

EXPANDED WORLD HISTORY GLOSSARY

This expanded glossary includes the highlighted terms in your book plus additional terms that you may find helpful. With some terms the corresponding chapter is noted.

Abbasid dynasty (750-1258), a thriving, cosmopolitan center of Islamic culture in the Middle East, the capital was located in Baghdad. (6)

absolute monarchy strong, authoritative monarchs who ruled with little oversight or limit imposed by other bodies of government (7)

acculturation the process in which one culture adapts to the influence of another culture by borrowing many of its traits.

achieved status based on criterion such as wealth, hereditary, and special abilities, is primarily found in stratified societies. Rules of succession are attached to status and it is also a method for maintaining social order. (3)

adaptation the evolutionary process by which an organism becomes fitted to its environment

agriculture the intensive working of land for food production through the use of tools and techniques such as the plow; irrigation, soil, fertilization, animal traction, and oil driven farm machinery.

ahimsa Hindu belief and practice of non-violence toward all living things (6)

alienation state in which people feel separated or detached from their experience.

Almoravids Muslim group that invaded north Africa.

altruistic behaviors sacrifice on the part of one human for the good of others.

ambush a long-used military tactic in which ambushers strike their enemies from concealed positions such as behind dense underbrush or hidden by hilltops. The purpose is to launch a surprise attack. (5)

American Revolution pitted the independent-minded American colony, what would become the United States, against her British colonial masters in 1776. Inspired by Enlightenment political ideas. Won a battlefield victory against the British in 1781. Passed the constitution with more centralized government in 1787, which is still in place today, provided for a separation of powers between three branches of government: judicial, legislative, and executive. In 1789 ten amendments, Bill of Rights, added to the Constitution. (7)

analysis taking something apart in order to understand it and to see how the pieces work individually. (1)

ancestral spirits or souls of ancestors are active spirits from the past that influence present life and remain interested and involved in affairs of their descendants. They provide a sense of continuity with the past, present, and future (3)

animism the belief that everything in nature—humans, animals, plants, ornaments, weapons, rocks, rivers, woods, and mountains—contains personified, animated, conscious spirits or souls. (3, 4)

anthropology the study of humankind, including human evolution, human variability, and human behavior, past and present.

Anthropoid relating to humans, apes, and monkeys.

anthropomorphism using human qualities to explain the nonhuman realm.

anxiety a feeling of apprehension or tension.

apartheid a legal and institutional segregation of blacks and whites in the Union of South Africa. This system lasted until the election of Nelson Mandela, an African president, in 1994. (7)

arboreal adapted for living in or around trees, as are most monkeys and apes and early humans.

archaeologists cultural anthropologists who study the material remains of earlier societies in order to reconstruct their cultures.

archaic Homo sapiens a term applied to hominids living between 400,000 years ago until the appearance of modern humans; these hominids were ancestors to both *Homo sapiens sapiens* and Neanderthals. (2)

archetypes are universal, collective, primordial images or concepts that, together with instincts, form the collective unconscious according to Carl Jung. Archetypes are not fully developed pictures in the mind, but can be compared to a photograph waiting to be developed by an individual's experiences. (3)

arid lands areas of low annual rainfall sparsely covered by low-growing desert shrubs.

Aristotle (384-322 BCE), a leading Greek philosopher, a student of Plato, he was more interested in the meaning of life than politics and produced over 200 different written volumes. He was also a master of logic and argued, logically and rationally, for the concept of a single god. (6)

art play with form, the purpose of which is to produce aesthetically successful object or performance.

artifact entity created or altered by humans.

artisan a craft person. (5)

Aryans are lighter-skinned Indo-Europeans who invaded the Dravidians, a dark-skinned, indigenous people of central and southern India in 1500 BCE. Apparently, the Aryans instituted the caste system, in which Dravidians were relegated to the lower classes and they were members of the upper castes. (6)

ascribed status social positions that one is assumed to occupy by virtue of the group into which one happens to be born – for instance, one's sex, age, kinship, or race. Ascribed status is found in both stratified societies and egalitarian societies. (3)

Asoka, King (r. 273-232 BCE), the most notable rulers of the Mauryan Empire in India and is considered to be one of India's greatest rulers. He conquered many territories but after one particular brutal battle he became a pacifist and turned his concerns to human suffering, a long-lasting tradition in Indian culture. (6)

asymmetric warfare between nations or groups that are uneven in their economic, political, and military power and development. (8)

attitude statements of preferences, likes, and dislikes; a subjective reaction to an experience expressed in positive or negative terms. (3)

Augustus Caesar (r. 27 BCE-14CE), first known as Octavian, first emperor of the Roman Empire, laid the social, economic, military, and political foundation for the empire. (6)

Australopithecus extinct hominid that walked erect and had humanlike teeth but apelike skull, jaw, and brain size. Evidence of species – *afarensis*, *africanus*, *robustus*, and *boisei* – has been found in Africa, when they lived from about 6 million to 1 million years ago. (2)

authority those to whom power is delegated.

autocracy rule by one person.

autonomous free from outside political control.

