

100 TERMS – One hundred Social

Studies terms have been selected for students to know. These terms will be covered in class throughout the year, but students should begin learning these terms immediately. Every few weeks there will be a quiz of 10 terms chosen **at random**. These quizzes do not impact the class grade, but will be listed on JUPITER ED so you may review the scores.

In May there will be a final exam of all 100 terms which IS graded. This final is a large portion of the World History grade for 4th quarter. The more effort students put into learning their terms, the faster they will see improvement! Students are expected to study their terms at home. Making **flashcards BY HAND** is encouraged!

Thank you, parents, for all your help & support!!

100 TERMS

WORLD HISTORY

Rome Vocabulary

1. A **republic** is a government in which the citizens have the right to vote and elect officials to represent them.
2. **Julius Caesar** was a popular military hero and the most famous Roman emperor. He was assassinated in 41 B.C.
3. **Citizenship** is membership in a political community that brings both rights and responsibilities.
4. The period of peace and prosperity that began with the reign of Roman emperor Augustus about 27 B.C. is called the **Pax Romana**. (*Roman Peace*)
5. **Corruption** is the use of a position of trust for dishonest gain.
6. A design made with colored stones and small pieces of glass is called a **mosaic**.
7. **Justinian** was the first great Byzantine emperor who ruled with his wife, Theodora for nearly 40 years.

Islam Vocabulary

8. An **oasis** is a fertile place in the desert where a spring or well provides a water supply.
9. A person who moves from place to place with no fixed home is **nomadic**.
10. When a person is **sedentary** they do not move around but are settled.
11. When a person goes on a journey to a sacred place or shrine it is called a **pilgrimage**.
12. The Muslim holy book is called the **Qur'an**.
13. **Alms** are money or goods given to the poor.
14. Not eating or drinking for a period of time is called **fasting**.
15. A **minaret** is a tower on a mosque from which Muslims are called to pray.
16. An **astrolabe** is an instrument measured to plot the position of stars.
17. **Calligraphy** is a type of decorative writing.

Africa Vocabulary

18. The part of Africa that is south of the Sahara is called **sub-Saharan** Africa.
19. A **plateau** is a highland area with flat land.
20. A broad grassy area with trees scattered everywhere is called a **savannan**.
21. An account of something passed down by word of mouth is **oral history**.



22. **Labor specializations** are different types of jobs and skills.
23. **Sundiata** was the first ruler of the Mali Empire.
24. When you go through a **conversion** you are changing religions.
25. **Mansa Musa** is Mali's most famous Muslim ruler.



Meso-American Vocabulary

26. **Mesoamerica** is the region extending from central Mexico into Northern Central America.
27. A farming technique by which farmers clear small plots of land by cutting down the forest and burning down the felled trees and plants used as fertilizer is called **slash and burn agriculture**.
28. A **drought** is a prolonged period of little or no rainfall.
29. An agreement between people or states to cooperate in achieving a common good is called an **alliance**.
30. A **terrace** is a flat strip of level land.
31. The management of relationships between people or nations is called **diplomacy**.
32. A region is **arid** when it is lacking in rainfall.
33. A **mercenary** is a soldier-for-hire.
34. The floating garden first created by the Aztecs is called a **chinampa**.
35. **Hierarchy** is a system for ranking members of a group according to their importance.
36. The **callpulli** are small districts led by district chiefs.
37. An ancient book that was written by hand is called a **codex**.

China Vocabulary

38. A system of government with many departments and bureaus, all headed by appointed officials is called a **bureaucracy**.
39. A **scholar official** in Chinese history is a highly educated civil servant who entered government only after passing examinations.
40. The **merit system** is the process of hiring and promoting people based on talent and skills rather than on wealth and social status.
41. The growth of cities is called **urbanization**.
42. The Buddhists believe that **nirvana** is a state of complete peace.
43. **Land tenure** is the way in which land is owned and distributed in a region.
44. The ability to read or write is called **literacy**.

45. A **Money economy** is an economy where people use currency rather than barter to buy and sell goods.
46. Hard white pottery that is extremely fine quality is called **porcelain**.
47. **Block printing** was a way of producing books invented in China.

