



# Glossary

## A

**Aborigine** (AB•uh•RIHJ•uh•nee) *n.* one of Australia's first inhabitants or their descendents. (p. 734)

**absolute location** *n.* the exact spot on Earth where a place is found. (p. 36)

**acid rain** *n.* rain or snow that carries air pollutants to Earth. (p. 386)

**Aegean** (ih•JEE•uhn) **Sea** *n.* a branch of the Mediterranean Sea that is located between Greece and Turkey. (p. 279)

**African National Congress** (ANC) *n.* a group of black Africans opposed to apartheid. (p. 562)

**Afrikaner** *n.* a descendant of the Dutch settlers of South Africa. (p. 561)

**Ainu** (EYE•noo) *n.* the descendents of Japan's early settlers from Europe. (p. 725)

**alliance** (uh•LY•uhns) *n.* an agreement among people or nations to unite for a common cause and to help any alliance member that is attacked. (p. 334)

**Anasazi** *n.* a group of Native Americans who developed a complex civilization in the U.S. Southwest. (p. 88)

**Angkor Wat** *n.* a Hindu temple in Cambodia, built by the Khmer people. (p. 602)

**antimony** *n.* a type of metal. (p. 713)

**apartheid** (uh•PAHRT•HYT) *n.* an official policy of racial separation formerly practiced in South Africa. (p. 516)

**Arab-Israeli Wars** *n.* a series of wars between 1948 and 1973 that were fought between Israel and the Arab countries of Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon. (p. 450)

**archipelago** (AHR•kuh•PEHL•uh•GOH) *n.* a group of islands. (p. 587)

**armed neutrality** *n.* a policy by which a country maintains military forces but does not take sides in the conflicts of other nations. (p. 385)

**Aryan** (AIR•ee•uhn) *n.* a member of an ethnic group that migrated from what is now southern Russia through central Asia, settling in India. (p. 592)

**Aswan High Dam** *n.* a dam built in 1956 by the Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser to control the flooding of the Nile River. (p. 463)

**Athens** *n.* the capital of Greece and once one of the most important ancient Greek city-states. (p. 280)

**Austria-Hungary** *n.* in the 1900s, a dual monarchy in which the Hapsburg emperor ruled both Austria and Hungary. (p. 332)

## B

**Bahasa** (bah•HAH•suh) **Indonesian** *n.* the national language of Indonesia. (p. 651)

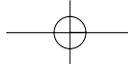
**Bantu migration** *n.* the gradual spreading of the Bantu across Africa over 2,000 years. (p. 503)

**batik** (buh•TEEK) *n.* a method of dyeing fabric in which any parts of the fabric not intended to be dyed are covered with wax that is later removed. (p. 653)

**Berlin Wall** *n.* a wire-and-concrete wall that divided Germany's East Berlin and West Berlin from 1961 to 1989. (p. 395)

**bilingual** *adj.* able to speak two languages. (p. 133)

**Bill of Rights** *n.* ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution that list specific freedoms guaranteed to every U.S. citizen. (p. 96)



**Boer** *n.* one of a group of Dutch colonists in South Africa or one of their descendents. (p. 561)

**Boxer Rebellion** *n.* a rebellion led by a group called the Boxers in China in 1900. (p. 702)

**Brasília** *n.* the capital of Brazil. (p. 246)

**Buddhism** *n.* a religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama in India in the 500s B.C. (p. 600)

**bureaucracy** *n.* the administration of a government through departments called bureaus. (p. 684)

## C

**caliph** (KAY•lih) *n.* the title used by rulers of the Muslim community from 632 until 1924. (p. 441)

**capitalism** *n.* an economic system in which the factories and businesses that make and sell goods are privately owned and the owners make the decisions about what goods to produce. (p. 315)

**Carnival** *n.* a Cuban holiday that celebrates the end of the harvest each year in July. (p. 220); *n.* a Brazilian holiday that occurs during the four days before Lent. (p. 247)

**cartographer** *n.* a person who makes maps. (p. 45)

**cash crop** *n.* a crop grown for sale. (p. 531)

**caste** *n.* an inherited social class that separates people from other classes by birth, occupation, or wealth. (p. 594)

**censorship** *n.* the outlawing of materials that contain certain information. (p. 403)

**chinampa** (chee•NAHM•pah) *n.* a floating garden on which the Aztec grew crops. (p. 162)

**Christianity** *n.* a religion that developed out of Judaism and that is based on the life and teachings of Jesus. (p. 437)

**circumnavigate** *v.* to sail completely around. (p. 310)

**citizen** *n.* a legal member of a country. (p. 20)

**citizenship** *n.* the status of a citizen, which includes certain duties and rights. (p. 91)

**city-state** *n.* a central city and its surrounding villages, which together follow the same law, have one form of government, and share language, religious beliefs, and ways of life. (p. 279)

