

# 10 WORDS OR LESS

## PERIOD 1 TERMS

### ISLAM

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Muhammad              | Founder of Islam, considered a prophet                  |
| Khadija               | Wife of Muhammad, first convert to Islam                |
| Caliphate             | Islamic kingdom, ruled by a caliph                      |
| Abu Bakr              | First caliph of Islam                                   |
| Mecca                 | Holy city of Islam, location of Kaba                    |
| Medina                | City Muhammad fled to. Also known as Yathrib            |
| Allah                 | God of Islam; same as Judaic and Christian god          |
| Koran (Quran)         | Holy Book of Islam                                      |
| Hajj                  | Pilgrimage to Mecca, a pillar of Islam                  |
| Hadith                | The collection of the sayings of Muhammad               |
| Five Pillars of Islam | Faith, Prayer, Fasting, Charity, Pilgrimage             |
| Hijra                 | Muhammad's flight from Mecca to Medina                  |
| Sunni Muslim          | Any strong leader may rule Islam                        |
| Shiite (Shi'a) Muslim | Caliph must trace lineage to Muhammad                   |
| Umayyads              | First Islamic Caliphate-capital in Damascus             |
| Abbasids              | Second Islamic Caliphate-capital in Baghdad             |
| Fatimids              | Shiite Dynasty based in Northern Africa                 |
| Damascus              | Capital of Umayyad caliphate                            |
| Baghdad               | Capital of Abbasid caliphate                            |
| Sufism                | Mystic division of Islam focused on spirituality        |
| Mosque                | Islamic place of worship                                |
| Hijab (veil)          | Required of Islamic women around any male               |
| Madrasa               | Islamic holy school                                     |
| Seljuk Turks          | Later Islamic Kingdom; Held holy lands during crusades  |
| Ibn Battuta           | Islamic traveler from West Africa; Wrote of his travels |

### CHINA

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Sui                         | Short lived Chinese dynasty; work on Grand Canal                    |
| Tang                        | Noted ruler; Empress Wu-expanded territory and trade                |
| Song                        | Gunpowder, paper money, defeated by Mongol invasion                 |
| Ming                        | Pushed out Mongols, noted ruler: Hongwu; sponsored Zheng he         |
| Buddhism in Tang Dynasty    | Buddhism becomes widespread during Tang dynasty                     |
| Confucian meritocracy       | Starting in the Sui dynasty, based social status on merit           |
| Tributary States            | Money paid to Chinese emperor for protection/no invasion            |
| Kowtow                      | Chinese custom of showing submission by touching forehead to ground |
| Silk Road Trade of the Song | Silk road trade peaked during the song dynasty                      |
| Development of compass      | Developed during the Qin dynasty                                    |
| Guangzhou                   | Fertile region of east China where the Qin dynasty began            |
| Technologies of the Song    | Woodblock printing, gunpowder, paper money                          |
| Yuan Dynasty                | Mongol dynasty led by Kublai Khan                                   |
| Kublai Khan                 | Mongol ruler of China during the Yuan dynasty                       |
| Marco Polo                  | Italian merchant who traveled to China during the Yuan dynasty      |
| Scholar-Gentry              | Academics of China, excelled in the Civil Service examinations      |
| Forbidden City              | Palace of the emperor built by the Ming in Beijing                  |
| Development of Paper        | Began with the Han dynasty  |
| Footbinding                 | Chinese tradition of binding a women's foot to stunt growth         |
| Empress Wu                  | Female ruler of Tang dynasty; ruled for infant son(s)               |
| Bill of Exchange            | First "travelers checks" used so merchants didn't carry silver/gold |
| Junk                        | Chinese sailing ship  |
| Li Bo                       | Tang dynasty romantic poet  |
| Prestor John                | King of legendary Christian kingdom in East Asia                    |

## **THE AMERICAS**

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Olmec             | Earliest civilization in the yucatan peninsula               |
| Yucatan Peninsula | Mesoamerican land; home to Olmec, Toltec, and Mayans         |
| Olmec heads       | Distinctive stone head carvings of the Olmecs                |
| Maya              | Classical civilization of the yucatan peninsula; city-states |
| Cahokia           | Central settlement of the Mississippian culture              |
| Mississippian     | Mound building native culture of the American mid-west       |
| Wari              | Early civilization based around modern day Brazil            |
| Calpulli          | Social division within the Aztec society                     |

## **CENTRAL EUROPE**

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Genghis Khan            | First Grand Khan of the Mongols                                    |
| Kublai Khan             | Grandson of Ghenghis Khan; ruled Yuan dynasty of China             |
| Hulegu                  | Grandson of Ghengis Khan; ruled the Il-khanate in Central Asia     |
| Pax Mongolica           | Time of relative peace under the four khanates                     |
| Mongol Military Tactics | Used sieges and intimidation to force surrenders or tribute system |
| Ivan III                | Prince of Moscow that defied the Golden Horde ; Ivan “the Great”   |
| Novgorod                | Original capital of the Rus people, Russian port city              |
| Kievan Rus              | Earliest Russian State; based in Kiev                              |
| Rurik                   | Traditional founder of the Russian state (Kievan Rus)              |
| Caravanserais           | System of rest stops caravans used for supplies and safety         |
| Golden Horde            | One of the four Mongol khanates in northwestern asia; Batu         |
| Il-Khan Empire          | One of the four Mongol khanates in Central Asia; Hulegu            |
| St. Cyril               | Eastern Orthodox missionary to Russia; alphabet                    |
| Cyrillic Alphabet       | Written alphabet for the Slavic (Russian) language                 |