Japan Vocabulary

48. A chain of islands is called an **archipelago**.
49. **Kami** are the Shinto gods or spirits.
50. A **regent** is someone who governs a country in the name of a ruler who is too young or unable to rule.
51. A **constitution** is a plan of government.
52. The supreme military commander in feudal Japan is called a **shogun**.
53. The **daimyo** are local landowning lords in feudal Japan.
54. **Feudalism** is a social system in which lords grant people land or other rewards in exchange for military or other service.
55. Highly trained Japanese warriors are called **samurai**.
56. **Bushido** is a strict code of conduct that guided the behavior of Japan and the samurai.
57. **Noh-Drama** is a type of play on an almost bare stage where the people wear colorful costumes, and chant words to music.

Middle Ages Vocabulary

58. **Medieval** means related to the Middle Ages.
59. A **Religious order** is a community of men or women devoted to prayer and service and bound by certain vows.
60. A **fief** is a grant of land under feudalism.
61. In feudal Europe, a peasant who was legally "tied" to the lord's land and couldn't leave it was called a **serf**.
62. **Chivalry** is the code of behavior for warriors in feudal Europe.
63. A **manor** is a self-sufficient estate of a medieval lord.
64. **Clergy** are people who dedicate their lives to serving their religion as priests or other official leaders.
65. To exclude a person from a church or religious community is to **excommunicate** them.
66. The **common law** is a body of law that has developed from a church or religious community.
67. The legal idea requiring that an arrested person be taken to court is **habeas corpus**.
68. **Parliament** is an assembly of representatives who make laws.

69. A religious person who travels to a holy place or shrine is a **pilgrim**.
70. A **crusade** is a Christian religious war.
71. A belief that is rejected by official Church doctrine is a **heresy**.
72. A **coronation** is a ceremony to crown a King or Queen.

Renaissance Vocabulary

73. A **guild** is a group of people practicing the same craft, usually in the same city who have joined together for their common good.
74. A **mendicant order** is an order whose members lived on donations and worked in the communities, not in monasteries.
75. A **cathedral** is a major church headed by a Bishop.
76. A school or group of schools that train scholars at the highest levels is a **university**.
77. The **bubonic plague** is a deadly disease causing high fever and painful swellings.
78. Someone who gives money or other support to a person or group is a **patron**.
79. **Utopia** is an imaginary ideal place.
80. A **satire** is writing that attacks immoral conduct through ridicule or sarcasm.
81. To remove material from published works or to prevent publication is to **cancel**.

Reformation Vocabulary

82. The **reformation** was a religious movement that began in the 1500's to reform the Catholic Church.
83. The **Counter Reformation** was the movement to strengthen the teachings and structure of the Catholic Church.
84. A pardon for sin is an **indulgence**.
85. The idea that God had long ago determined who would gain salvation is **predestination**.
86. The **Jesuits** were a religious order founded in 1540 to defend and spread the Catholic faith.
87. A series of meetings where Catholic leaders sought ways to stop the spread of Protestantism was called the **Council of Trent**.

