Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

#	Vocabulary Term	Definition
1.		The spreading of ideas to promote a point of view (positive or negative)?
2.	farming	
3.	isolationism	
4.		rule by the people with representatives
5.	masculinity	
6.	detente	
7.	commerce	
8.		a source (text, video, audio, photo, etc) which was completed much later than an event occurred
9.	countryside	
10.		The change to industrial methods of production such as the use of factories
11.		The belief in the superiority of Europe and the Europeans
12.		The free trade zone between the United States, Canada, and Mexico.
13.	emancipate	
14.		A person who seeks wisdom or enlightenment (a thinker)
15.		Anything connected with trade
16.	dynasty	
17.		Anything connected with society and people
18.		Levels according to rank or status
19.		The killing of all the people from an ethnic group, religious group, or people from a specific nation
20.	Sharia	

21.		to make part of
22.	territory	
23.	Constitutional/Limited Monarchy	
24.		a basic truth that serves as the core/foundation of a belief
25.		An organization of countries who control the world's largest oil supplies.
26.		The military defense of democratic Western Europe from the Communist Soviet Union and later common defense of its member nations.
27.	fundamental	
28.	ideology	
29.	political science	
30.		The political and economic theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, later developed as the basis for communism
31.		a source (text, video, audio, photo, etc) which was completed at the time that the event occurred
32.		The resources for the economic system of capitalism that includes land, labor, capital (money/things of value)), and entrepreneurship (industry leader).
33.		The relationship between people and the physical features of the earth; rivers, oceans, mountains, deserts, rain forests, etc
34.	non-alignment	
35.		the study of ancient cultures through artifacts

36.		leadership or dominance, especially by one country or social group over others
37.		The spreading of a society's culture from one place to another culture
38.	Social Darwinism	
39.		The theory that geography determines a civilization's success or failure
40.		a country that is formally independent in the world, but under heavy political, economic, and social influence or control from another country.
41.	indigenous	
42.		A society led by male lineage (male dominated)
43.	geographic feature/factor	
44.	import	
45.		Chain of islands
46.		The trait of behaving in ways considered typical for women
47.	Green Revolution	
48.		The military organization to protect Communist Eastern Europe from Democratic Western Europe during the Cold War.
49.		land ready for farming
50.	economic depression	

51.		A Hindu social class system in India in which there is no social mobility
52.		anyone of legal age can vote
53.	desertification	
54.		Economic System in which a country's wealth is judged by the amount of Gold & Silver they own and have more exports than imports
55.	bureaucracy	
56.		The skill of map making
57.	social mobility	
58.		the belief that a king/queen receives their power directly from god.
59.		King and/or Queen who with total power given to them by God to rule over the people
60.	market economy	
61.		To make a country or society modern
62.		Anything pertaining to the home
63.		collective pride and devotion to one's country
64.	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	
65.		rule by the people as equals
66.		A person possessing highly developed thinking
67.	Glasnost	

68.		enforcing strict obedience to authority
69.	warm-water port	
70.	populace	
71.		to destroy or lower the ability of the environment for human habitation or use
72.	Tokugawa Shogunate	
73.	culture	
74.		a person fleeing an area/region they consider their homeland
75.		the act of taking over another country as a colony
76.	geography/geographer	
77.		a focus on industrial production of steel in Communist China during Mao's rule
78.	topography	
79.		When demand for a resource is high and supply is low, the price of the resource is high. When the demand for a resource is low and the supply is high, the price of the resource is low)
80.	foreign	
81.		The socially constructed ideas about the behavior, actions, and roles a particular sex (male/female) performs
82.	irrigation	

83.		an ethnocentric world view which emphasizes the importance of African people and Africa
84.	interdependence	
85.		Government non-interference in the economics of a country (hands-off)
86.	empire	
87.		The economic and political organization of some Europe states.
88.	chronological	
89.	bourgeoisie	
90.		extreme military build up
91.	civil disobedience	
92.	Apartheid	
93.	nuclear proliferation	
94.	scarcity	
95.		policy to stop Adolf Hitler from expanding the 3rd Reich. Land in exchange for peace.
96.	totalitarianism	
97.	tribute	

98.	spheres of influence	
99.		Extreme Nationalism, Militarism, and Totalitarianism Rule
100.	history (historian)	
101.		a major change in a society or country
102.	anthropology (anthropologist)	
103.		The sending of goods to another country for sale or trade
104.	communism	
105.		deliberate persecution of an ethnic or religious group approved by government
106.	Meiji Restoration	
107.		The promotion of the political union of all the native inhabitants of Africa.
108.		A movement for (originally) the reestablishment and (now) the development and protection of a Jewish nation in Israel
109.	Holy Land/Levant	
110.		the policy of making a country follow democratic principles of equality.
111.	city	
112.		rights from god or nature.
113.	collectivization	

114.		The control of a country's economy by the government.
115.	cultural diversity	
116.		having certain job functions done outside a company usually in a foreign country
117.		lower class tenant (doesn't own the land) farmer
118.	matriarchal	
119.		the study of the interactions of people
120.		An ethnocentric perspective that regards China to be the center of civilization which is superior to all other nations
121.	parliament	
122.		Able to provide for oneself without the help of others; independent
123.		Economic system in which government controls the means of production. (land, labor, capital, entrepreneur)
124.	secular	
125.		policy during the cold war to stop the spread of communism
126.		the belief in making an empire; Politically, economically, religiously, socially, and by area.
127.	cultural diversities	
128.		(in the former Soviet Union) The policy of restructuring or reforming the economic and political system, practiced in the 1980s under Mikhail Gorbachev
129.	capitalism	

130.		a non-written agreement between the ruler/government and the people
131.		Seasonal winds which bring rain
132.	dictator	
133.		much more than you need
134.		A large urban area which functions independently of other areas
135.		Lightning war
136.	ethnocentrism	
137.		a belief in that cultures, races, and ethnicities, particularly those of minority groups, deserve special acknowledgement of their differences within a dominant political culture
138.	Five Year Plan	
139.	political	
140.		rule by a single person with all the power