**clan** *n.* a group of families who trace their descent from a common ancestor. (p. 691)

**class system** *n.* a system in which society is divided into different social groups. (p. 425)

**climate** *n.* the typical weather of a region. (p. 75)

**coalition government** *n.* a government formed by political parties joining together. (p. 362)

**Cold War** *n.* after World War II, a period of political noncooperation between the members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact nations, during which these countries refused to trade or cooperate with each other. (p. 347)

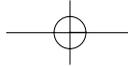
**collective farm** *n.* a government-owned farm that employs large numbers of workers, often in Communist countries. (p. 345)

**colonialism** *n.* a system by which a country maintains colonies outside its borders. (p. 331)

**Columbian Exchange** *n.* the exchange of goods between Europe and its colonies in North and South America. (p. 166)

**Commonwealth of Nations** *n.* a group of countries, including Australia and New Zealand, that were once British colonies and that share a heritage of British law and government. (p. 736)

**communism** *n.* an economic and political system in which property is owned collectively and labor is organized in a way that is supposed to benefit all people. (p. 217)



**competition** *n.* the rivalry among businesses to sell the most goods to consumers and make the greatest profit. (p. 105)

**Constantinople** *n.* the capital of the Ottoman Empire, now called Istanbul. (p. 442)

**constitutional amendment** *n.* a formal change or addition to the U.S. Constitution. (p. 96)

**constitutional monarchy** *n.* a government ruled by a king or queen whose power is determined by the nation's constitution and laws. (p. 125)

**consumer** *n.* a person who uses goods or services. (p. 105)

**cooperative** *n.* a large farm on which hundreds of families work. (p. 714)

**copra** (KOH•pruh) *n.* dried coconut meat. (p. 738)

**coup d'état** (koo•day•TAH) *n.* an overthrow of a government by force. (p. 525)

**Court of Justice** *n.* the European Union court that protects the rights of all citizens in whichever of its member countries they live. (p. 370)

**criollo** (kree•AW•yaw) *n.* a person born in Mexico whose parents were born in Spain. (p. 175)

**Crusades** *n.* a series of military expeditions led by Western European Christians in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries to reclaim control of the Holy Lands from the Muslims. (p. 301)

**Cultural Revolution** *n.* a movement that Mao Zedong began in China in 1966 in an attempt to remove opposition to the Communist Party. (p. 705)

**culture** *n.* the beliefs, customs, laws, art, and ways of living that a group of people share. (p. 21)

**culture region** *n.* an area of the world in which many people share similar beliefs, history, and languages. (p. 24)

**culture trait** *n.* the food, clothing, technology, beliefs, language, and tools that the people of a culture share. (p. 21)

**cuneiform** (KYOO•nee•uh•FAWRM) *n.* a Sumerian system of writing, in which wedge-shaped symbols were used. (p. 426)

**currency** *n.* money used as a form of exchange. (p. 369)

**czar** (zahr) *n.* in Russia, an emperor. (p. 319)

## D

**Dalit** *n.* a member of a group of people in India, formerly known as untouchables, who were outside the caste system, were considered lower than the lowest caste, and have gained some rights under India's new constitution. (p. 618)

**Day of the Dead** *n.* a Mexican holiday, on November 1 and 2, for honoring loved ones who have died. (p. 194)

**Deccan Plateau** *n.* a plateau that makes up most of southern India. (p. 586)

**deforestation** *n.* the process of cutting and clearing away trees from a forest. (p. 157)

**delta** *n.* a triangular deposit of soil at the mouth of a river. (p. 585)

**democracy** *n.* a government that receives its power from the people. (p. 91)

**departamento** (deh•pah•tah•MEHN•taw) *n.* a Guatemalan state. (p. 223)

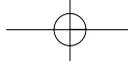
**dependency** *n.* a place governed by or closely connected with a country that it is not officially part of. (p. 203)

**deposed** *v.* removed from power. (p. 356)

**desertification** *n.* the process by which land that can be farmed or lived on turns into desert. (p. 500)

**détente** (day•TAHNT) *n.* a relaxing of tensions between nations. (p. 357)

**developing nation** *n.* a newly industrialized nation. (p. 650)



**dialect** *n.* a regional variety of a language. (p. 627)

**dictator** *n.* a person who has complete control over a country's government. (p. 207)

**Diet** *n.* Japan's parliament. (p. 710)

**dissident** *n.* a person who openly disagrees with a government's policies. (p. 403)

**distribution** *n.* the process of moving products to their markets. (p. 187)

**diversify** *v.* to conduct business activities in a variety of industries. (p. 209)

**diversity** *n.* variety of cultures and viewpoints. (p. 515)

**doi moi** (doy moy) *n.* the name of a Vietnamese policy, meaning "change for the new." (p. 658)

**dowry** *n.* money or property given by a bride's family to her new husband and his family. (p. 629)

**Dravidian** *n.* an Indian language. (p. 628)

**drought** *n.* a long period of time without rain. (p. 500)

**dual monarchy** *n.* a form of government in which one ruler governs two nations. (p. 332)

**Duma** (DOO•muh) *n.* one of the two houses of the Russian legislature. (p. 364)

**dynasty** *n.* a family of rulers. (p. 682)

## E

**East Timor** *n.* an island nation in Southeast Asia. (p. 647)

**economic indicator** *n.* a measure that shows how a country's economy is doing. (p. 241)

**economics** *n.* the study of how resources are managed in the production, exchange, and use of goods and services. (p. 20)

