

Review for Modern World History Midterm Exam- terms defined

Category One: World Religion

Abraham- Originally herders from Mesopotamia, the Hebrews traveled into Canaan with their leader Abraham
Buddhism- a religion founded in India and based on Siddhartha Gautama's teachings
Caste system- in Hindu society, a fixed social grouping based on class, occupation, and tradition
Christianity- a religion based on Jesus' teachings, developed in the eastern Mediterranean during the first century A.D.
Four Noble Truths- the major principles of Buddhism, which recognize the inevitability of suffering and encourage individuals to achieve a state of "not wanting" and practice moderation in order to reach enlightenment
Five Pillars of Islam – There is one God Allah, and Muhammad is his prophet; pray five times a day facing Mecca; give to the poor; fasting during Holy Month of Ramadan; and pilgrimage to Mecca
Hinduism – the faith of most of India's people, characterized by the goal of returning to Brahman through reincarnation
Islam – the monotheistic religion founded in Arabia by Mohammed during the seventh century A.D.
Jesus – One of the world's great religious leaders; believed by most Christians to be the Son of God
Judaism –the Hebrew religion
Moses – Hebrew prophet and lawgiver
Muhammad- Founder of Islam
Monotheism – the belief in one God
Polytheism- the belief in many gods
Seven Sacraments – Baptism, First Communion, Reconciliation, Confirmation, Holy Orders, Marriage, Last Rites/Anointing of the sick
Siddhartha – founder of Buddhism
Ten Commandments – according to Hebrew belief, the laws given to Moses by God
Karma- in Hinduism, the accumulated good and bad acts of all of one's previous lives
Dharma –the rights and duties of members of various classes in Indian society
<i>Samsara-The cycle of births, deaths and rebirths</i>
<i>Covenant- A formal agreement between God and Abraham in which God promised to protect the Israelites if they kept His laws and were faithful to Him</i>
<i>Diaspora A scattering of Jews to countries outside of Palestine after Babylonian captivity-</i>
Torah – the holy book of Judaism
Bible – the holy book of Christianity
Qu'ran/Koran – the holy book of Islam
Gospels – the first four books of the New Testament of the Christian Bible, which describe Jesus' life and teachings
Nirvana –the Buddhist term for a state of enlightenment

Category Two: Age of Exploration

<i>Atlantic Slave Trade – The trade of African people supplied to the colonies of the New World that occurred in and around the Atlantic Ocean.</i>
Capitalism – an economic system based on the private ownership and use of capital; also called the free-enterprise system
Mercantilism – an economic policy that stressed the accumulation of gold and silver, the founding of colonies and regulation of their trade, and profiting from foreign trade
Mestizo- a person of mixed American Indian and European ancestry
Middle Passage- the route taken by slave ships that carried enslaved Africans to the Americas; part of the triangular route linking Europe, Africa, and the Americas
Mulatto- a person of mixed European and African ancestry
Triangular trade- Ships sailed from Europe filled with cloth, firearms, and hardware to Africa...From Africa they sailed to the Americas with slaves, lastly ships sailed from the Americas back to Europe with lumber, rice, tobacco, and indigo
The Mission – A film where the Guarani people of South America are converted to Christianity by Spanish missionaries and ultimately sold into slavery by the Portuguese
<i>Gold, God, and Glory – The major motives for European exploration in the Western Hemisphere – Gold – gold and money, God – to convert native people to Christianity, and Glory – fame, prestige</i>
Treaty of Tordesillas- a 1494 agreement between Portugal and Spain, declaring that newly discovered lands to the west of an imaginary line in the Atlantic Ocean would belong to Spain and newly discovered lands to the east of the line would belong to Portugal
Columbian Exchange- the transfer of plants, animals and diseases that occurred during the European colonization of the Americas
<i>Tariff- a tax on an imported good</i>
Encomienda – a grant of land made by Spain to a settler in the Americas, including the right to use Native Americans as laborers on it
Colony – a land controlled by a more powerful nation for economic and/or political gain