Avestas a compilation of texts based on teachings of a prophet named Zoroaster, an ancient Persia and founder of Zoroastrianism. (6)

Axial Age named by Karl Jaspers, a time period occupying most of the first millennium BCE, and especially during the centuries between 800--500 BCE, the emergence of universal religions or worldviews takes place during this age. (6)

Aztec nomadic people who invaded and conquered the short-lived Toltec civilization in central Mexico around 1300, and ruled for 200 years. Apparently part of a nomadic group, the *Mexica*. Founded their major city, Tenochtitlan, on the site of present-day Mexico City. (6)

balancing feedback (see feedback, balancing)

band a small kinship group that usually numbers between 20 and 50 and rarely exceed 100 people, with no full-time government and economically based on a foraging, subsistence technology. (3, 4)

Bantu meaning people in many Bantu languages, is the label for over 400 ethnic groups stretching across sub-Saharan Africa. (6)

barter form of exchange of goods by trading that does not involve money, but some other token of value. (4)

before the present (BP) years before the present time, time designation used in this holistic world history, I have dispensed with the periods. (1)

behavior innate psychological processes that constitute the key ingredients in human nature. Behavior is a result of evolved psychological mechanisms in the human brain

beliefs ideas people hold about what is factual or real

Big Bang about 15 billion years ago an originating power, a singularity exploded into the Universe from a vacuum or void. Each and every thing in the Universe had its roots in this originating force. (2)

big man economic entrepreneurs of horticulture societies who have power to demand cooperation of others.

biological evolution the process of genetic change and development through which every species of plant or animal has developed out of a preexisting species.

biological invasion when foreign species thrust themselves into a novel environment (3)

bipedalism upright walking on the two hind legs, as humans' habitual mode of locomotion. (2)

black holes thought to be a replication of the state of the Universe before the Big Bang. Believed to form when the core of a star cluster or the nucleus of a galaxy becomes unstable and collapses. They are the end states of very immense stars with masses equal to thousands, millions, or even billions of solar masses. (2)

Blitzkreig theory of extinction proposed by Paleoecologist Paul Martin. He passionately explains that our human ancestors hunted large mammals to extinction. His debated premise is that humans perpetrated the extinctions that killed off three-fourths of America's megafauna. (4)

Body of Civil Law compiled by Justinian, emperor of the Byzantine Empire, during his reign 527-565. This reinitiated the Roman legal tradition, which remained a legal standard in Europe well into the 19th century. (6)

Buddhism a universal religion, an offshoot of Hinduism, started with the birth of Siddhartha Gautama in northern India in 563-483 BCE. Buddha taught there were Four Noble Truths: first, all people suffer; second, people suffer because of

their desires; third, they can end their suffering by eliminating desires; and fourth, to eliminate those desires, the Eightfold Path should be followed. (6)

bureaucracy the administrative component of a government or other association; a system of administration characterized by a highly formalized division of labor, a hierarchical system of authority, and action oriented to a complex and formalized system of rules.

Byzantine Empire (395-1453) refers to the eastern portion of the Roman Empire, which had been divided administratively in 395 from the western portion and continued until its collapse in 1453. The term is an invention by historians and was never used during at the time, but commonly used since the 19th century. Capital city was Constantinople. (6)

caliphs means successors, Islamic men who were elected for life to be successors to Muhammad. (6)

calligraphy the art of elegant handwriting, developed in response to the need for Islamic religious decoration because it did not involve human images. (6)

camp is the home base site of the band. Camps are temporary and can be moved to another location when the band moves.

camping groups a primary kinship group consisted of closely related families, less permanent than nuclear families, they typically pastured all or part of the year together and lent support to each other. Range in number from ten to over 100 individuals. (6)

capital goods “the goods in a society that are devoted to the production of more goods, such as factories, machinery, tools, etc.” (Lenski)

capital-intensive industry “an industry in which the ratio of capital costs to other costs is high.” (Lenski)

capitalism an economic system in which private parties make their goods and services available on a free market and seek to make a profit on their activities. Private parties, either individuals or companies, own the means of production -- land, machinery, tools, equipment, buildings, workshops, and raw materials. Private parties decide what to produce. The center of the system is the free market in which business people compete, and the forces of supply and demand determine the prices received for goods and services. Businesses may realize profits from their endeavors, reinvest profits gained, or suffer losses. (7)

carrying capacity is the maximum number of individuals of a species that an area can support. Refers to the size of a population that can live indefinitely in an environment without doing that environment any harm. This applies to plants, animals and people. (3, 8)

cash crops such as coffee, tea, fruits, sugar, cotton, and others grown for the world market and price determined by supply and demand on the world commodity market. (7)

caste system found in India, are hierarchically organized, occupation-specific groups. The members of individual castes perform certain economic tasks and exchange their own production or services for those of other castes. They must also marry within their caste. (6)

celibacy willful abstinence from sexual intercourse and/or marriage.

centralized governments have strong, concentrated, formal authority that is located in a centralized center and wield considerable power, with a strong military and bureaucracy to back up that power. (6)

Chavin

chief presiding political official of a chiefdom society or of a subdivision of a chiefdom society, who legal authority extends in at least some areas over members of families other than his or her own (5)

chiefdom is a political unit of permanently allied tribes and villages under one recognized leader. (3, 5)

chimpanzee one of four living genera of apes, they are found in and around the rain forests of central Africa. They are knuckle-walking fruit-eaters who live in troops of 40-50 members.

