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| **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

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| **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

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| **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 JapanCHINA 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 |

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| **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 AFRICA VOCAB TERMS |
| **Mansa** | Term that means King in the Mandinka language |
| **Timbuktu** | An important trading city in Central Mali |
| **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 |

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| **Term** | **Textbook Definition** |
| **Medieval** | A time period in Europe between 500 and 1450. Also known as the Middle Ages. |
| **Feudalism** | A political system in which you exchange land for protection and loyalty |
| **Charlemagne** | Frankish King that united Western Europe. |
| **Nobel** | Lesser lords under the King who carried out his orders and ran large pieces of land called manors |
| **Serf** | Peasant/farmer who worked on a manor |
| **Chivalry** | Code of behavior that knights had to follow that focused on proper behavior and righteousness |
| **Manor** | Lord’s estate that consisted of a large house, church, farm land, and strict system of living |
| **Knight** | Mounted warrior who was considered a noble under feudalism and lived by a code of chivalry |
| **Secular** | Not related the church. Something that is worldly or not religious |
| **Canon Law** | Body of laws of the Church that were obeyed all throughout Europe |
| **Pope** | Head/leader of the catholic church who led all the catholic churches in EuropeMEDIEVAL VOCAB TERMS |
| **Tithe** | Church tax that members of the church are asked to give of their earnings |
| **Sacraments** | The sacred rites of the church such as communion and baptism |
| **Crusades** | Holy war between Christians and Muslims for control of the Holy land. |
| **King** | The highest ranking person in Feudal society |
| **Noblewoman** | The nobles wife  |
| **Bishop** | The person between the priest and archbishop in the church order |
| **Archbishop** | The person directly under the Pope in Feudal society |
| **Monk** | Men who devoted their lives to studying the bible and living pure lives |
| **Nun** | Women who devoted their lives to studying the bible and living pure lives |
| **Excommunication** | People who disobeyed church laws were penalized by being asked to leave the church |

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| **Vocabulary Term** | **Textbook Definition** |
| **Renaissance** | Means “rebirth”, Time period from 1300-1500 when there was a growing interest in learning and art |
| **Humanism** | A way of thinking that believed in the worth, rights and potential of all individuals. They tried to balance religious faith and the power of the human mind |
| **Classical Art** | Art from Greek and Roman times, showed the importance of people and leaders |
| **Perspective** | The appearance of distance or depth on a flat surface such as a painting |
| **Patron** | A person who supports the arts by supplying money to them |
| **Reformation** | Began in 1500 when the churches religious and moral authority was questioned |
| **Protestant** | Group of people who broke away from the Catholic church |
| **Indulgence** | A thing sold by the church is exchange for forgiveness of sinsRENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION VOCAB TERMS |
| **Doctrine** | Official teachings of the church |
| **Heresy** | Beliefs that contradict the official teachings of the church |
| **Denomination** | A smaller religious group within a larger religion. EX: the Lutheran church within Christianity |