storyteller in an ancient African civilization. (p. 205)

H

Hammurabi (HAM•uh•RAH•bee) *n.* the ruler of the Babylonian Empire from 1792 to 1750 B.C., who expanded the empire. (p. 114)

Han Dynasty *n.* a Chinese dynasty begun in 202 B.C. by Liu Bang, which reunified China. (p. 269)

Hanging Gardens of Babylon *n.* an artificial mountain covered with trees and plants, built by Nebuchadnezzar II for his wife. The gardens are one of the Seven Wonders of the World. (p. 122)

Harappan (huh•RAP•uhn) **civilization** *n.* an ancient Indian culture, dating back to 2500 B.C., that included the people of the entire Indus River region. (p. 221)

Hatshepsut (hat•SHEHP•SOOT) *n.* a female pharaoh of ancient Egypt, who initially ruled with her stepson but declared herself the only ruler in 1472 B.C. (p. 173)

Hellenistic *adj.* relating to the blend of Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian cultures that lasted from the death of Alexander the Great in 323 B.C. until Augustus became emperor in 27 B.C. (p. 408)

helot *n.* an agricultural slave in ancient Sparta. (p. 379)

hemisphere *n.* a half of Earth's surface. (p. 18)

hieroglyph (HY•uhr•uh•GLIHF) *n.* a picture standing for a word or sound. (p. 158)

Himalayas (HIHM•uh•LAY•uhs) *n.* a high mountain range that extends through northern India, southern Tibet, Nepal, and Bhutan. (p. 220)

Hindu-Arabic numerals *n.* the numerals used in the United States and western Europe, which originated in India. (p. 242)

Hinduism *n.* a religion and philosophy developed in ancient India, characterized by a belief in reincarnation and a supreme being who takes many forms. (p. 229)

Hindu Kush (HIHN•doo KUSH) *n.* a mountain range along the northwestern border of India. (p. 220)

hominid (HAHM•uh•nihd) *n.* a human or humanlike creature that walks on two feet. (p. 29)

Horn of Africa *n.* the easternmost projection of the African continent—the region occupied by the present-day countries of Somalia and Ethiopia. (p. 197)

hunter-gatherer *n.* a human being who hunts animals and gathers plants for food, moving to a different location whenever such food becomes scarce. (p. 51)

I

ideal *n.* a thing in its most perfect form. (p. 412)

irrigation *n.* the watering of crops. (p. 61)

isthmus (IHS•muhs) *n.* a narrow strip of land that connects two larger landmasses. (pp. 289, 355)

J

Jesus *n.* a teacher whose life and teachings serve as the basis of the Christian religion. Christians believe Jesus to be the Son of God. (p. 467)

Judaism *n.* the religion of the Hebrews, based on the Hebrew Scriptures and a belief in one God; practiced by Jews today. (p. 326)

justice *n.* fair treatment of people, in keeping with the law. (p. 115)

Justinian *n.* the emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire from A.D. 527 to 565, who ruled with his wife, Theodora, and reconquered lost territories for the empire. (p. 509)

Justinian Code *n.* a revised code of Roman law—including laws dealing with marriage, slavery, property ownership, women’s rights, and criminal justice—prepared at the order of the Byzantine emperor Justinian. (p. 510)

K

karma *n.* in Hindu belief, the sum of a person’s actions in this life, which determine his or her fate in the next life. (p. 230)

Khufu (KOO•FOO) *n.* the Egyptian pharaoh who, about 2550 B.C., ordered the construction of the largest pyramid ever built. (p. 167)

king *n.* the highest-ranking leader of a group of people. (p. 95)

Kush *n.* an ancient Nubian kingdom that conquered all of upper and lower Egypt in the 700s B.C. (p. 190)

L

landform *n.* a naturally formed feature of Earth’s land surface, such as an island, a mountain, or a plateau. (p. 10)

latitude *n.* a measure of distance north or south of the equator. (p. 16)

legalism *n.* the belief that a ruler should use the legal system to force people to obey laws. (p. 259)

legend *n.* a popular story handed down from earlier times, which may be believed to be true but cannot be proved. (p. 431)

linen *n.* a fabric woven from fibers of the flax plant. (p. 149)

longitude *n.* a measure of distance east or west of the prime meridian. (p. 16)

M

maize (mayz) *n.* a type of corn grown by Native American civilizations. (p. 308)