**economy** *n.* the system by which business owners in a region use productive resources to provide goods and services that satisfy people's wants. (p. 79)

**ECOWAS** *n.* the Economic Community of West African States, formed in 1975 to improve trade within Western Africa and with countries outside the region. (p. 527)

**Eightfold Path** *n.* in Buddhism, a set of guidelines for how to escape suffering. (p. 601)

**ejido** (eh•HEE•daw) *n.* in Mexico, a community farm owned by the people of a village together. (p. 182)

**El Niño** (ehl NEE•nyaw) *n.* a current in the Pacific Ocean that results from changes in air pressure and that causes changes in weather patterns. (p. 159)

**empire** *n.* a nation or group of territories ruled by an emperor. (p. 287)

**encomienda** (ehn•kaw•MYEHN•dah) *n.* a system that the rulers of Spain established in Mexico, under which Spanish men received a Native American village to oversee and gain tribute from. (p. 176)

**equal opportunity** *n.* a guarantee that government and private institutions will not discriminate against people on the basis of factors such as race, religion, age, or gender. (p. 90)

**erosion** *n.* the process by which environmental factors, such as wind, rivers, and rain, wear away soil and stone. (p. 74)

**ethnic cleansing** *n.* the organized killing of members of an ethnic group or groups. (p. 363)

**euro** *n.* the common unit of currency used by European Union countries. (p. 369)

**European Community** *n.* an association developed after World War II to promote economic unity among the countries of Western Europe. (p. 392)

**European Union (EU)** *n.* an economic and political grouping of countries in Western Europe. (p. 368)

**export** *n.* a product traded with or sold to another country. (p. 129)



## F

**factor of production** *n.* one of the elements needed for production of goods or services to occur. (p. 103)

**fascism** (FASH•IHZ•uhm) *n.* a political philosophy that promotes a strong, central government controlled by the military and led by a powerful dictator. (p. 336)

**federal government** *n.* a national government. (p. 96)

**fellahin** (FEHL•uh•HEEN) *n.* peasant farmers in Egypt. (p. 465)

**fertile** *adj.* rich in resources and nutrients. (p. 419)

**Fertile Crescent** *n.* a region consisting of what is now Iraq, northeast Syria, and part of southeast Turkey, shaped like a crescent and having fertile soil. (p. 423)

**feudalism** *n.* in medieval Europe, a political and economic system in which lords gave land to less powerful nobles, called vassals, in return for which the vassals agreed to provide various services to the lords. (p. 292)

**fiesta** *n.* a holiday celebrated by a village or town, with events such as parades, games, and feasts. (p. 194)

**First Nation** *n.* in Canada, a group of descendents of the first settlers of North America, who came from Asia. (p. 120)

**Five Pillars of Islam** *n.* in Islam, the most important teachings of Muhammad. (p. 440)

**fjord** (fyawrd) *n.* a long, narrow, deep inlet of the sea located between steep cliffs. (p. 274)

**Florence** *n.* a city in Italy that was a bustling center of banking, trade, and manufacturing during the 14th century. (p. 302)

**Four Noble Truths** *n.* the central teachings of Buddhism. (p. 601)

**Francophone** *n.* a French-speaking person. (p. 133)

**free enterprise/market economy** *n.* an economy that allows business owners to compete in the market with little government interference. (p. 105)

**free-trade zone** *n.* an area in which goods can move across borders without being taxed. (p. 241)

**French Resistance** *n.* an anti-German movement in France during World War II. (p. 390)

**French Revolution** *n.* a revolution that began on July 14, 1789, and that led to France's becoming a republic. (p. 316)

## G

**Gadsden Purchase** *n.* the 1853 purchase by the United States of a piece of land from northern Mexico. (p. 178)

**GDP** *n.* gross domestic product, or the total value of the goods and services produced in a country during a given time period. (p. 104)

**geography** *n.* the study of people, places, and the environment. (p. 18)

**glacier** *n.* a thick sheet of ice that moves slowly across land. (p. 73)

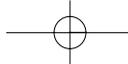
**globalization** *n.* the spreading of an idea, product, or technology around the world. (p. 111)

**Good Friday Accord** *n.* an agreement signed in 1998 by Ireland's Protestants and Catholics that established the Northern Ireland Assembly to represent voters from both groups. (p. 381)

**government** *n.* the people and groups within a society that have the authority to make laws, to make sure they are carried out, and to settle disagreements about them. (p. 19)

**Grand National Assembly** *n.* Turkey's legislature. (p. 477)

**Great Barrier Reef** *n.* the world's largest coral reef system, located off Australia's northeastern coast. (p. 680)



**Great Leap Forward** *n.* a program that Mao Zedong began in China in 1958 to speed up economic development. (p. 704)

**Great Rift Valley** *n.* a series of broad, steep-walled valleys that stretch from the Red Sea to Mozambique. (p. 499)

**Great Zimbabwe** *n.* a stone city built by the Shona people, beginning in the A.D. 900s, in the area that is today Zimbabwe. (p. 547)