Christianity founded by Jesus of Nazareth. His disciples provided many details of his life and teachings in the four gospels that make up the New Testament of the Bible, the Christian's holy book. Jesus about the power of love and compassion, the greatest commandment was to love your neighbor as yourself. He proclaimed the poor as the salt of the earth. After Jesus' was crucified on the cross, Paul of Tarsus was instrumental in spreading Christianity's message to gentiles, or non-Jews, and helped make Christianity a universal religion. (6)

city-states consist of an independent city that has sovereignty over contiguous territory and serves as the center of the region's political, economic, and cultural life. (6)

civilization designates a loose configuration of peoples who share a common culture or political rule and usually form urban centers in which large populations live. It is characterized by a state government, large populations and economic specialists, social classes, draft labor and government-sponsored public works projects, markets and long distance trade, an increased emphasis on residence location over family ties in determining social roles and usually, urban centers, writing, and mathematics. (6)

clan kinship groups whose members believe themselves descended from a common ancestor.

class a form of stratification in which one group owns the means of production and controls access to its output.

classification the practice of assigning species to categories of relationship.

Clean Election an alternative way to elect political candidates, who must collect a certain number of small qualifying contributions, some as little as five dollars, from registered voters. In return their campaigns are paid a flat sum by the government and the candidates agree not to raise money from private sources. Opponents not running as Clean Election candidates may outspend publicly financed candidates, who then may receive additional public matching funds. (8)

climate change takes place when the climate is altered during two different periods of time, with changes in average weather conditions as well as how much the weather varies around these averages. (8)

clitoridectomy female genital mutilations ranged from partial or complete removal of the clitoris to the removal of most of the external genitalia. These practices were designed to destroy the sexual interest of females and thus gave them fewer reasons to escape from their confined situation.

cognition higher mental processes by which we understand the world, process information, make judgments and decisions, and communicate knowledge to others.

Cold War (1945-1989) between the Soviet Union and the United States was a story of confrontation between two contrasting ideologies that were both a product of the modern worldview. Unlike World War II, there was not direct conflict between the two super-powers and the Cold War did not escalate into an unlimited, total war; instead, conflict was conducted in proxy wars in many regions around the world including Korea, Guatemala, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Cuba, Cambodia, and Chile. (7)

collective unconscious a concept developed by Carl Jung proposing that we inherit certain personality characteristics from our ancestors, including even our prehuman ancestry. The repository of these inherited psychic characteristics, which transcends cultures, individual differences, and is the cumulative experience we inherit from our ancestors. (3)

colonialism is the extension of a powerful country's control over a dependent, weaker country, territory, or people. Colonizers generally dominate the resources, labor, and markets of their colonial territory, and may also impose religious, socio-cultural, and linguistic structures on the native populations and intervene in their political affairs. (7)

Columbian Exchange the exchange of disease, plants, animals, and metals between the Western hemisphere and Europe after Columbus' initial contact with the Americas. (7)

command economy (see communist)

commercial capitalism in the early modern era, production and trade in primary industries along with an increase in commercial agricultural productivity were the most dynamic sectors of the European economy creating wealth. (7)

commodification is the process of turning something with little or no economic value into a product or service that has a specific value or a higher monetary value. (8)

commonalities similar behaviors that all humans share.

commons

communication the transfer of information using objects and events to as signs or symbols transfer that information.

Communism a system of social and political organization in which all economic and social activity is controlled by a totalitarian state dominated by a single and self-perpetuating political party. (7)

communist economy the state or government owns the means of production and "commands" or determines the supply, demand, and price of goods produced (contrast with capitalist economy). Emphasis on government planning and less response to supply and demand pressures. (7)

Communist Manifesto published in 1848 by Karl Marx and Fredrick Engels, described an alternative to the private, free market capitalist system, although they still followed the industrialization model.

community a secondary group that is informally organized and whose members are united by a common place of residence or by a common sub-culture.

concepts a categorization of objects, events, or people that share common properties.

conformity a change in behavior due to a desire to follow the beliefs or standards of other people.