Mandate of Heaven *n.* an ancient Chinese belief that a good ruler had the gods’ approval. (p. 256)

Marathon *n.* a plain in ancient Greece, northeast of Athens. (p. 382)

Maya (MAH•yuh) *n.* a civilization of present-day southern Mexico and northern Central America, which reached its height from A.D. 250 to 900. (p. 307)

mercenary *n.* a soldier hired to serve in an army. (p. 496)

Meroë (MEHR•oh•EE) *n.* the capital of the kingdom of Kush from around 590 B.C., located on the Nile and having access to trade routes as well as gold and iron. (p. 192)

Mesoamerica *n.* a region that extends southeastward from central Mexico and includes the countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Belize and parts of Honduras and Nicaragua. (p. 292)

Mesolithic (MEHZ•uh•LIHTH•ihk) **Age** *n.* the Middle Stone Age—a period that lasted from about 10,000 to 6000 B.C., during which people began to control fire and develop language. (p. 32)

Mesopotamia (MEHS•uh•puh•TAY•mee•uh) *n.* the area of Southwest Asia between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers—home to many early civilizations. (p. 83)

Messiah (mih•SY•uh) *n.* the savior and king foretold by Jewish prophets. (p. 338)

migration *n.* a movement from one region or country to settle in another. (pp. 52, 206)

missionary *n.* a person who travels to a foreign land to spread his or her religious beliefs. (p. 479)

Moche (MOH•chay) *n.* an ancient culture that inhabited what is now the northern coast of Peru between A.D. 100 and 700. (p. 298)

monotheism (MAHN•uh•thee•IHZ•uhm) *n.* the belief that only one God exists. (p. 326)

monsoon *n.* a seasonal wind that produces a wet or dry period in a region, especially in southern Asia. (p. 220)

mosaic (moh•ZAY•ihk) *n.* a picture created from tiny pieces of colored stone or other material. (p. 515)

Moses *n.* according to the Bible, the prophet who led the Israelites from Egypt and was their lawgiver. (p. 327)

mother culture *n.* a culture that shapes and influences the customs and ideas of later cultures. (p. 303)

mummy *n.* the body of a human or animal that has been preserved and dried out to prevent decay. (p. 160)

myth *n.* a story that explains beliefs, practices, or natural phenomena, often featuring gods and goddesses or other supernatural beings. (p. 362)

N

Nazca (NAHZ•kuh) *n.* an ancient culture that arose near what is now the southern coast of Peru and prospered from 200 B.C. to A.D. 600. (p. 296)

Neolithic (NEE•uh•LIHTH•ihk) **Age** *n.* the New Stone Age—a period that lasted from about 8000 to 3000 B.C. and was marked by the beginning of farming and the development of pottery and weaving. (p. 32)

nirvana (neer•VAH•nuh) *n.* in Buddhism and Hinduism, a state of wisdom which breaks the cycle of reincarnation. (p. 234)

Nok *n.* an ancient African civilization in what is now southeastern Nigeria, noted for its manufacture of iron tools. (p. 205)

nomad *n.* a member of a group of people who have no set home but move from place to place. (pp. 52, 502)

Nubia (NOO•bee•uh) *n.* an ancient region of Africa, which extended from the southern border of Egypt through what is now Sudan. (p. 189)

O

obelisk (AHB•uh•lihsk) *n.* a four-sided shaft with a pyramid-shaped top. (p. 174)

oligarchy (AHL•ih•GAHR•kee) *n.* a government that is controlled by the few, with the basis of power often being wealth. (p. 373)

Olmec (AHL•mehk) *n.* the earliest known Meso-American culture, which flourished from 1200 to 400 B.C. and was centered along the Gulf Coast of what is now southern Mexico. (p. 301)

Olympics *n.* an ancient Greek festival in honor of the god Zeus, which took place every four years and featured competitions in athletics and poetry. (p. 363)

Olympus (uh•LIHM•puhs), **Mount** *n.* the highest mountain in Greece—in Greek mythology, the home of the major gods and goddesses. (p. 361)

oracle bone *n.* an animal bone or turtle shell used by the Shang kings of China to communicate with and influence the gods. (p. 255)

oral history *n.* an unwritten verbal account of an event. (p. 41)

oratory *n.* the art of public speaking. (p. 516)