**Green Revolution** *n.* a movement that began in the late 1960s, through which genetically improved grains, pesticides, and new farming methods were introduced to farmers in developing nations. (p. 625)

**guerrilla warfare** *n.* nontraditional military tactics by small groups involving surprise attacks. (p. 253)

**guild** *n.* a business association created by people working in the same industry to protect their common interests and maintain standards within the industry. (p. 294)

## H

**hacienda** *n.* in Spanish-speaking countries, a big farm or ranch. (p. 181)

**haiku** (HY•koo) *n.* a Japanese form of poetry that contains only 17 syllables. (p. 719)

**hajj** *n.* a pilgrimage to Mecca that most Muslims try to make at least once in a lifetime (p. 457)

**Han** *n.* the majority ethnic group in China. (p. 720)

**harambee** *adj.* a Swahili term that means “pulling together” and that is used in reference to Kenyan schools built by Kenyan people rather than by the government. (p. 566)

**Hausa** (HOW•suh) *n.* the largest ethnic group in Nigeria. (p. 537)

**Heian Age** *n.* the golden age of Japanese culture, from 794 to 1185. (p. 691)

**hieroglyph** *n.* a picture or symbol used in hieroglyphics. (p. 161)

**hieroglyphics** *n.* a writing system in which pictures and symbols are used to represent words and sounds. (p. 431)

**Himalayas** *n.* a mountain range that stretches about 1,500 miles across South Asia. (p. 584)

**Hinduism** *n.* a religion developed in ancient India. (p. 593)

**Hiroshima** (HEER•uh•SHEE•muh) *n.* a Japanese city on which the United States dropped an atomic bomb in 1945. (p. 724)

**history** *n.* a record of the past. (p. 18)

**Holocaust** *n.* the organized killing of European Jews and others by the Nazis during World War II. (p. 336)

**homogeneous** *adj.* mostly the same. (p. 725)

**human right** *n.* a right to which every person is entitled. (p. 709)

**hunter-gatherer** *n.* a person who finds food by hunting, fishing, and gathering wild grains, fruits, and nuts. (p. 420)

**Hutu** *n.* the ethnic majority of Rwanda-Burundi. (p. 511)

**hydroelectricity** *n.* electrical power generated by water. (p. 386)

## I

**Igbo** *n.* an ethnic group in southeastern Nigeria. (p. 537)

**immigrant** *n.* a person who comes to a country to take up residence. (p. 88)

**imperialism** *n.* the practice of one country's controlling the government and economy of another country or territory. (p. 310)

**import** *n.* a product brought into a country through trade or sale. (p. 130)



**impressionism** *n.* a style of art that creates an impression of a scene rather than a strictly realistic picture. (p. 393)

**Indian National Congress** *n.* in India, a congress formed in 1885 to provide a forum for Indians to discuss their problems. (p. 612)

**Indo-Aryan** *adj.* related to the family of languages that includes all European and many Indian languages. (p. 628)

**Industrial Revolution** *n.* a period of change in the 18th century, during which goods began to be manufactured by power-driven machines. (p. 314)

**industry** *n.* any area of economic activity. (p. 129)

**inflation** *n.* a continuing increase in the price of goods and services, or a continuing decrease in the capability of money to buy goods and services. (p. 245)

**information technology** *n.* technology, including computers, software, and the Internet, that helps us process and use information. (p. 624)

**Institutional Revolutionary Party** *n.* the most powerful political party in Mexico from the 1920s to 2000, which won every presidential election during that time. (p. 183)

**interdependence** *n.* the economic, political, and social dependence of culture regions on one another. (p. 26)

**Iron Curtain** *n.* a political barrier that isolated the peoples of Eastern Europe after World War II, restricting their ability to travel outside the region. (p. 342)

**irrigation** *n.* the process of bringing water to dry land. (p. 421)

**Islam** *n.* a religion that teaches that there is one god and that Muhammad is his prophet. (p. 438)

## J

**Janissary** *n.* one of a group of soldiers loyal to the sultan of the Ottoman Empire. (p. 443)

**Judaism** *n.* the first monotheistic religion, which was founded by Abraham and whose followers are called Jews. (p. 436)

**jute** *n.* a fibrous plant used to make twine, bags, sacks, and burlap. (p. 623)

## K

**Khmer (KMAIR)** *n.* an ancient ethnic group in Cambodia. (p. 602)

**kibbutz (kih•BUTS)** *n.* a Jewish farming village in Palestine (or present-day Israel) whose members own everything in common, sharing labor, income, and expenses. (p. 471)

**kinship** *n.* family relationships. (p. 555)

**Kurd** *n.* a member of a group of mountain people who live in Armenia, Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Turkey. (p. 452)