Confucius lived (551-470 BCE) established a social and moral philosophy for China that highlighted familial piety and correctness of social relationships. (6)

consciousness is a feature of the mind usually regarded to include traits such as subjectivity, self-awareness, sentience, the capacity to perceive the relationship connecting oneself and one's environment, and the ability to reflect upon these. (3, 4)

conservatives in the Modern Wave (1500s to 1900s) were monarchs, the landowning aristocracy, military elites, and church leaders who had a self-interest in continuing policies that supported tradition, stability, and obedience to political authority and organized religion. They were generally unfriendly toward revolution, liberal reform, individual rights, and representative government. In the 20th and 21st centuries conservatives tend to be the traditional religious people, businesspeople, and military. (7)

constitutional monarchy the monarchy is limited by the laws of a written constitution. (7)

consumption final use by a society of goods and services.

continuity the persistence of cultural elements in a society. (1)

continuum a continuous measurement scale.

conventional thinking sometimes called traditional, linear or mechanistic thinking, seeing simple sequences of cause and effect that are limited in time and space, which assumes that cause and effect occur within a close time frame. (1)

cooperation interaction by two or more individuals for mutual benefit.

core where early urban, modern, or global development takes place. An urban core is a city, or city-state at the center of a larger surrounding area called the periphery. A modern core is an industrialized center of wealth creation. A global core is where financial transactions and wealth creation is located. (6)

core values those values especially promoted by a particular culture.

corporation a legalized form of economic organization. They extended their operations globally in order to gain cheap or hard-to-find raw materials and more markets. Commercial expansion required additional capital for investments in factories, ports, warehouses, and transportation networks. Considerable investment funds were raised for corporate formation through an expanding stock market, partnerships, financial institutions, speculation, and government programs. (7)

corvee labor extracted from peasants by rulers in the Urban Wave for the construction of monumental projects built by the state. (6)

cosmology an integrated system of beliefs and ideas embodied in the myths, doctrines and narratives of a culture which relate to its origins, place in the universe and explanation of natural phenomena. Cosmologies frequently contain gods, superior beings and divine ancestors who are thought to play a crucial part in maintaining the relationship between a people and their world order.

cottage industries also called a “putting out” system. Before master textile artisans had used timeworn methods in their guild workshops to produce quality finished linen and woolen goods. But the guilds were challenged by a capitalist putting out system. A merchant bought raw materials, most commonly wool and flax at the time, and “put them out” or sent them to rural workers, who spun the raw materials into yarn and then wove it into cloth on simple looms. The merchants collected the finished products from the textile workers, paid them according to a piecework wage, and then sold the cloth for a profit. This system was called a cottage industry because spinners and weavers worked in their own cottages where families—women, men, and children—all worked to supplement their family’s agricultural income. The work was done in the rural countryside to bypass the regulations of the city’s guilds, which frowned on this capitalist enterprise that skirted their regulations on competition and price. (7)

courage cultures physically strong males bound to each other through ties of kinship and personal loyalty. A premium was placed on personal honor, physical courage, and heroic deeds. (6)

court formalized institution that asserts authority over parties in a dispute and over persons accused of violating the law.

creative destruction term coined by economist Joseph Schumpeter that applies to capitalism. Competition under capitalism brings technological and institutional creativity and increased productivity, creating a more comfortable standard of living for some. But technological innovations and economic expansion also demolish traditional institutions, and those who do not follow the capitalist precepts lose out. Capitalism destroys foraging and farming societies, their traditional cultures, stability in the periphery regions, and the ecosystem itself. (7)

crime an act against the state, to be punished by the state.

cross-cultural comparison basing general conclusion about the nature of culture and its influence on society on the comparison of a diverse sample of cultures from many parts of the world, so that those conclusions will be generally valid for the human condition as a whole.

cultural evolution changes in human culture resulting from the accumulated experience of humankind. Cultural evolution can produce adaptations to the environment faster than biological evolution.

cultural relativism the thesis that because cultures are unique, they can be evaluated only according to their own standards and values.

culture system of learned behaviors, symbols, customs, beliefs, institutions, artifacts, and technology characteristic of a group, transmitted by its members to their offspring. The term culture often conveys an image of bounded entities that have distinct boundaries, for example one culture is considered distinct from another. But cultures are imagined constructs and do not have rigid boundaries. People living within these imagined boundaries do not have fixed identities; people change and identities reconfigure. Imagined cultural boundaries are porous, and ideas, goods, and other people easily flow in and out. The term culture is merely a tool for conveying a broad generalization, an idea, or abstraction. Using the term culture is analogous to using a map; the map is merely a tool and not the actual territory. (3)

Cyrus (r. 559-530 BCE), united various Persian tribes from central Asia and over the course of three decades established the Persian Empire as his armies conquered most of the Middle East by 525 BCE. (6)

customs informal norms that define desirable or acceptable behavior in a society or a subgroup within a society. (3)

daimyo local Japanese aristocrats who rose to prominence during the 14th and 15th centuries. (6)

Daoism (Taoism) the belief that people attain happiness and wisdom by seeking the dao, or mystical path, in all things. The yin and yang symbols represent the Daoist theory of harmony that can be found in following nature. Founded by Lao Tzu in China in 6th century BCE. (6)

Dao De Jing Lao Tzu's ideas were recorded by his followers. Believed that people attained happiness and wisdom by seeking the *dao*, or mystical path, in all things.