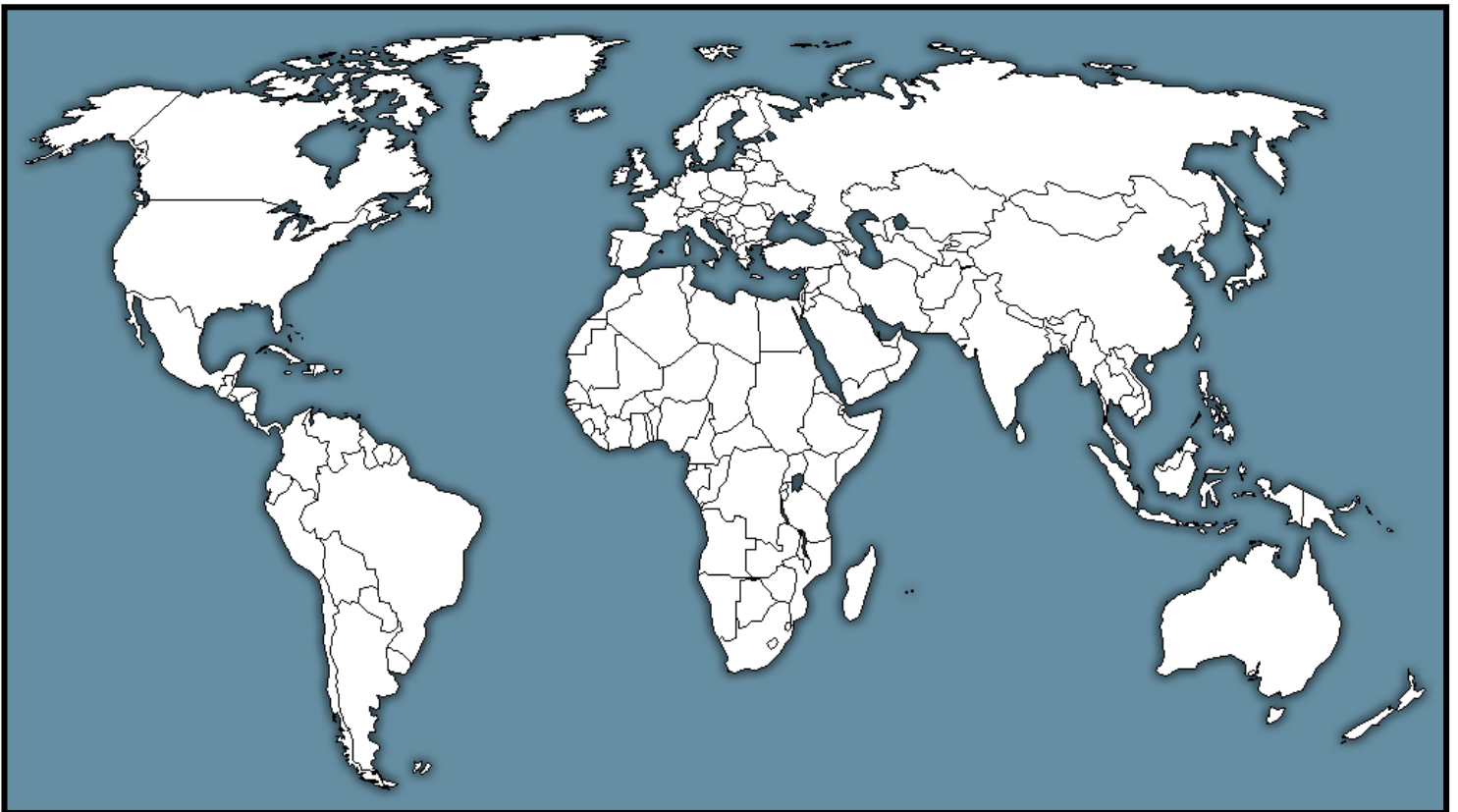
Age of Exploration & Origins of Capitalism Vocabulary

88. **Cartography** is the science of making maps and globes.
89. To sail completely around something is to **circumnavigate**.
90. **Colonization** is the process of taking over territory, creating a government, and setting towns.
91. A Spanish explorer and soldier who helped conquer native peoples in Latin America was a **conquistador**.

92. **Capitalism** is economy based on the private ownership of property and the use of property to compete for profits or gains in the market.
93. **Market economy** is economy in which prices and the distribution of goods are based on competition in a market.
94. **Mercantilism** is an economic policy in which a nation controls trade, agriculture, industry, and money to bring as much wealth as possible into the country.

The Scientific Revolution & the Enlightenment Vocabulary

95. **Rationalism** is the belief that knowledge can be gained through the use of reason.
96. The **scientific method** is a method for gaining new knowledge using observation, experiments and careful reasoning.
97. A possible answer is a **hypothesis**.
98. **Natural rights** are rights that no government can take away from people.
99. An unwritten agreement between the people and their government that describes the rights and duties of each is called a **social contract**.
100. **Laissez faire** is a policy that the economy should be free of government regulation.



DO YOU KNOW YOUR CONTINENTS & OCEANS?