## L

**labor force** *n.* a pool of available workers. (p. 315)

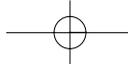
**ladino (luh•DEE•naw)** *n.* a person of mixed European and Native American ancestry. (p. 205)

**landform** *n.* a feature of Earth's surface, such as a mountain, valley, or plateau. (p. 73)

**latitude** *n.* a measure of distance north or south of the equator. (p. 36)

**Law of Return** *n.* a law enacted in 1950 in Israel, granting Jews anywhere in the world permission to move to Israel and become citizens. (p. 472)

**limited government** *n.* government in which the powers of the leaders are limited. (p. 95)



**London** *n.* the capital of England. (p. 379)

**longitude** *n.* a measure of distance east or west of a line called the prime meridian. (p. 36)

## M

**Machu Picchu** (MAH•choo PEEK•choo) *n.* an ancient stone city built by the Inca. (p. 165)

**Magna Carta** (MAG•nuh KAHR•tuh) *n.* a document signed by England's King John in 1215 that guaranteed English people basic rights. (p. 295)

**Mahabharata** (MAH•huh•BAH•ruh•tuh) *n.* an epic poem about the growth of Hinduism. (p. 627)

**malnutrition** *n.* poor nutrition, usually from not eating the right foods, which can result in poor health. (p. 220)

**mandala** (MUHN•duh•luh) *n.* in Southeast Asia, a political system in which a central ruler worked to gain support from others and used trade and business to influence others and maintain power. (p. 644)

**mandate** *n.* a country placed under the control of another power by international agreement. (p. 450)

**Mangla Dam** *n.* a dam built on the Jhelum River in northeast Pakistan to control floodwaters and to provide hydroelectricity. (p. 634)

**manorialism** *n.* a social system in which peasants worked on a lord's land and supplied him with food in exchange for his protection of them. (p. 293)

**Maori** (MOW•ree) *n.* the first inhabitants of New Zealand. (p. 733)

**map projection** *n.* one of the different ways of showing Earth's curved surface on a flat map. (p. 47)

**maquiladora** (mah•kee•lah•DAW•rah) *n.* in Mexico, a factory that imports duty-free parts from the United States to make products that it then exports back across the border. (p. 187)

**market economy** See **free enterprise/market economy**.

**martial law** *n.* temporary military rule during a time of war or a time when the normal government has broken down. (p. 617)

**Masai** (mah•SY) *n.* an ethnic group in Africa. (p. 547)

**matrilineal society** *n.* a society in which ancestry is traced through the mother's side of the family. (p. 739)

**mediate** *v.* to help find a peaceful solution. (p. 527)

**medieval** (MEE•dee•EE•vuhl) *adj.* having to do with the period of history between the fall of the Roman Empire and the beginning of the modern world, often dated from 476 to 1453. (p. 291)

**Mediterranean Sea** *n.* an inland sea that borders Europe, Southwest Asia, and Africa. (p. 274)

**Meiji Restoration** *n.* in Japan, the period from 1868 to 1911, during which the country was again ruled by an emperor after hundreds of years of military rule. (p. 723)

**Melanesia** *n.* one of three island groups into which the Pacific Islands are divided. (p. 734)

**mestizo** (mehs•TEE•saw) *n.* a person of mixed European and Native American ancestry. (p. 175)

**Micronesia** *n.* one of three island groups into which the Pacific Islands are divided. (p. 734)

**migrate** *v.* to move from one area in order to settle in another. (p. 38)



**military dictatorship** *n.* a government ruled by a person in the military. (p. 647)

**missionary** *n.* a person who goes to another country to do religious and social work. (p. 509)

**Mohenjo-Daro** (moh•HEHN•joh•DAHR•oh) *n.* a large ancient city in the Indus River valley. (p. 592)

**monsoon** *n.* a seasonal wind that brings great amounts of rain. (p. 588)

**Mount Everest** *n.* the highest mountain peak in the world, located in the Himalayas on the border of China and Nepal. (p. 676)

**Mount Fuji** *n.* the tallest mountain in Japan. (p. 678)

**Mughal Empire** *n.* an empire, lasting from 1526 to 1761, that covered most of the subcontinent of India. (p. 610)

**mulatto** (moo•LAT•oh) *n.* a person of mixed African and European ancestry. (p. 204)

**multiculturalism** *n.* an acceptance of many cultures instead of just one. (p. 121)

**multiparty system** *n.* a political system in which two or more parties exist. (p. 565)

**Muslim** *n.* a follower of the religion Islam. (p. 438)

**Muslim Brotherhood** *n.* a fundamentalist Muslim group that believes that Egypt should be governed solely by Islamic law in order to be true to the principles of Islam. (p. 464)

**Muslim League** *n.* a group formed by Muslims in India in 1906 to protect their rights. (p. 612)

## N

**Nagasaki** (NAH•guh•SAH•kee) *n.* a Japanese city on which the United States dropped an atomic bomb in 1945. (p. 724)

**national identity** *n.* a sense of belonging to a nation. (p. 132)

**nationalism** *n.* strong pride in one's nation or ethnic group. (p. 329)

**nationalize** *v.* to establish government control of a service or industry. (p. 188)

**NATO** (NAY•toh) *n.* the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a defense alliance formed in 1949, with the countries of Western Europe, Canada, and the United States agreeing to defend one another if attacked. (p. 337)