P

Paleolithic (PAY•lee•uh•LIHTH•ihk) **Age** *n.* the Old Stone Age—a period that lasted from about 2.5 million to 8000 B.C. and was marked by the use of simple stone tools by the earliest humans. (p. 32)

papyrus (puh•PY•ruhs) *n.* a paperlike material made from stems of the papyrus plant and used for writing by the ancient Egyptians. (p. 158)

parable *n.* a simple story that conveys a religious or moral lesson. (p. 468)

Parthenon *n.* a temple of the Greek goddess Athena, built in the fifth century B.C. on the acropolis of Athens. (p. 396)

patrician (puh•TRIHSH•uhn) *n.* one of the wealthy landowners who held the highest positions in government in ancient Rome. (p. 437)

Paul *n.* the most important of the apostles who spread Jesus' teachings. (p. 479)

Pax Romana *n.* a long period of stability and peace in the Roman Empire, beginning in the reign of Augustus, during which the empire grew to its greatest size. (p. 447)

Peloponnesian (PEHL•uh•puh•NEE•zhuhn) **War** *n.* a war between Athens and the Peloponnesian League, led by Sparta, which ended with a Spartan victory in 404 B.C. (p. 400)

Peloponnesus (PEHL•uh•puh•NEE•suhs) *n.* a peninsula forming the southern part of Greece. (p. 355)

peninsula *n.* a body of land that is connected to a larger landmass and surrounded on three sides by water. (pp. 355, 433)

Pericles (PEHR•ih•KLEEZ) *n.* a leader of ancient Athens who set out to strengthen democracy and expand the Athenian empire. (p. 393)

persecute *v.* to oppress or harass. (p. 480)

pharaoh (FAIR•oh) *n.* a king of ancient Egypt. (p. 166)

philosophy *n.* an investigation of basic truths about the universe, based on logical reasoning. (pp. 259, 414)

Phoenician (fih•NIHSH•uhn) *n.* a member of a trading people who lived on the coast of the eastern Mediterranean. (p. 358)

physical map *n.* a map showing landforms and bodies of water. (p. 20)

Piankhi (PYANG•kee) *n.* a king of Kush around 750 B.C., who gained control of almost all of Egypt, becoming pharaoh and uniting the two kingdoms. (p. 190)

pictograph *n.* a picture or drawing that represents a word or an idea in an early system of writing. (pp. 101, 255)

plague (playg) *n.* a disease that spreads very easily and usually causes death, affecting a significant portion of a population. (p. 401)

planned city *n.* a city that is built according to a set design. (p. 221)

plebeian (plih•BEE•uhn) *n.* a member of the common people of ancient Rome, who were allowed to vote but not to hold important government positions. (p. 437)

plunder *v.* to take possessions from by force. (p. 504)

polis (POH•lihs) *n.* a Greek city-state, such as Athens or Sparta. (p. 371)

political map *n.* a map showing features people have created, such as cities, states, provinces, territories, and countries. (p. 19)

polytheism (PAHL•ee•thee•IHZ•uhm) *n.* a belief in many gods or goddesses. (p. 93)

pope *n.* the bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church. (p. 485)

primary source *n.* something written or created by a person who witnessed a historical event. (p. 40)

prophet *n.* a spiritual leader who conveys the words and wishes of God or a god. (p. 338)

province *n.* a subdivision of an empire or country. (p. 132)

pyramid (PIHR•uh•mihd) *n.* a structure with four triangular sides that meet at a point. (p. 166)

Q

Qin (chihn) *n.* a state of ancient China. (p. 267)

R

rabbi (RAB•eye) *n.* a religious leader and teacher trained in Jewish law, rituals, and tradition. (p. 346)

Ramses (RAM•SEEZ) **II** *n.* a pharaoh who ruled Egypt for 66 years, greatly expanding the Egyptian empire by conquering surrounding territories. (p. 175)

reincarnation *n.* the rebirth of a soul in another body. (p. 230)

religion *n.* the worship of a god, gods, or spirits. (p. 54)

Remus (REE•muhs) *n.* the twin brother of Romulus. (p. 432)

republic *n.* a form of government in which the people elect leaders and representatives. (p. 432)

resurrection *n.* a return to life after death. (p. 470)

Roman Catholic Church *n.* the branch of Christianity that is under the authority of the pope. (p. 511)

