# Quarter 1

**Prince Henry the Navigator** was the 3rd son of John I of Portugal and Philippa of Lancaster who organized expeditions of sailors to explore the West coast of Africa.

**Vasco da Gama** was a Portuguese explorer who searched for and found a trade route to India.

**Christopher Columbus** was the Spanish explorer who was the first to visit and settle San Salvador, Cuba, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago and reached the South American mainland from 1492-1494.

**Ferdinand Magellan** was a Portuguese explorer who served Spain and whose crew became the first group to circumnavigate the globe from 1519-1522.

**The Strait of Magellan** is located at the southernmost part of South America and is named after Ferdinand Magellan.

**Circumnavigate** is going around, by water. The Western Hemisphere, especially the landmasses of North and South America that Columbus explored from 1492-1494 is often referred to as the **New World.**

A **Colony** is a region politically controlled by a distant country.

**Colonization** was a bi-product of the Age of Exploration. Once European nations realized the wealth of newly explored territories, it became the mission of many European nations to claim the land as their own. The western coast of Africa and the southern tip of Africa were two of the first areas explored and colonized.

**Natural Resources** : Natural resources are items that come from nature. They are not manmade.

The **Columbian Exchange** was the widespread exchange of animals, plants, culture, human populations and ideas between America, Europe and Africa following Columbus's voyage to the Americas in 1492.

**Indigenous :** The native populations of a country are called indigenous people.

**Exploitation** : European nations exploited indigenous cultures for their labor and natural resources.

**Transatlantic Slave Trade** : The Transatlantic Slave Trade brought thousands of native Africans to North America to work as indentured servants on large farms.

**Triangular Trade Route** : A massive trading system was set up between Europe, Africa and North America. Europe provided luxury items, guns and alcohol to North America and Africa. Africa provided slaves to the Americas, and North America sent crops and furs to Europe; creating the Triangular Trade Routes.

**Middle Passage** : During the Transatlantic Slave Trade, ships had to cross the Atlantic Ocean. This journey was called the Middle Passage. Africans were crammed into the bottom hulls on a boat with little ventilation, sanitation or proper nutrition. Many Africans died before even making it to North America.

An **Absolute Monarchy** is a king or queen who rules over an entire nation.

**Absolutism** was the principle of complete and unrestricted government power that was usually in the hands of one person, a dictator or despot.

A **Constitutional Monarchy** is a form of government in which a Parliament makes all of the laws and the King and Queen serve a primarily symbolic role and have no power to govern.

The **Divine Right of Kings** meant that Kings derived their authority from God and could not be held accountable for their actions by an earthly authority such as government or parliament.

**Enlightenment** was a term that was used to describe the philosophical, intellectual and cultural movement of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

A form of government in which the citizens elect people to represent them is a form of government known as a **Democracy** .

# Quarter 2

**Revolution** is a forcible overthrow of a government or social order in favor of a new system.

A **Coup d'état** is an overthrow of a government by force

**Nationalism** : Europeans were nationalistic, having great pride in their countries. Newly developed wealth, cities and innovations led to a sense of nationalism. Desiring to become a part of the competitive global marketplace and stronger nations in general, the small kingdoms of Italy and Germany, and the four islands of Japan united to become larger nations.

**Industrialism:** Industrialism, or the building of factories and manufacturing, grew the economy of many cities in America and across Europe.

**Industrial Revolution:** The Industrial Revolution was a time period of rapid technological advancements that led to societal, political and economic changes. The working conditions of the Industrial Revolution were dismal. Men, women and children worked long hours in dangerous factories for little pay.

**Urbanization** : The rise of cities, or urbanization, was a result of a manufacturing based economy.

**Capitalism:** In a capitalist society, there is a free market, meaning the government is not in control of business.

**Socialism:** In a socialist society, the government owns and controls the means of production (as factories) and distribution of goods.

**Communism:** In a communist society, the government is regulating all aspects of life in an attempt to bring equality.

**Imperialism** : Imperialism, or the takeover of other nations, grew the wealth of many European nations. The exploitation of natural resources in European colonies led to the development of new innovations, the Industrial Revolution and urbanization.