**nonrenewable resource** *n.* a resource that cannot be replaced or that can be replaced only over millions of years. (p. 501)

**Northern Plains** *n.* plains that lie between the Himalaya Mountains and southern India. (p. 585)

## O

**oasis** *n.* a region in a desert that is fertile because it is near a river or spring. (p. 251)

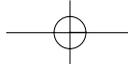
**OUA** *n.* the Organization of African Unity, an organization formed in 1963 to promote unity among all Africans. (p. 527)

**oligarchy** (AHL•ih•GAHR•kee) *n.* a government in which a few powerful individuals rule. (p. 280)

**ombudsman** *n.* a Swedish official who protects citizens' rights and ensures that the courts and civil service follow the law. (p. 385)

**one-party system** *n.* a system in which there is only one political party and only one candidate to choose from for each government position. (p. 343)

**OPEC** *n.* the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which decides the price and amount of oil produced each year in Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Venezuela. (p. 456)



**Opium War** *n.* a war over the trade of the drug opium, which was fought between the Chinese and the British from 1839 to 1842. (p. 702)

**Organization of American States (OAS)** *n.* an organization of the nations of the Americas that encourages democracy and promotes economic cooperation, social justice, and the equality of all people. (p. 234)

**Orthodox Jew** *n.* a Jew who strictly follows Jewish law. (p. 473)

**Ottoman Empire** *n.* a Muslim empire that lasted from the early 1400s to the 1920s. (p. 442)

**Outback** *n.* the vast, flat plain that extends across most of central Australia. (p. 679)

**overgrazing** *n.* a process in which animals graze grass faster than it can grow back. (p. 553)

## P

**pagoda** *n.* a Buddhist tower built in many levels, with sculptures or carvings of Buddha on each level. (p. 652)

**paleontologist** *n.* a scientist who studies fossils. (p. 502)

**Palestine** *n.* a Southwest Asian region often called the Holy Land. (p. 450)

**Pan-American** *adj.* relating to all of the Americas. (p. 234)

**panchayat** *n.* a village council in India. (p. 618)

**papyrus** (puh•PY•ruhs) *n.* a paperlike material made from a reed. (p. 430)

**Parliament** *n.* Canada's national lawmaking body. (p. 125)

**parliamentary republic** *n.* a republic whose head of state, usually a prime minister, is the leader of the political party that has the most members in the parliament. (p. 361)

**pastoralism** *n.* a way of life in which people raise cattle, sheep, or goats as their primary economic activity. (p. 553)

**patrician** (puh•TRIHSH•uhn) *n.* in ancient Rome, a member of a wealthy, landowning family that claimed to be able to trace its roots back to the founding of Rome. (p. 285)

**patrilineal society** *n.* a society in which ancestry is traced through the father's side of the family. (p. 739)

**patriotism** *n.* love for one's country. (p. 91)

**PEMEX** *n.* Petróleos Mexicanos, or Mexican Petroleum, a government agency that runs the oil industry in Mexico. (p. 188)

**peninsula** *n.* a body of land surrounded by water on three sides. (p. 274)

**peninsular** (peh•neen•soo•LARH) *n.* a person who was born in Spain but who lived in Mexico after the Spanish took control. (p. 175)

**Persian Gulf War** *n.* a 1991 war between the United States and Iraq. (p. 453)

**petrochemical** *n.* a product made from petroleum or natural gas. (p. 457)

**pharaoh** (FAIR•oh) *n.* a king of ancient Egypt. (p. 431)

**philosopher** *n.* a person who studies and thinks about why the world is the way it is. (p. 281)

**plain** *n.* a large flat area of land that usually does not have many trees. (p. 275)

**plateau** *n.* a raised area of relatively level land. (p. 498)

**plebeian** (plih•BEE•uhn) *n.* a common citizen of ancient Rome. (p. 285)

**polis** *n.* the central city of a city-state. (p. 279)

**Politburo** (PAHL•iht•BYUR•oh) *n.* the group that heads a Communist party. (p. 658)

**political process** *n.* legal activities through which a citizen influences public policy. (p. 91)



**Polynesia** *n.* one of three island groups into which the Pacific Islands are divided. (p. 734)

**precipitation** *n.* moisture that falls to Earth, such as rain or snow. (p. 75)

**primary product** *n.* a raw material used to manufacture other products. (p. 456)

**prime minister** *n.* in a parliamentary democracy, the leader of the cabinet and often also of the executive branch. (p. 125)