Romulus (RAHM•yuh•luhs) *n.* a legendary hero, descended from Aeneas, who is said to have founded Rome. (p. 431)

Royal Road *n.* a road for government use built by the ancient Persian ruler Darius, which helped unite the empire. (p. 132)

S

satrap (SAY•TRAP) *n.* the governor of a province in the ancient Persian Empire. (p. 132)

scribe *n.* a person who specializes in writing and serves as a record keeper. (pp. 102, 155)

secondary source *n.* an account of a historical event written by someone who did not witness the event. (p. 41)

semiarid (SEHM•ee•AR•ihd) *adj.* having little rainfall and warm temperatures. (p. 84)

senate *n.* a governing body of ancient Rome, made up of 300 members who advised Roman leaders. (p. 438)

Shi Huangdi (shee hwahng•dee) *n.* a Chinese ruler who came to power in 221 B.C. and unified and expanded China by ending internal battles and conquering rival states. (p. 267)

Siddhartha Gautama (sihd•DAHR•tuh GAW•tuh•muh) *n.* an Indian prince who founded Buddhism; also known as the Buddha. (p. 233)

Silk Roads *n.* the overland trade routes along which silk and other Chinese goods passed to Mesopotamia and Europe. (p. 277)

silt *n.* fine, fertile soil deposited by a river. (pp. 84, 147)

slash-and-burn *adj.* relating to a type of agriculture in which patches of land are prepared for planting by cutting down and burning the natural vegetation. (pp. 60, 293)

smelting *n.* the heating and melting of certain rocks to separate the metals they contain. (p. 192)

social class *n.* a group of people with similar customs, backgrounds, training, and income. (p. 67)

Solomon *n.* the third king of Israel, under whom it became a powerful nation. (p. 336)

Sparta *n.* an ancient Greek city-state of the Peloponnesus, noted for its militarism. (p. 379)

specialization *n.* a skill in one type of work. (p. 66)

stele (STEE•lee) *n.* a carved stone slab set upright in the ground, usually commemorating a person or event. (p. 309)

step pyramid *n.* a pyramid whose sides rise in a series of giant steps. (p. 167)

stylus *n.* a sharpened reed used to press markings into clay tablets. (p. 102)

subcontinent *n.* a large landmass that is part of a continent but considered a separate landform. (p. 219)

succession *n.* the order in which members of a royal family inherit a throne or title. (p. 165)

Sumer *n.* an ancient region of southern Mesopotamia, in which civilization arose around 3300 B.C. (p. 89)

surplus *n.* an amount produced in excess of what is needed. (pp. 65, 86)

synagogue (SIHN•uh•gahg) *n.* a building for Jewish prayer and worship and instruction in the Jewish faith. (p. 346)

T

technology *n.* people's application of knowledge, tools, and inventions to meet their needs. (p. 53)

Ten Commandments *n.* the basis of the law of the Israelites, given, according to the Torah, by God to Moses. (p. 327)

terrace *n.* a leveled area on a hillside. (p. 200)

textile *n.* a woven or knitted cloth. (p. 296)

thematic map *n.* a map that presents a particular type of information about a place or region. (p. 21)

toleration *n.* the practice of allowing people to keep their customs and beliefs. (p. 131)

tragedy *n.* a form of serious drama that presents the downfall or ruin of the main character or characters. (p. 412)

trans-Eurasian *adj.* involving the continents of Europe and Asia. (p. 277)

tribute *n.* a payment of money or goods by one ruler to another in order to ensure protection. (p. 120)

Trinity *n.* the union of three persons—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—in one God. (p. 486)

tropical *adj.* having a warm and rainy climate. (p. 290)

truce *n.* a temporary agreement to stop fighting. (p. 401)

tyrant *n.* a ruler who has taken power illegally and rules without restrictions. (p. 373)

V

vault *n.* an arch that forms a ceiling or roof. (p. 517)

vegetation *n.* the plant life of an area. (p. 12)

Y

Yucatán (yoo•kuh•TAN) **Peninsula** *n.* an area of dense jungle in southeastern Mexico, extending into the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. (p. 292)

Z

Zeus (zoos) *n.* the ruler of the gods in Greek mythology. (p. 361)

ziggurat (ZIHG•uh•RAT) *n.* an ancient Sumerian or Babylonian temple that rose in a series of steplike levels. (p. 92)