

## UNIT 1 - Integrated Concepts and Process Skills

**Liberty** - The democratic idea that all citizens have rights that cannot be taken away.

**Democracy** - A form of government in which power is held by the people and is expressed through voting.

**Rule of law** - The democratic idea that all people must act within the bounds of the law and that no one is exempt from this.

**Collaboration** - The ability to work together in mutually beneficial ways.

**Engaged citizenship** - Acting to create positive change in society.

**Evidence** - Facts and information that we use to learn about events and issues.

**Making comparisons** - Examining the similarities, differences, patterns or trends among information.

**Cause and consequence** - The factors that contribute to an event or issue and the effects of an event or issue.

**Significance** - Determining what information, events, or issues are most important. Magnitude, scope, and duration are used to determine this.

**Perspective** - The point of view of an individual or group.

**Stakeholder** - A person or organization with an interest in a particular place or issue.

**Values** - The ideas, beliefs, and attitudes about what is important that help guide the way we live.

**Inquiry** - The investigation of topics, events, and issues based on research, analysis, and the use of questioning.

**Primary sources** - Eyewitness accounts of history. They include letters, diaries, speeches, interviews, photographs, etc.

**Secondary sources** - Sources of information that involve an author compiling, analyzing, and interpreting information gained from primary sources.

**Audience** - Individuals or groups that are the intended recipients of our research and communication.

## UNIT 2 - Innovation and Change

**Innovation** - When an existing object or method is made more effective or efficient.

**Invention** - An entirely new object or method is introduced.

**Prehistory** - The period in human history before the development of writing.

**Ancient Era** - The period of human history from 3000 BCE - 476 CE.

**Middle Ages** - The period of human history from 500 CE - 1500 CE.

**Modern Era** - The period of human history from 1500 CE to the present.

**Paleolithic Era** - The period from about 2.5 million years ago to 8,000 BCE, also known as the "Old Stone Age".

**Neolithic Era** - The period of human history from 8000 BCE to 3000 BCE.

**Artifacts** - Human-made objects that can reveal aspects of culture.

**Culture** - A people's unique way of life and involve shared ways of doing things in common.

**Hominid** - Creatures that walk upright.

**Technology** - Ways of applying knowledge, tools, and inventions to meet needs.

**Lithic** - A word meaning "stone", often referring to stone tools.

**Common Era (CE)** - The time period that refers to dates after the year 0.

**Before the Common Era (BCE)** - The time period that refers to dates before the year 0.

**Before Present (BP)** - A time reference used to refer to dates many thousands or millions of years in the past.

**Agriculture** - The growing of crops by cultivating land.

**Neolithic Revolution** - The change in human life characterized by development of agriculture and permanent settlement.

**Slash-and-burn** - An early farming method that increased yields through use of ashes.

**Domestication** - The taming of animals to provide a steady source of protein.

**Catal Huyuk** - A famous example of a Neolithic settlement in what is today Turkey. It is characterized by having few roads and people getting about on rooftops.

**Granary** - A special building used to store grain and crops.

**Civilization** - A complex culture with five characteristics ,which developed first in ancient Sumer.

**Specialization** - The development of skills in a particular kind of work, which increases efficiency.

**Artisan** - Skilled workers who make goods by hand.

**Institution** - A long-lasting pattern of organization in a community.

**Scribe** - These were professional record keepers in ancient Sumer.

**Cuneiform** - An early writing system that used wedge-shaped symbols.

**Bronze Age** - A period beginning in ancient Sumer characterized by items being made of copper and tin melted together.

**Ziggurat** - A massive temple in the Sumerian city of Ur that served as the centre of religion and government.

**Phoenicians** - An ancient civilization located in the eastern Mediterranean that developed well-designed merchant ships that can carry more cargo for trade and travel farther distances.

**Gauloi** - A type of boat developed by the Phoenicians that was wide, had a great amount of storage space, and was equipped with a sail.

**Aqueduct** - A navigable channel constructed on arches to move water from one place to another, first developed by the Romans.