**private property rights** *n.* the right of individuals to own land or industry. (p. 355)

**privatization** *n.* the process of replacing community ownership with individual, or private, ownership. (p. 186)

**profit** *n.* the money that remains after the costs of producing a product are paid. (p. 105)

**propaganda** (PRAHP•uh•GAN•duh) *n.* material designed to spread certain beliefs. (p. 354)

**Protestant** *n.* a member of a Christian church based on the principles of the Reformation. (p. 306)

**Punjabi** *n.* a language spoken in Pakistan. (p. 634)

**puppet government** *n.* a government that is controlled by an outside force. (p. 343)

**pyramid** *n.* a structure with four triangular sides that rise from a rectangular base to meet at a point on top. (p. 431)

## Q

**Quechua** (KEHCH•wuh) *n.* people who live in the Andes highlands and speak the Inca language Quechua. (p. 253)

**Qur'an** (kuh•RAN) *n.* the sacred text of Islam. (p. 438)

## R

**racism** *n.* the belief that one race is inferior to another. (p. 514)

**Ramadan** (RAM•uh•DAH•N) *n.* the ninth month of the Islamic year. (p. 457)

**Reformation** *n.* a 16th-century movement to change practices within the Roman Catholic Church. (p. 305)

**refugee** *n.* a person who flees a country because of war, disaster, or persecution. (p. 122)

**Reign of Terror** *n.* the period between 1793 and 1794 during which France's new leaders executed thousands of its citizens. (p. 317)

**relative location** *n.* the location of one place in relation to other places. (p. 37)

**Renaissance** *n.* an era of creativity and learning in Western Europe from the 14th century to the 16th century. (p. 302)

**renewable resource** *n.* a resource that can be used and replaced over a relatively short time period. (p. 501)

**republic** *n.* a nation in which power belongs to the citizens, who govern themselves through elected representatives. (p. 285)

**reunification** *n.* the uniting again of parts. (p. 396)

**Riksdag** (RIHKS•DAHG) *n.* Sweden's parliament. (p. 384)

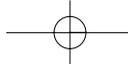
**Ring of Fire** *n.* an area of volcanic activity along the borders of the Pacific Ocean. (p. 678)

**Rio de Janeiro** *n.* a city in Brazil. (p. 246)

**rite of passage** *n.* a special ceremony that marks the transition from one stage of life to another. (p. 534)

**river system** *n.* a network that includes a major river and its tributaries. (p. 74)

**Rosh Hashanah** (RAWSH•huh•SHAW•nuh) *n.* the Jewish New Year. (p. 473)



**rural** *adj.* of the countryside. (p. 193)  
**Russian Revolution** *n.* the 1917 revolution that removed the Russian monarchy from power after it had ruled for 400 years. (p. 322)

## S

- Sahel** (suh•HAYL) *n.* a semiarid region south of the Sahara Desert. (p. 500)
- samurai** (SAM•uh•RY) *n.* a Japanese warrior who pledged to serve a particular lord and protect his estate. (p. 692)
- sanction** *n.* a penalty imposed upon a nation that is violating international law. (p. 562)
- Sanskrit** *n.* the classical language of India and Hinduism. (p. 592)
- São Paulo** *n.* a city in Brazil. (p. 246)
- savanna** *n.* flat grassland in a tropical or subtropical region with scattered trees and shrubs. (p. 500)
- scarcity** *n.* a word economists use to describe the conflict between people's desires and limited resources. (p. 20)
- Scientific Revolution** *n.* a period of great scientific change and discovery during the 15th through 17th centuries. (p. 314)
- scribe** *n.* a professional record keeper or copier of documents. (p. 426)
- secede** *v.* to withdraw from a political union, such as a nation. (p. 381)
- secondary product** *n.* a product manufactured from raw materials. (p. 456)
- secular** *adj.* not specifically relating to religion. (p. 473)
- sediment** *n.* small fragments of rock that can be moved around by wind, water, or ice. (p. 585)
- Senate** *n.* the assembly of elected representatives that was the most powerful ruling body of the Roman Republic. (p. 285)
- separatist** *n.* a person who wants to separate from a body to which he or she belongs, such as a church or nation. (p. 127)
- Shinto** *n.* a Japanese religion that developed around 300 B.C. (p. 690)
- shogun** *n.* in feudal Japan, the emperor's chief general, who held most of the country's power. (p. 693)
- Sindhi** *n.* a language spoken in Pakistan. (p. 634)
- single-product economy** *n.* an economy that depends on just one product for the majority of its income. (p. 209)
- skerry** *n.* a small island. (p. 387)
- socialism** *n.* an economic system in which businesses and industries are owned collectively or by the government. (p. 392)
- Solidarity** *n.* a trade union in Poland that originally aimed to increase pay and improve working conditions and that later opposed communism. (p. 400)
- standard of living** *n.* a measure of quality of life. (p. 369)
- subcontinent** *n.* a large landmass that is part of a continent but that has its own geographic identity. (p. 584)
- subsistence farming** *n.* a method of farming in which people grow food mainly to feed their households rather than to sell. (p. 531)
- sugar cane** *n.* a plant from which sugar is made. (p. 209)
- Sumerian** *n.* one of the first inhabitants of Mesopotamia. (p. 424)
- supply and demand** *n.* an economic concept that states that the price of a good rises or falls depending on how many people want it (demand) and depending on how much of the good is available (supply). (p. 658)
- Swahili** (swah•HEE•lee) *n.* a Bantu language spoken in Africa. (p. 566)