**Alliances** are agreements between countries to aid and support one another in the event of war.

**Militarism** is the glorification of the military and one of the main causes of war.

An **Armistice** is an agreement to stop fighting and allow peace talks to begin.

**Neutrality** is the state or position of non-participation in a war.

**Propaganda** were ideas and facts that were used to further spread a particular political cause or ideology

A **Dictator** is a person who has complete and total control over a country.

**Totalitarianism** is a form of government in which a single party has total control over the country and every aspect of people's lives.

# Quarter 3

**Militarism** is the glorification of the military and one of the main causes of war.

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A **Dictator** is a person who has complete and total control over a country.

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An **Armistice** is an agreement to stop fighting and allow peace talks to begin.

**Neutrality** is the state or position of non-participation in a war.

**Communism** is an economic and political system in which the state owns the means of production and a single party rules

A **Democracy** is a form of government by the people, exercised either directly or through elected representatives and using those people as the primary source of political power .

The **Cold War** was a rivalry that occurred after World War II between the Soviet Union and other Communist nations and the democratic countries of the Western world, under the leadership of the United States.

**Containment** was the Cold War policy of the United States and its allies to prevent the spread of communism .

The **Domino Theory** was a theory prominent from the 1950s to the 1980s, that speculated that if one country in a region came under the influence of C ommunism , then the surrounding countries would follow in a row like a set of dominoes.

A **Hot War** is a conflict in which actual fighting takes place.

A **Proxy War** is a conflict instigated by two opposing powers who do not directly fight against each other but instead use third parties to do the fighting for them.

The **decolonization** across Africa varied from nation to nation, while there were similar themes throughout, each nation gained independence differently.

Due to generations of **exploitation** , African nations had to borrow great amounts of money to rebuild their nations, creating a cycle of poverty in many regions .

**Non-violent protest:** Gandhi inspired others in his non-violent protests; instead of using weapons, Gandhi used non-aggression, protests, speeches, hunger strikes, boycotts, etc. which led to the independence of India.

# Quarter 4

**Human rights** are universal and therefore should be upheld by every government around the world. While this idea is not a reality, there have been improvements to support human rights. After WWII the United Nations wrote the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a guideline for nations to uphold. Due to advancements in technology, more and more people around the world are aware of the need for human rights to be upheld.

**Labor rights** throughout Southeast Asia are limited and have continued a cycle of poverty in many communities. However, activist groups are working to lobby for better wages, safer working conditions, etc.

**Women's rights** in many parts of the world are limited. Many women make significantly less than a male or are treated unfairly in society. A movement is going on throughout the world to fight for gender equality and many success stories can be found throughout the world.

**Globalization:** Globalization connects our world through technology and trade. It is a system of interconnectedness.It has led to the development of new technologies and modernization of nations worldwide and has created a worldwide shift towards an assimilated culture.

**Apartheid:** Afrikaners created a segregated society where the white minority had nearly all the rights in South Africa. Black and Asian people in these regions had no rights and were often treated poorly. South Africa faced economic pressures through international boycotts to end Apartheid.

**Afrikaners:** South Africa was originally colonized by the Dutch, and then the British. The white South African people were considered Afrikaners.

**Nelson Mandela:** In an effort to gain rights and freedom to the peoples of South Africa, Nelson Mandela and many others resisted the Afrikaner government and fought for freedoms. Nelson Mandela and many others joined forces against the oppressive Afrikaner government to overthrow Apartheid's policies.

**Boycott:** In a boycott, people refuse to buy certain goods to economically pressure businesses or governments for change.

**Labor Union:** In order to protect worker's rights, employees in some fields can join a workers union to lobby for higher pay and fair treatment.

**Overpopulation:** Some scientists fear our world will experience overpopulation and resources will become very scarce. China and India are at most risk for overpopulation.

**Conflict minerals** are any mineral that are mined without regard to human rights or labor laws.

**Casino capitalism** is an economic system in which private businesses, especially banks, risk large amounts of money on investments, shares, etc.

**Child Soldiers** is a shorthand term for any girl or boy below the age of 18 who is recruited or used by an armed force or armed group, in any capacity.

**Genocide** is the mass killing of a particular religion, race, ethnicity, etc.