Darwin, Charles applied Newton's mechanistic explanations to his theory of evolution, ranked as an important contributor to 19th century thought. Darwin's theory postulated material causation as the explanation for how life formed and evolved over time. Natural selection was the key. (7)

decentralized governments power is diffused and precarious, with a weak military and bureaucracy to back up that power. Often subordinate groups such as the nobility or warlords rival decentralized governments. (6)

delay in feedback in systems thinking terms we are not yet in a situation where the stresses on the Earth have sent strong enough signals to force us to shrink our ecological footprint. Overshoot is possible because there are accumulated resource stocks that can be drawn down. (8)

deforestation cutting trees around the world for the commercial lumber market, especially in vulnerable tropical rain forests. (8)

Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526) refers to the many Muslim dynasties that ruled in India. (6)

democracy a type of political system in which sovereignty is vested in the people. Contrast with autocracy, oligarchy, and theocracy. It is often used to refer to a representative system in which the adult population is permitted at intervals to choose among a limited number of candidates for public office. (7)

dependent variables factors which, within a specific hypothesis, are viewed as being caused by other factors.

desertification expansion of deserts around the world, mostly caused by deforestation. (8)

determinism the belief that a specific set of identifiable factors is sufficient to explain completely a given phenomenon.

development in holistic world history context means the common ways in which humans fashion their ways of living, interact with the environment, develop political, economic, and social systems, and create cultural and religious expressions. (1)

dialect varying forms of a language that reflect particular regions or social classes and that are similar enough to be mutually intelligible.

diffusion cultural transmission that occurs as a result of the influence of one society on another.

discovery the development of new insights and ideas.

distribution the movement of resources or goods from where they are located or produced to where they are ultimately used. (3)

divination the use of ritual to obtain answers to questions from supernatural resources.

division of labor the rules, customs, or traditions that govern how the day-to-day work of life is divided among the holders of various statuses such as age and gender (4)

domestic mode of production or domestic economy the reproductive, economic, and social behaviors that characterize life within the family or household. (5)

domestication genetic traits in plants and animals that are more useful for humans are selected and reproduced (5)

dominance formation of precedence hierarchies for feeding, sexual access, etc., among members of a group of social animals, including humans.

dowry money, goods, or estate that a wife brought to her husband in marriage. (6)

Dravidians dark-skinned, indigenous people of central and southern India, they were invaded by the lighter-skinned Aryans from the north who apparently instituted the caste system, in which Dravidians were relegated to the lower classes. (6)

Eastern Orthodox Church official Christian church of the Byzantine Empire. A schism in Christianity in 1054 permanently divided it from the Roman Catholic Church in the West. (6)

ecological-evolutionary theory theory concerning the relationships within and among human societies; the relationships between societies and their biophysical environments; and the processes of sociocultural change and development.

ecological footprint derived by calculating the amount of land required to supply needed resources (grain, food, water, wood, urban land, etc.) and absorb the resulting wastes (carbon dioxide, pollutants, etc.). (8)

ecology study of the interrelationships among groups of organisms and their environments and these relationships themselves.

economic globalization refers to the increasing expansion of the global economy around the world, integrating world economies into a world economic system. Even though countries may have different versions of capitalism, they still participate in the world economy. Trade, investment, business, capital, financial flows, production, management, markets, movement of labor (although somewhat restricted), information, competition, and technology are carried out across local and national boundaries on a world stage, subsuming many national and local economies into one integrated economic system. There is also a growing concentration of wealth and influence of multi-national corporations, sovereign wealth funds, and huge financial institutions. (1, 8)

economic growth is the process in which wealth increases over time as new value is added to goods and services in the economy. Growth is an essential component of the capitalist economic system, which must expand constantly to generate new wealth. (8)

economic surplus production that exceeds what is needed to keep the producers of essential goods and services alive and productive.

economic system is a method by which people procure, distribute, and consume valued food, material goods, and services. An economic system includes subsistence methods that are related to the production of food and other needed goods, as well as the customs or rules that control what is done with these goods once they are produced and how they are utilized. (3)

ecosystem the interacting community of all the organisms in an area—including humans and the non-human world—and their physical environment. (3)

educational institutions formal organizations with the primary function of educating society's members into its specific worldview. For example, religious training is conducted for the purpose of inculcating the religious worldview. (3)

egalitarian is where everyone has equal access to food, to the technology needed to acquire resources, and to the paths leading to prestige. Societies in which there is little differentiation between groups, either by age, sex, or kinship. (3)

Eightfold Path teachings of the Buddha that include right view or knowing the truth, right intention or resisting evil, right speech or saying nothing to hurt others, right action or respecting life, right livelihood or working for the good of others, right effort or freeing the mind from evil, right mindfulness or controlling thoughts, and right concentration or practicing meditation. (6)

Einstein, Albert most influential scientist of the 20th century. Developed the theory of relativity. (7)

elite democracy in which elites manipulate the democratic process for their own self-interest and control. (8)

emotion a pleasant or unpleasant subjective reaction to an experience, characterized by varying degrees of muscle tension and changes in respiration and heart rate.

empire are states that expand beyond their city or provincial boundaries to encompass expansive territories and either politically, militarily, or economically control diverse people. Usually these territories are conquered by a centralized state military and annexed to the empire's center both politically and economically. (3, 6)

empiricism the belief that sensory experience through observations and experiments is the only source of human knowledge. (7)

enclosure farms, as well as shared areas called "the commons," were converted to privately owned plots marked with clear boundaries and specific ownership. Efficiency and productivity became primary (7)

enculturation the process by which a society's culture is transmitted from one generation to the next

endogamy selecting a mate from inside one's own group.