**Stirrup** - An invention that made fighting from horseback more effective, resulting in the creation of mounted knights in Western Europe.

**Feudalism** - A social and political structure in which a vassal held land from a king or great lord in exchange for military service.

**Printing press** - An innovation of the late Middle Ages that dramatically increased the rate of book copying.

**Johannes Gutenberg** - A German blacksmith who used movable type to create the first printing press.

**Smallpox vaccine** - An innovation that used a mild version of a viral infection to create the first protection against serious viral infections.

**Edward Jenner** - A country doctor in England during the 18th century who developed the first vaccine.

**Steam Engine** - This was developed in the 1700s, was fueled by coal, and created great amounts of energy. It was first used to remove water from coal mines.

**Worldview** - A person's understanding of the world and their place in it.

**Aristotle** - This Greek philosopher first developed a geocentric theory of the universe.

**Ptolemy** - This early astronomer refined geocentric theory by trying to explain planetary movement and place God and the angels beyond the solar system.

**Church** - The Catholic religious organization in the Middle Ages that was highly influential in people's lives.

**Geocentric worldview** - An earth-centered view of the universe with heavenly bodies orbiting it.

**Scientific Revolution** - A new movement in thought, beginning in the mid 16th century, that was based upon careful observation and a willingness to question accepted beliefs.

**Renaissance** - A period from 1300-1600 that marked the transition from medieval times to the early modern world.

**Perspective** - A way to show distance between the foreground and background in painting

**Humanism** - The Renaissance intellectual movement that studied classical cultures to increase understanding of their own times, emphasizing individual potential.

**Humanities** - Renaissance subjects of study influenced by the ancient Greeks and Romans that include grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and history.

**Vernacular** - A native, spoken language.

**Secularism** - A focus on worldly and non-religious aspects of life.

**Individualism** - The idea that people can and should pursue their own personal interests

**Pope** - The influential and powerful head of the Catholic Church.

**Martin Luther** - He wrote the 95 Theses to challenge practices of the Catholic Church.

**Justification of Faith** - This was Martin Luther's belief that faith alone was enough to gain God's grace.

**Indulgences** - A practice of the medieval Catholic Church involving the selling of forgiveness for sins.

**Johann Tetzel** - The Catholic friar who sold indulgences to cover future sins.

**95 Theses** - The document written by Luther that challenged Church practices, especially the selling of indulgences.

**Diet of Worms** - The assembly where Charles V summoned Luther to force him to take back his teaching against the Catholic Church.

**Heresy** - Believing something contrary to the official position of the Catholic Church.

**Protestants** - Those who supported Luther's views about justification of faith and the authority of scripture.

**The Reformation** - A movement in 16th Europe in which people established new Christian religions that did not accept the authority of the pope.

**Voyages of Discovery** - Exploratory missions by Western Europeans to find new trade routes that began in the 15th century.

**Christopher Columbus** - The first European explorer during the Voyages of Exploration to discover the New World in 1492.

**John Cabot** - A Venetian explorer during the Voyages of Exploration, who discovered Newfoundland.

**Ferdinand Magellan** - A European explorer during the Voyages of Exploration, who captained the first ship to circumnavigate the globe.

**Circumnavigate** - To sail all the way around the world.

### UNIT 3 - Political Change

**Government** - A group or body responsible for decision making for a country.

**Autocracy** - A system of government in which supreme power is concentrated in the hands of one person, whose decisions are subject to neither external legal restraints.

**Dictatorship** - A form of government where a group of countries (or a country) is ruled by one person or one person heading a political party.

**Monarchy** - A form of government in which one member of a family (dynasty) exercises sovereignty (power and authority).

**Oligarchy** - A form of governance in which power effectively rests with a small group of people with economic or military influence.

**Aristocracy** - A form of government that places power in the hands of a small, privileged ruling class. It is often hereditary through family ties.

**Meritocracy** - a system of government in which power is held by those with high levels of education and training, or who have gained power due to their achievements.