Category Three: Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment

Absolute Monarchy – a king or queen who has unlimited power and seeks to control all
Francis Bacon – English politician and writer who believed that science could help people live more comfortable lives and better understand the world around them. Bacon urged scientists to experiment. He and Rene Descartes are credited with creating the Scientific Method.
Divine Right- the idea that monarchs are God’s representatives on earth and are therefore answerable only to God
Enlightened despot – one of the 18 th century monarch who was inspired by Enlightenment ideas to rule justly and respect the rights of subjects
Constitutional Monarchy – a system of governing in which the ruler’s power is limited by law
Descartes- French mathematician...Rather than using observation and experimentation, Descartes relied on mathematics and logic. For Descartes, the only clear truth was his own mind and ability to reason. He expressed this idea in his slogan “I think therefore I

am” He and Francis Bacon are credited with creating the Scientific Method.
Louis XIV – French absolute monarch who was called the “Sun King”
Enlightenment – also called the Age of reason; the period of Western history (in the 1700s) when thinkers called for the use of reason in analyzing and improving society
State of Nature - The hypothetical condition of people living together in a society, the basis of natural right philosophy
Galileo Galilee- Italian scientist and mathematician who supported Copernicus’ heliocentric theory. He created a telescope to observe outer space and was forced to deny his findings because they went against the teachings of the church
Geocentric theory – the belief that the earth is at the center of the universe
Heliocentric theory – the belief that the sun is at the center of the universe
Hobbes- He felt that conflict is a part of human nature. Without governments to keep order, he said there would be a “war of everyone against everyone”. He also felt that life was “nasty, brutish, and short” and that people were naturally selfish and violent.
Isaac Newton- English mathematician and scientist who showed that all objects in the universe obey the same laws of motion
Johannes Kepler- German astronomer who proved mathematically that the planets revolve around the sun
John Locke- English political philosopher, who felt that the purpose of government is to protect people’s rights to life, liberty, and property is the purpose of government? If the government fails them, the people have the right to overthrow it
Louis XIV- French ruler who was called the “Sun King”
Montesquieu – French philosopher and author of The Spirit of Laws, lasting contribution is the separation of power in government
Natural Rights- rights that Enlightenment thinkers believed all human beings are entitled to
Philosophes – any of the leading social critics of the eighteenth-century French enlightenment
Rousseau- French philosopher and writer, lasting legacy is from his book The Social Contract. Under his contract, the people would not give a ruler or representative the power to make laws for them. Instead, they would have form of direct democracy. Each member of the community would vote on issues, and the will of the majority would become law. He believed that people who live in a civilized society are unhappy, insecure, and selfish. He argued that if people lived outdoors in harmony with nature they would be better off.
Salons- during the Enlightenment, a social gathering where writers, philosophers, and artists met regularly
Scientific method- a logical procedure for gathering information and testing ideas that involves the use of hypotheses, experimentation, and observation
Scientific Revolution- the great change in ways of thinking about the physical world that came about in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the foundations of modern science were laid with the development of new theories
Separation of powers- the division of a government into several branches, each having its own powers
Social contract – a term created by Thomas Hobbes to describe an agreement where people give up their individual rights in exchange for the law and order provided by

government

Mary Wollstonecraft – published an essay called A Vindication of the Rights of Woman in 1792. She disagreed with Rousseau that women’s education should be secondary to men’s. Rather she argued that women, like men, need education to become virtuous and useful. She urged women to enter male dominated fields like medicine and politics.

Voltaire- French philosopher and writer...he fought for tolerance, reason, and limited government. He championed free speech and is remembered for the famous line, “I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it”