## **JAPAN**

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Yamato Clan        | Early Clan to rise to power in Japan; capital: Asuka              |
| Shintoism          | Religion of Japan based in connecting today with the past         |
| Nara Period        | Followed Yamato period; high cultural output; capital: Nara       |
| Heian Period       | Followed Nara period; last classical period; capital: Kyoto       |
| Fujiwara Clan      | Emerged during Heian Period; power eclipsed that of emperor       |
| Kamakura Shogunate | Period following Heian with military dictator of Kamakura family  |
| Shogun             | Military top leader of the Japanese feudal system                 |
| Daimyo             | Territorial lords in Japanese feudal system                       |
| Bushido            | the “way of warrior” similar to chivalry                          |
| Samurai            | Warrior in Japanese feudalism similar to a knight                 |
| Kamikaze           | ‘Divine Wind’ ; cyclone sunk mongol invasion fleet                |
| Ashikaga Shogunate | Period following Kamakura; similar to Kamakura in power structure |

## **SOUTHEAST ASIA**

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Khmer Empire | Early kingdom of modern Cambodia                                   |
| Angkor Wat   | temple complex in Cambodia (hindu, then Buddhist) largest in world |
| Dai Co Viet  | Early Vietnamese kingdoms  |
| Malacca      | Trading city on the Malay peninsula first utilized by Islam        |
| Srivijaya    | Early native kingdom in Indonesia important in trade               |
| Nguyen       | Vietnamese ruling family during the Dai Co Viet period             |

## **AFRICA**

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Bantu Migrations       | Native tribes forced to relocate southeast due to state formation |
| Ghana Kingdom          | Trading kingdom in west sub-sahara Africa; gold, salt, slaves     |
| Mali Kingdom           | Trading kingdom founded by Sundiata in West Africa; mansa musa    |
| Mansa Musa             | Wealthy ruler of Mali, pilgrimage collapsed Cairo economy         |
| Spread of Islam        | Islam trade in North and East resulted in conversions             |
| Spread of Christianity | Ethiopia adopts Christianity which spreads to south and west      |
| Timbuktu               | Major trading city of the Mali Kingdom                            |

## **FEUDAL EUROPE**

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Feudalism                 | political system of the middle ages based on feudal contracts         |
| Manorialism               | economic system of the middle ages based on self-sufficient manors    |
| Carolingian Dynasty       | Dynasty of Charlemagne in modern-day France                           |
| Vassals                   | Owed lord loyalty, men, and tribute in a feudal contract              |
| Serfs                     | Peasants tied to the land despite who currently controls it           |
| Lords                     | Give vassal use of land in return for loyalty                         |
| Vernacular                | the common language of the people                                     |
| Franks                    | Germanic tribe settled in modern France; become Carolingians          |
| Gaul                      | Term for modern France prior to arrival of the Franks                 |
| Clovis                    | First Frankish king; converted to Christianity after winning battle   |
| Charles Martel            | Wins battle of Tours; halts advance of Islam in Europe                |
| Charlemagne               | Largest Frankish Kingdom; divides amongst three sons                  |
| Battle of Tours (732)     | Charles Martel (Frankish) stops advance of Islam in Europe            |
| Treaty of Verdun          | Divides land peacefully between Charlemagne's sons                    |
| Vikings (Varangians)      | founders of Kievan Rus  |
| Normans                   | Vikings settled in Normandy in exchange for not attacking Franks      |
| Magna Carta               | British, 1215, King John signed; King under rule of law               |
| Wat Tyler                 | 1381 British peasant revolt leader                                    |
| Battle of Hastings (1066) | Norman conquest of Britain establishing modern England in 1066        |
| Crusades                  | Religious-Military quest to retake holy lands from Turks              |
| Black Death               | Bubonic plague; killed 1/3 European population; transmitted by fleas  |
| Fief                      | A piece of land awarded in a feudal contract                          |
| Hanseatic League          | Trading Guild of Northern Germanic Kingdoms                           |
| Guild System              | Trade organizations that guaranteed workmanship and wages             |
| 100 Years War             | Britain and France fight over feudal dominance                        |
| Christian Schism of 1054  | Break between roman-catholic and eastern orthodox Christianity        |
| Three-Field System        | Medieval system of crop rotation leaving one field fallow (empty)     |
| Guttenberg                | German inventor of moveable type in the western world                 |
| Thomas Aquinas            | Theologian associated with Scholasticism; Summa Theologica            |
| Scholasticism             | Educational movement seeking to integrate philosophy and Christianity |
| Flying Buttress           | Supported roof through arches; allowed walls of glass; gothic         |
| Gothic Architecture       | Dominated by stone work and flying buttresses; cathedrals             |