Enlightenment a cultural movement that took place in 18th century Western Europe, particularly France, among educated elites who reasoned that scientific methods drawn from the natural sciences also applied to social and intellectual sciences. The key ingredients -- optimism and rationality -- distinguished Enlightenment thinking.

environment usually taken to mean the complex of material elements and physical phenomena within which a population exists. From another perspective, other populations as well as members of one's own population may be considered as part of one's environment. Or, influences on behavior that occur in the world around us, including family, friends, school, nutrition, and many other factors.

Eocene geological epoch extending from approximately 58 to 44 million years ago. During this epoch there is fossil evidence of primate species.

epidemic disease "rapidly spreading and disappearing disease which attacks periodically in the same geographic zone.

ethnic cleansing a euphemism for mass murder of innocent peoples that are not part of the dominant ethnic group. (8)

ethnicity

ethnocentrism an example of an attitude in which an individual imagines his/her own particular culture is superior to others. (3)

Eurocentric reflects a belief that Western values, goals, and worldview are superior and should be used as a yardstick for comparing and judging the rest of the world.

evolution a process of long-term cumulative and pervasive change. (see biological and sociocultural evolution)

evolution “a biological theory which explains how in adapting to the environment organisms become modified and diversify into new species.” (Megarry)

evolution, theory of “includes three principles: 1) there is a natural source of variation among members of a population 2) the environment selects some forms over others 3) successful variants transmit the source of their success to offspring.” (Alland)

evolutionary psychology a field of study that merges the disciplines of psychology and anthropology and helps explain individual and group commonalities. It is informed by our 2.5 million year history as hunters and gatherers. (3)

exchange refers to a common human pattern of giving and receiving valuable objects, commodities, and services. (3)

existentialism theory emphasizing freedom of choice, taking responsibility for one’s own life, and the achievement of one’s full potential.

exogamy mating between people of different social groups.

exponential growth used here in a nontechnical context in which growth means surprisingly fast growth.

extended family the form of family that includes two or more nuclear families and, often, their parents who reside together.

external areas that have not been incorporated into the core-and-periphery world system; they remain outside urban, modern, or global developments. (6)

externalizing costs when corporations transfer social, medical, and environmental costs to the general public instead of paying them from their profits. (8)

factory large numbers of workers, sometimes hundreds, gathered under one roof, perform routine and repetitive tasks, were paid a standard wage, and worked under the close supervision of the owner or manager. Decisions in the hands of the manager or owner. Workers perform routine and repetitive tasks in an impersonal, mass-production environment, and in early industrialization under horrendous working conditions. (7)

fallow period in which soil is allowed to replenish itself following the harvesting of a crop.

family is a basic and enduring form of human organization found in diverse domestic settings around the world. The particular family type is related to its social, historical, and environmental circumstances. Families provide such valuable functions as protecting a female during her long pregnancy and childcare years, and acculturating family members with the group’s values, beliefs, and worldview. (3)

family, extended is a domestic group that includes various combinations of brothers, sisters, their spouses, nieces, nephews, aunts, uncles, grandparents, cousins, unmarried children, and others. (3)

family, nuclear generally includes a male/s, female/s, and dependent children, which, in turn, is part of a larger and more inclusive kinship group known as an extended family. (3)

farm wilds plants or animals in certain abundant regions were so dense that people were able to live in one place and intensely harvest the wild plants and animals as if they were domesticated. Their lifestyles were similar to farmers, and some have called them sedentary collectors. (4)

fascism a political philosophy that views the nation above the individual and that stands for a centralized despotic government headed by a dictatorial leader, which imposes severe economic and social regimentation, and forcible suppression of dissent. (7)

feedback process by which a change in one component in a system affects other components, which in turn bring about changes in the first component. (1)

feedback, balancing limits, restricts, and opposes change and keeps the system stable. Sometimes called negative feedback, it is neither good nor bad but merely means the system resists change. All systems have balancing feedback loops to stay stable so all systems have a goal, even if it is to remain as they are. (1)

feedback, reinforcing is when changes in the whole system feeds back to amplify the original change. Change goes through the system producing more change in the same direction as the initial change. Reinforcing feedback drives a system in the way it is going. Reinforcing feedback is often referred to as positive feedback but this can be confusing since not all feedback is always positive or beneficial. (1)

feminist movement launched in mid 19th century US and Britain. Advocated for more rights for women, including right to vote, own property, and use birth control. Revived along with the civil rights movement in the 1960s and 1970s. (7)

feud hostility between kinship groups initiated by one group to avenge a wrong, usually the murder of one of its members by another group. Occur between kinship groups who live in the same or adjacent communities. (4, 5)

feudal peasants preindustrialized societies in which peasant food producers pay rent or perform service for the privilege of farming lands owned by the local aristocratic officials who have obligations to provide police and military protection, judicial services, and care for the peasants in times of hardship.