Copernicus – First to propose a heliocentric universe

Category 4: The French Revolution

Continental System – Napoleon’s plan to ruin Britain’s trade by forbidding France’s allies and countries under French rule to import British products
Coup d’etat – the sudden overthrow of a government
Declaration of the Rights of Man- a document issued by the National Assembly during the French Revolution
Estates General – This was an assembly of delegates from the three Estates in France
First Estate – under the Old Regime in France, the social class made up of the clergy
French Revolution – the rebellion of the French people, beginning in 1789, against the monarchy and the class structure of the Old Regime
Louis XVI – French king whose demand for higher taxes touched off the French Revolution
Marie Antoinette – French queen, wife of Louis XVI
Maxmilien Robespierre – Also a member of the Jacobins. He was the leading member of the Committee of Public Safety...he hated the Old Regime and wanted to create a new and better society. Ruthless in his pursuit of this goal, he became a tyrant. He began the Reign of Terror
Napoleon – French general who overthrew the Directory in 1799 and declared himself emperor in 1804; exiled to St. Helena in 1815
Napoleonic Code – the code of laws commissioned by Napoleon in 1800, which stated that all men should be treated as equals
Old Regime – the French political and social system in the years before 1798
Reign of Terror – a period (1793-1794) when brutal measures were used to eliminate enemies and critics of the revolutionary republic set up in France
Second Estate – under the Old Regime in France, the social class made up of the nobility
The National Assembly – The Third Estate’s delegates decided to force the Estates to meet as one body. On June 17, 1789, they declared themselves the National Assembly and invited the other Estates to join them.
Third Estate – the largest social class under the Old Regime in France, made up of peasants, city workers, and the middle class
Toussaint L’Overture – Haitian revolutionary and statesman
Versailles – a palace in France built as the home for Louis XIV
Storming of the Bastille- July 14, 1789 event; first symbolic act of violence against the monarchy the beginning of the French Revolution
Women’s March on Versailles - When women in response to the dramatic increase in the price of bread stormed the palace of Versailles and demanded that Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette return to Paris
Congress of Vienna – a series of meetings in Vienna and the end of the Napoleonic Wars to set up policies to redraw boundaries of Europe and establish a European balance of power
Clemens Von Metternich – the most influential figure at the Congress of Vienna

Category 5: Industrialization/Nationalism/Imperialism

Berlin Conference – an international conference held in Berlin (1884-85) to discuss colonial claims in Africa
Direct rule – a type of colonial government in which foreigners control all levels of government
Imperialism – the policy of empire-building, or extending a nation’s control over other lands for economic and political advantages
Indirect rule - a type of colonial government that uses local officials to handle some tasks but reserves the highest power for the governing nation
Industrial Revolution- a period of change in the methods of producing goods and organizing labor, which began in Britain during the 1700s and resulted from the invention of new machines and the discovery of new forms of power, resulted in the rise of the middle class
Laissez- faire – a doctrine based on the belief that government should not interfere with business
Nationalism – a feeling of devotion to and pride in one’s country
Nation-State- an independent geopolitical unit of people having a common culture and identity
Open Door Policy – a plan, proposed by the United States in 1899, giving all countries equal trading rights in China
Opium War – the struggle (1829-1842) between Britain and China over China’s efforts to stop Britain’s profitable opium trade
Paternalism –the policy that it is the responsibility of society to provide for people’s needs
Sepoy Rebellion – a revolt by soldiers in Britain’s Indian army (1857-1858) called by Indian nationalists “the first war for independence”
Sphere of Influence – a section of one country in which another country has special authority
Standard of Living- a general measure of quality of life
Taiping Rebellion – a movement against the Manchus in China (1850-1864) that proposed significant changes in Chinese society
Urbanization – the movement of people from rural areas to cities
<i>Social Stratification- being arranged in social classes within a group</i>
Supply and demand- idea from Adam Smith that enough goods would be produced at the lowers possible price to meet demand in a market economy
Adam Smith – he defended the idea of a free economy, or free markets, in his book <i>The Wealth of Nations</i> , 1776. According to Smith, economic liberty guaranteed economic progress. As a result the government should not interfere.
<i>Scramble for Africa – the increasing European claims to African territory between 1880s and 1914</i>
<i>White Man’s Burden – A poem by Rudyard Kipling and a characterization of imperialism that justified the policy as a noble enterprise.</i>
Mercantilism- an economic policy under which nations sought to increase their wealth and power by obtaining large amounts of gold and silver and by selling more goods than they bought
Boxer Rebellion- a 1900 revolt in China, aimed at ending foreign influence in the country

Boer War – a conflict, lasting from 1899 to 1902, in which the Boers and the British fought for control of territory in South Africa
Giuseppe Mazzini – an Italian revolutionary, who started a secret society called Young Italy. Its members wanted to set up a republic, with Rome as the capital, he was very emotional and proud of Italy's accomplishments
Camillo di Cavour – Prime minister of Sardinia, he was cautious and practical. He boosted the Kingdom of Sardinia's economy, enlarged its army and built alliances with other countries. His statesmanship was the key to uniting Italy under Sardinia's Victor Emmanuel
Giuseppe Garibaldi- Commander of the Red Shirts, a group of Italian patriots.
Otto von Bismarck – Prussian prime minister and Germany's first chancellor
Franco-Prussian War – a six week war in which the French were defeated by Prussia in 1870
Socialism – an economic system in which the factors of production are owned by the public and operate for the welfare of all