**Plutocracy** - A system of government in which the wealthy rule.

**Junta** - A system of government in which military leaders rule.

**Direct democracy** - A form of government in which people directly decide on issues of public concern.

**Representative democracy** - A type of government founded on the principle of elected officials representing a group of people.

**Egalitarianism** - The belief that all members of a group are more or less equal and deserve to be treated this way.

**City-state** - A city and its surrounding lands functioning as an independent political unit.

**Theocracy** - A form of government in which power is held and exercised by an individual or small group of religious leaders.

**Council of Five Hundred** - A group of people chosen randomly each year that would advise the ecclesia of Athens on important issues.

**Metics** - Foreigners living in Ancient Athens.

**Slave** - Someone who is owned as property by another.

**Republic** - A system of government in which citizens have the right to vote for their leaders. Rome is an example.

**Patricians** - Aristocrats in the ancient Roman Republic.

**Plebeians** - The common people of the Roman Republic, who worked as farmers, merchants, and artisans.

**Tribunes** - Officials elected by the plebeians to protect the rights of the lower classes in ancient Rome.

**Twelve Tables** - Publicly displayed codes of law in the Roman Republic.

**Consuls** - These people controlled the military, appointed the Senate and acted as governors and judges during the Roman Republic.

**Senate** - A group of 300 patricians who had powers to create laws and oversee public affairs during the Roman Republic.

**Charlemagne** - Holy Roman Emperor who ruled Frankia through counts, or major landowners, solidifying an early form of feudalism.

**Feudalism** - A system of governance in which a lord gave a fief to a vassal in return for military service.

**Lord** - A wealthy landowner who grants land to a vassal.

**Fief** - Land granted to another under feudal law.

**Vassal** - A noble or knight who receives land from a lord in return for military service.

**Nobles** - Aristocrats in medieval feudal society. They were usually major landowners.

**Knights** - Fighting men who served nobles in the feudal system.

**Social status** - One's position in society (king, noble, church leader, peasant, etc.).

**Serfs** - Peasants who were tied to the lord's land and worked for the lord's estate during the middle ages.

**Rule by divine right** - The idea that a monarch's right to rule comes from God.

**Witan** - An Anglo-Saxon meeting of "wise men" who directly advised the king on matters of government.

**Moot** - Local assemblies held in each shire in Anglo-Saxon England to discuss issues of local importance.

**William the Conqueror** - He successfully invaded England in 1066 and introduced feudalism and the Curia Regis there.

**Henry II** - English king who introduced itinerant justices and juries to England's legal system, which contributed significantly to common law.

**Common law** - A unified body of law that developed in England during the middle ages.

**King John** - A weak king of England who was cruel to his subjects, alienated the barons and aristocracy, while losing most of England's lands in France.

**Magna Carta** - A document King John was forced to sign that limited the power of the king in England.

**Parliament** - An assembly of officials that decide on affairs affecting the realm. It was first established in England during the Middle Ages.

**Edward I** - The king of England who called the first model parliament.

**Model Parliament** - The first British parliament that included two elected representatives from each county, town representatives, and nobles.

**Charles I** - The king of England who refused to let Parliament meet and lost the English Civil War to the supporters of parliament.

**Petition of Right** - The document written to protect citizens' rights under Charles I. The king signed the document, but then ignored it.

**Oliver Cromwell** - The leader of Parliament's forces during the English Civil War. He would rule England as a military dictator until his death.

**The Restoration** - The re-establishment of the monarchy in England after the dictatorship of Oliver Cromwell.

**Glorious Revolution** - The bloodless overthrow of James II by William of Orange that led directly to the establishment of the British constitutional monarchy and rule by Parliament.

**English Bill of Rights** - The legal document that restricted the power of the monarch in England's constitutional monarchy.

**Constitutional monarchy** - A form of government in which a monarchy holds symbolic or ceremonial power, while Parliament holds all real power in deciding affairs of the country.

