|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Textbook Definition** |
| **1. Islam** | Religion founded by Muhammad, Means “Submission to God” |
| **2. Muslim** | Someone who follows the religion of Islam |
| **3. Bedouin** | Wandering or nomadic desert tribes |
| **4. Quran** | The holy book of Islam |
| **5. Allah** | The Arabic word for God, the name Muslims call God |
| **6. Monotheistic** | A religion that believes in only one God |
| **7. Hijra** | Muhammad’s journey from Mecca to Medina |
| **8. hajj** | One of the five pillars, the pilgrimage to Mecca |
| **9. caliph** | the political and religious leader of Islam, someone who rules following Muhummad |
| **10. Sunni** | A branch of Islam that believes that any good Muslim can be caliph (or leader) |
| **11. Shiite** | A branch of Islam where followers believe only true descendants of Muhammad should be caliphs (leaders) |
| **12. Mecca** | Birthplace of Muhammad and holy city of Islam |
| **13. Mosque** | Muslim place of worship, holy building |

ISLAM VOCAB TERMS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Term** | **Essential Definition** |
| **Agrarian** | Relating to farming or rural life |
| **Mesoamerica** | The region of Central America and Southern North America that was once occupied by several native American Civilizations |
| **Andes** | A mountain range that runs along the Western coast of South America |
| **Civilization** | A complex or highly ordered society |
| **Chinampa** | Fake floating islands made up of dirt piled on reed mats |
| **Maize** | The Spanish term for corn in the Middle Ages |
| **Hieroglyphs** | A form of writing that uses pictures as symbols for words or letters |
| **Aqueduct** | A bridgelike stone structure that carries water from the hills into cities |
| **Quipu** | Knotted strings used by Incan officials for record keeping |
| **Indigenous** | Original or native to a country or region |

MESOAMIERCA VOCAB TERMS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Textbook Definition** |
| Archipelago | a large group or chain of islands |
| Dynasty | a sequence of rulers from the same family or group |
| Pagoda | a temple or sacred building, usually a pyramid like tower and typically having upward-curving roofs over the individual stories. |
| Mongol | a member of a pastoral people now living chiefly in Mongolia |
| Shinto | the native [religion](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/religion) of Japan, primarily a system of [nature](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/nature) and ancestor worship |
| Shogun | the chief military commanders who governed Japan  CHINA AND JAPAN VOCAB TERMS |
| Samurai | a member of the warrior class in feudal Japan |
| Daimyo | one of the great lords who ruled under the shogun |
| Bushido | the code of the samurai, stressing unquestioning loyalty and obedience and valuing honor above life |
| feudalism | the political, military, and social system in the Middle Ages, based on land being given to people in return for protection under a shogun |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vocab Term** | **Textbook Definition** |
| **Surplus** | excess or large amounts |
| **Commodity** | Something either a good or item to use to gain an advantage or profit |
| **Savanna** | A large open grassland |
| **Mansa** | Term that means King in the Mandinka language |
| **Timbuktu** | An important trading city in Central Mali  AFRICA VOCAB TERMS |
| **Griot** | African story tellers, keepers of oral history |
| **Bantu Migration** | The mass movement of the group of Bantu speaking people across Africa |
| **Desertification** | The process by which fertile or usable land turns in desert and becomes unusable for farming |
| **Plateau** | A wide mainly flat or level area of elevated land |
| **Great Rift Valley** | A series of valleys surrounded by mountains that extend from Eastern Africa |
| **Kingdom** | An area that is under independent control, typically controlled by a King as its leader |