## T

**Taiping (ty•PIHNG) Rebellion** *n.* the greatest of the peasant revolts that occurred in China in response to the signing of the Treaty of Nanking. (p. 702)

**Taj Mahal** *n.* the most famous building in India, built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in the A.D. 1640s. (p. 626)

**Tale of Genji, The** *n.* the world's first novel, written by Lady Murasaki Shikibu of Japan in the 11th century. (p. 692)

**Taliban** *n.* a group of fundamentalist Muslims who took control of Afghanistan's government in 1996. (p. 616)

**Taoism (DOW•IHZ•uhm)** *n.* a Chinese philosophy founded in the 200s B.C. by Lao Tzu. (p. 684)

**Tarbela Dam** *n.* a dam built on the Indus River to improve irrigation and flood control. (p. 634)

**tariff** *n.* a fee imposed by a government on imported or exported goods. (p. 369)

**technology** *n.* tools and equipment made through scientific discoveries. (p. 112)

**Tet** *n.* the Vietnamese New Year. (p. 659)

**textile** *n.* a cloth manufactured by weaving or knitting. (p. 714)

**thatch** *n.* woven palm fronds, reeds, or straw used to build roofs. (p. 652)

**thematic map** *n.* a map that focuses on a specific idea or theme. (p. 46)

**theocracy (thee•AHK•ruh•see)** *n.* a government ruled by a religious leader. (p. 441)

**Tiananmen (tyahn•ahn•mehn) Square** *n.* a square in Beijing, China, where thousands of protesters gathered in demonstration and were injured or killed by the military in 1989. (p. 709)

**tourism** *n.* the business of helping people travel on vacations. (p. 189)

**tradeoff** *n.* an exchange of one benefit for another. (p. 464)

**transportation barrier** *n.* geographic feature that prevents or slows transportation. (p. 131)

**transportation corridor** *n.* a path that makes transportation easier. (p. 131)

**Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** *n.* a treaty that the United States forced Mexico to sign in 1848, giving Mexico's northern lands to the United States. (p. 177)

**tributary** *n.* a river that flows into a larger stream or river. (p. 157)

**Tropical Zone** *n.* the region of the world that lies between the latitudes 23°27' north and 23°27' south. (p. 158)

**tungsten** *n.* a type of metal. (p. 713)

**Tutsi** *n.* the ethnic minority of Rwanda-Burundi. (p. 511)

**typhoon** *n.* a hurricane that occurs in the western Pacific Ocean. (p. 678)

## U

**United States Constitution** *n.* the document that is the foundation for all U.S. laws and the framework for the U.S. government. (p. 94)

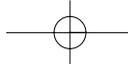
**unlimited government** *n.* a government in which the leaders have almost absolute power. (p. 95)

**Ural (YUR•uhl) Mountains** *n.* a mountain range that divides Europe from Asia. (p. 275)

**urban** *adj.* of the city. (p. 193)

**urbanization** *n.* the movement of people from the countryside to cities. (p. 241)

**Urdu** *n.* the official language of Pakistan. (p. 634)



## V

**value** *n.* a principle or ideal by which people live. (p. 110)

**Vedas** (VAY•duhz) *n.* the Books of Knowledge of the ancient Aryans, which were the basis of Hinduism. (p. 593)

**vegetation** *n.* plant life, such as trees, plants, and grasses. (p. 75)

**veldt** (vehlt) *n.* the flat grassland of Southern Africa. (p. 560)

## W

**Warsaw Pact** *n.* a treaty signed in 1955 that established an alliance among the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. (p. 347)

**weather** *n.* the state of Earth's atmosphere at a given time and place. (p. 75)

**West Indies** *n.* the Caribbean Islands. (p. 203)

**World War I** *n.* a war fought from 1914 to 1918 between the Allies (Russia, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, and the United States) and the Central Powers (Austria-Hungary, Germany, Turkey, and Bulgaria). (p. 333)

**World War II** *n.* a war fought from 1939 to 1945 between the Axis powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan) and the Allies (the United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States). (p. 336)

## Y

**Yom Kippur** (YAHM KIHP•uhr) *n.* in Judaism, the Day of Atonement. (p. 473)

**Yoruba** (YAW•uh•buh) *n.* an ethnic group in southwestern Nigeria. (p. 537)

## Z

**Zen** *n.* a branch of Buddhism practiced in Japan, which emphasizes that people can achieve enlightenment suddenly. (p. 692)

**ziggurat** *n.* a Mesopotamian terraced pyramid in which each terrace is smaller than the one below it. (p. 424)

**Zionism** *n.* a movement that encouraged Jews to return to Palestine, the Jewish homeland, which many Jews call Zion. (p. 470)

**zither** *n.* a type of stringed instrument. (p. 719)

**Zulu** (ZOO•loo) *n.* an ethnic group in Africa. (p. 548)