**Thomas Hobbes** - The Enlightenment thinker who supported the use of absolute monarchies as a way to impose order on the population of a country.

**Social Contract** - The political idea there is an agreement between the ruler and the people that maintains order in society. This was first established by Thomas Hobbes.

**John Locke** - The Enlightenment thinker who established the three natural rights of citizens and claimed that government's purpose was to protect these rights.

**Philosophe** - An Enlightenment thinker, especially one from France.

**Voltaire** - The Enlightenment thinker who advocated for tolerance, reason, and freedoms of religion and speech.

**Montesquieu** - The Enlightenment thinker who developed the idea of the separation of powers to ensure that one person or group did not have too much power.

**Separation of powers** - The division of the roles of government (legislative, executive, and judicial) into three different bodies.

**Beccaria** - The Enlightenment thinker who sought to reform judicial systems by focusing on preserving social order rather than punishment and criticizing common abuses of power.

**Wollstonecraft** - The Enlightenment thinker who advocated for equality of women's education and female involvement in traditional male dominated areas, such as politics and medicine.

**Rousseau** - The Enlightenment thinker who advocated for direct democracy and argued that people must give up some of their freedom for the common good of all citizens.

**American Revolution** - This was the result of England's insistence that American colonies be taxed, even without representation in the English parliament.

**Declaration of Independence** - The document that justified the rebellion of the American colonies during the American Revolution. It was greatly influenced by the ideas of John Locke.

**U.S. Constitution** - The document that outlines the structure and organization of the government of the United States. It was directly influenced by the ideas of the Enlightenment.

#### UNIT 4 - Economic Change

**Economics** - The study of how to maximize the use of resources to meet needs and wants.

**Needs** - Items required for survival.

**Wants** - Items one would like to have, but are not necessary for survival.

**Scarcity** - The fact that even though human wants are seemingly unlimited, the resources that satisfy these wants are finite. In other words, the fact that resources are limited.

**Trade** - The exchange of goods and services.

**Surplus** - Extra goods beyond what is needed that can be exchanged or sold for profit.

**Imports** - Goods bought from other countries.

**Exports** - Goods sold to other countries.

**Silk Road** - The ancient land-based trade route connecting Europe to Asia.

**Money** - Any item that has value to people can be used as an item of universal exchange

**Manor** - The basic economic system in the early Middle Ages. It was the lord's estate that was large enough to contain resources necessary to be self-sufficient.

**Self-sufficient** - The ability to use available resources to satisfy needs and wants without trading with others.

**Commerce** - The large scale buying and selling of goods and services.

**Commercial Revolution** - The expansion of guilds, trade, and finance that occurred in the later Middle Ages.

**Guild** - An organization of individuals in the same business or occupation working to improve economic and social conditions for its members.

**Letters of credit** - Official letters that could be issued in one country and shown in another that allowed a merchant to withdraw cash or pay for items with credit.

**Bills of exchange** - Documents that clearly indicated exchange rates between coinage systems.

**Medici Bank** - A highly successful bank that was established by a wealthy family from Florence, Italy.

**Joint-stock companies** - A business venture where people combine their wealth for a common purpose. This distributes the costs and risks of trade.

**Charter** - A legal document issued by a government to outline rights and privileges. These were given to joint-stock companies.

**Monopoly** - When one company has exclusive rights to trade in a particular good or region.

**Mercantilism** - The economic policy used in the 16th-18th centuries under which nations sought to increase their wealth and power by obtaining more gold and silver and maintaining a positive balance of trade. It assumed wealth was finite.

**Balance of trade** - The value of exports minus the value of imports.

**Colonization** - Acquiring overseas territories for the purpose of securing resources and creating markets for the sale of goods.

**Triangular trade** - A trade system where a country pays for its imports from one country by providing exports from another (ex. Britain paying colonies in North America for rum and sugar by sending them slaves acquired in West Africa).

**Columbian Exchange** - The name given to the transfer of goods and services from North and Central America to Europe that occurred during the colonial period.

**Tariff** - A tax on imported goods, which increases their price and generates revenue for the government.

**Laissez-faire** - Meaning "hands off" or "Let do", this is an economic policy that advocates for limited government involvement in the economy.

**Free-trade** - The exchange of goods between countries without taxes or restrictions.

**Adam Smith** - Philosopher who developed three natural laws of economics and promoted the principles of laissez-faire economics.

**Capitalism** - An economic system in which the factors of production (land, labour, capital) are owned by private individuals who invest their money to improve efficiency and profit.

**Industrial Revolution** - The process by which production shifted from simple hand tools to complex machinery. It began in Britain in the mid-1700s.

**Rural** - Refers to areas with small, spread out populations. The majority of people lived in these areas before the Industrial Revolution.

**Urban** - Refers to areas with large, concentrated populations (cities).

**Second Agricultural Revolution** - New developments in farming, which began in the 1700s. These included new foods, crop rotation, technological innovations, livestock breeding techniques, and enclosure.

**Privatization** - When organizations and businesses are owned and operated by private individuals, rather than government.

**Enclosure** - The movement in England that resulted in land that was traditionally held in common being fenced and owned privately by landowners.

**Manufactured goods** - Goods produced efficiently in large quantities, usually in factories.

**Entrepreneurs** - People who organize, manage, and take on the risks of business.

**Urbanization** - The trend towards more and more people living in cities.

**Subsistence** - Activities that produce enough food, or earn enough money, to meet the basic needs of a family.

**Crop rotation** - The system of growing a different crop in each field each year to preserve fertility of the land.

**Cottage industry** - The system of textile production in which entrepreneurs provided poor families with raw materials and these families made garments in their own homes.

**Steam engine** - Developed by James Watt, this burned coal to produce greater amounts of energy. It would be used in transportation and the operation of factories.

**Industrialization** - The process of a country shifting from handmade to factory manufactured goods.

**Thomas Malthus** - Philosopher who believed that population growth would exceed the growth of food supply, resulting in misery, poverty, and starvation.

**David Ricardo** - Philosopher who argued that in a laissez-faire economic system as population increases, wages will decrease resulting in a permanent class of poor citizens.

**Jeremy Bentham** - Philosopher who argued that all ideas, institutions and actions should be judged based on their utility or usefulness. He developed the concept of utilitarianism.

**Utilitarianism** - The idea, developed by Jeremy Bentham, that government should try to promote the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

**John Stuart Mill** - Philosopher who questioned unchecked capitalism. He argued it was government's responsibility to adopt policies that would improve the lives of the majority of citizens, including more equal distribution of wealth, women's suffrage, and education programs.

**Socialism** - The idea that in order for workers to receive the benefits of industrialization the factors of production (land, labour, capital) have to be owned by the public or government.

**Factors of production** - Those things necessary for production of goods and services. They include land, labour, and capital (wealth).

**Unions** - Voluntary labour associations that workers join to help bargain for better working conditions, wages, etc.

**Strike** - When workers refuse to work in order to negotiate better working conditions or wages.

**The Communist Manifesto** - A pamphlet written by Marx and Engels that argued that class struggles occur due to uneven distribution of wealth. It predicted revolution would occur as a result of this.

**Proletariat** - According to Marx, these were the lower class workers who suffered to support the capitalist economic system.

**Bourgeoisie** - According to Marx, these were the wealthy business owners and upper class who controlled the means of production and created the harsh conditions faced by the working class.

**Communism** - A form of complete socialism in which the factors of production are owned by the people and citizens experience social and economic equality.

**Marxism** - The philosophical ideas that were the basis for communism.

## UNIT 5 - Conflict, Cooperation, and Change

**Social Interaction** - Actions humans take with each other to achieve individual or shared goals.

**Accommodation** - Compromising, where the outcome is acceptable to all parties, even if not preferred.

**Exchange** - Providing one item or service for another with mutual benefit.

**Assimilation** - Forcing a person or group to accept or adopt the ideas or way of life of another.

**Competition** - Competing or struggling against a person or group in order to win or dominate.

**Socio-economic status** - This is a measure of a person or group's position in a community or society and can be determined by education, income, parent's occupation, and place.

**Seasonal round** - Early Paleolithic groups led nomadic lifestyles and moved around based on availability of resources and weather conditions.

**Kin-groups** - Family-based Paleolithic groups.

**Macro-bands** - These form when many Paleolithic kin-groups join together.

**Territory** - The area controlled by a group of people.

**Territorial expansion** - This occurs when territories grow as a group gains power and influence.

**Territorial contraction** - This occurs when territories shrink as a group loses power and influence.

**Akkadian Empire** - This was the world's first empire that consisted of north and south Sumer from 2350-2150 BCE.

**Sargon of Akkad** - The ruler of the world's first empire, who conquered the weakened city-states of Sumer.

**Empire** - A political unit consisting of several previously independent states that have come under the control of one ruler.

**Assyrian Empire** - This was located along the fertile crescent in Southwest Asia from 850-612 BCE and was characterized by great military organization that led to a large conquered territory.

**Natural borders** - This refers to the separation of territories based on physical or geographical conditions (e.g., river or mountain range).

**Siege** - The military activity involving the surrounding of a city to cut off supplies in order to force surrender.

**Punic Wars** - These conflicts were fought between Rome and Carthage for superiority of the western Mediterranean.

**Julius Caesar** - The powerful Roman politician and military commander who conquered Gaul and became dictator of Rome after winning the civil war.

**Triumvirate** - This consisted of Caesar, Pompey and Crassus and involved the three controlling political affairs in Rome during the 1st century BCE.

**Augustus** - The adopted nephew of Julius Caesar who became the first emperor of the Roman Empire.

**Diocletian** - This Roman emperor divided the empire into eastern and western parts and ruled with an iron fist.

**Constantine** - This Roman emperor moved the capital of the empire to the Greek east and named it after himself.

**Barbarian invasions** - This refers to the period during which many tribes of eastern Europe attacked the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century BE.

**Imperialism** - The process by which powerful nations extend their influence over foreign countries through the acquisition of colonies.

**Colony** - A territory controlled by another state for resources, military advantage or prestige.

**Ideology** - This refers to a belief system that influences political actions made by people or countries.

**Boer War** - The conflict that took place from 1899-1902 in which Britain fought Dutch settlers to gain control of gold and diamond producing territory in South Africa.

**White man's burden** - The idea held by Britain and other European nations that it was their responsibility to educate and civilize "backward" peoples they colonized.

**Prestige** - This refers to widespread respect and admiration and was a reason for imperialism.

**Berlin Conference** - The meeting held in 1884-1885 by European nations that laid down rules for the division of Africa.

**Protectorate** - A form of imperialism in which a country or territory has its own internal government, but is under the control of an outside power.

**Sphere of influence** - A form of imperialism involving an area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges.

**Economic imperialism** - A form of imperialism in which an independent but less-developed country is controlled by private business interests rather than other governments.

**Direct management of colonies** - Imperial management method in which the colonial government was replaced with foreign officials, involved no self rule, with the goal of cultural assimilation.

**Indirect management of colonies** - Imperial management method in which the colonial government could use its own officials, but had limited self-rule, with the goal to develop future leaders for the colony.

**Paternalism** - A direct management policy in which the "mother country" governed colonies in a parental way, usually by providing for their needs, but withholding rights.

**Assimilation** - An imperial management policy that involved encouraging the local population to adopt the culture of the mother country. In French colonies this included building schools, courts, and businesses that were all based on the French way of life.

**United Nations** - The international organization that seeks to maintain global peace and security while promoting social and economic development.

**General Assembly** - The body within the United Nations in which all countries are represented and have equal voting power as it relates to global issues.

**Security Council** - The body within the United Nations that has the ability to place sanctions on member countries.

**Peacekeeping** -The use of a United Nations military force to keep a truce in effect between groups.