feudalism a system of obligations that bound lord and their subjects. In theory, the king owned all or most of the land and gave it to his leading nobles in return for their loyalty and military service. The nobles, in turn, held land that peasants, including serfs (unfree peasants), were allowed to farm in return for a portion of their produce and labor and protection from outside attacks. System in place in post-classical era in Europe and similar developments in Japan. (6)

financial sector encompasses a broad range of organizations that deal with the management of money: banks (commercial and investment), credit card companies, insurance companies, consumer finance companies, stock brokerages, investment funds, foreign exchange services, real estate, and some government sponsored enterprises. (8)

Five Pillars of Islam found in the Qur'an, represent the core of the practices that each member of the faith must follow: 1. faith, recited as "There is no God but Allah; Muhammad is His prophet." 2. pray five times daily facing Mecca; 3. almsgiving, or giving to the poor; 4. fasting during the holy month of Ramadan; 5. undertaking, if possible, a pilgrimage to Mecca, or *hajj*, once during one's lifetime. (6)

five relationships a Confucian, Chinese concept in which the individual subject was subordinate to the emperor, the family to its male head, the son to the father, the younger brother to the elder, and always, females to males. (6)

folk religions are religious customs, traditions, beliefs, superstitions, and rituals of a particular group, band, village, tribe, or ethnic group. The religion is transmitted from generation to generation in a specific culture. They are not organized or universal religions but particular to a group. (5)

foraging is where the primary subsistence method involves the direct procurement of edible plants and animals from the wild, without recourse to the domestication of either. Small mobile populations subsist on whatever resources are available within their territory. They adapt to conditions as they find them, using what is already there. Also known as hunting and gathering or food collecting. (4)

fossil “the remains of an organism, or direct evidence of its presence, preserved in rock. Generally only the hard parts of animals – teeth and bones – are preserved. (Campbell)

Four Noble Truths from the teachings of the Buddha: first, all people suffer; second, people suffer because of their desires; third, they can end their suffering by eliminating desires; and fourth, to eliminate those desires, the Eightfold Path should be followed. (6)

Fourteen Points post-World War I plan drawn up by the American President Woodrow Wilson for post-war order. One of the points was the right to self-determination by nations and another the formation of the League of Nations. (7)

free-market economy government laws and regulations that interfere with the natural laws of a self-governing economy—or, as Adam Smith called it, the “invisible hand of the marketplace”—should be repealed. Smith, disagreed with the mercantilists’ regulations on trade and protective tariffs. Smith believed that tariffs should not protect home industries from competition from exporting countries but the home industries should be left to freely compete in the marketplace. (7)

free trade trade between nations without protective tariffs. (7)

free will the human ability to make decisions about one’s own life.

freeloader a person that takes more from the group than contributes. (4)

French Revolution in 1789 reached a conclusion in 1815. Inspired by the American Revolution, and influenced by Enlightenment ideals, the French Revolution arose amidst an outdated social structure, rising commercialization, destabilization resulting from population growth, an inefficient monarchy, and a large tax burden from a series of wars that fell disproportionately on the middle class and peasants. Ended with Napoleon Bonaparte rise and fall. (7)

fresh water only 2% of the Earth’s water is considered to be fresh water fit for human consumption, and two-thirds of this amount is trapped in ice caps, glaciers, and underground aquifers too deep or remote to tap. (8)

Freud, Sigmund (1856-1939) human behavior was basically irrational; the primitive unconscious was driven by sexual aggression and pleasure-seeking desires. Human behavior was a delicate and unpredictable compromise between instinctual drives and the controls of rational thinking and moral values. (7)

fundamentalism refers to a belief in a strict adherence to a set of basic principles (often religious in nature), sometimes as a reaction to perceived compromises with modern social, ideological and political life. (1)

gathering collecting wild fruits and vegetables.

gender is a set of characteristics distinguishing between male and female. An important distinction is made between sex, which is biological, and gender, which is cultural. (3)

gene a distinct unit of the chromosomes in cell nuclei, which controls the coding and inheritance of physical traits.

gene flow transmission of genes between populations through exogamy, which increases the variety of genes available to each and creates or maintains similarities in the genetic makeup of the populations.

gene pool transmission of genes between populations through intermating.

genetic drift genetic changes in a population as a result of random effects rather than natural selection.

Genghis Khan Temujin, who took the name of Genghis Khan, “meaning ruler of all,” created a series of tribal alliances that united the eastern and western Mongolian kingdoms into one formidable military might. (6)

genocide the systematic extermination of a people.

Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) created by the organization Redefining Progress in 1995, would measure the general economic and social well-being of all citizens and replace the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). (8)

genus taxonomic category composed of a group of species that have more in common with each other than with other species.

Ghana (750-1076) a kingdom that flourished in West Africa as a result of commerce and trade in gold, ivory, and salt that were transported by camel to the Middle East, north Africa, and Europe in exchange for manufactured goods. (6)

global warming refers specifically to any change in the global average surface temperature. The world will not warm uniformly, even though the term implies that it will; some areas warm more than others, such as the North and South poles. Some areas will even become cooler. But the term is still in use, and will be used here, despite its flaws. (8)

globalization a complex, multi-dimensional phenomenon that interconnects worldwide economic, political, cultural, social, environmental, and technological forces that transcended former national boundaries. Greatly intensifying since 1980s, it reflects the many ways in which people are being drawn together not only by their own movements but also through the flow of goods, services, capital, labor, technology, ideas, and information. Globalization refers to the worldwide compression of space and time and reduction in importance of the state. In globalization the world becomes a single place that serves as frame of reference to everyone and it influences the way billions of people around the world conduct their everyday lives. (1)

globalized worldview holds to globalized attitudes, values, and principles. (1)

Glorious Revolution of 1688-1689 in England established the principle that Parliament not the monarch, had supreme power. (7)

Golden Age of China (581-1279) experienced a period of cultural achievement: restoration of civil service exams, trade flourished on the Silk Road, technological inventions included steel and the manufacture of quality swords, while gunpowder was used in explosives and fireworks. Scholar-gentry flourished, literature and art reached their zenith, invention of block printing, poetry was especially popular, and artists painted landscapes. (6)

Golden Age of Islam, during the Abbasid dynasty (750-1258). Art, literature, the sciences, and philosophy all flourished; also calligraphy and the art of arabesque. (6)

gorilla one of four living genera of apes, the largest primate. Found in the rain forests of central Africa, they are ground-dwelling, knuckle-walking herbivores who live in nomadic troops of around 15 members.

gossip is universal among humans and a verbal means of communication, manipulation, and social control. It links individuals together in a group network, since one of the prerequisites for participating in gossip is to know the parties involved. (3)

gradualism mode of evolution that involves steady accumulation of small changes (contrast with punctationalism or punctuated equilibrium).

Greek philosophy/philosophers the ancient Greeks created new ways of thinking based on humanism and rationalism, expounding upon the supremacy of logical thought while diminishing the importance of the traditional gods. The new discipline of philosophy was largely developed by three of the most notable Greek philosophers: Socrates (470-399 BCE), Plato (427-347 BCE) and Aristotle (384-322 BCE). All three had a profound influence on Western philosophy. (6)

Green Revolution increase in agricultural production in the 1950-1960s was made possible by the massive use of life-threatening chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Although these inputs initially increased production rates about 2.5 times, increasing population levels consumed the surplus production. (8)

greenhouse gases are a natural system that regulates the temperature on Earth, just as glass in a greenhouse keeps heat in. Sunlight passes through the atmosphere to warm our Earth, but the warmed Earth also emits heat energy back to the atmosphere, thus keeping the earth's energy budget in balance. (8)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) economic measurement method that measure's national spending in the US without regard to economic, environmental, or social well-being of the good produced. (8)

Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) created by the organization Redefining Progress in 1995, measures the general economic and social well-being of all citizens. (8)

group two or more individuals engaged in a common activity.

guild a mutual aid association of merchants and artisans in the same trade that protected their members' interests by restricting competition, regulating apprenticeships, and establishing uniform prices and quality. Guilds prevented, with some success, the disruptive forces of a market economy by tightly and mutually regulating their economic system for the benefit of themselves and their customers. (6)

Gupta Dynasty India

Han Dynasty China

Harappa ancient urban center around 2600 BCE along the Indus River in present day Pakistan. (6)

headman/headwoman the leader of a local community, usually in a foraging society; one who leads rather than rules.

Hellenistic civilization a hybrid of elements composed of classical Greek and west Asian influences, was located on territory conquered by Alexander the Great of Macedonia around 330 BCE. Greek language, architecture, traditions, and ideals were disseminated from Greece and Egypt, to Asia up to the borders of India. (6)

herding society a society dependent primarily on herding to obtain the material necessities of life.

heredity influences on behavior that are transmitted biologically from parents to offspring, or material possessions passed on to succeeding generations.

Hinduism built upon the spiritual and contemplative compilations of the Vedic folk traditions of the earlier Aryan religion around 800 BCE. Collected new religious beliefs in writings called the Upanishads, ancient Sanskrit scriptures of India that transformed Hinduism into a universal religion. These writings advanced the idea that there is one eternal spirit called Brahma. (6)

Hitler, Adolph

holistic all the traits of a culture—economic, technological, social, political, cultural--reinforce each others. It also emphasizes the full range of relations among parts of a system and the ways the operation of those parts helps to perpetuate the whole system. (1)

holistic perspective things are viewed in the broadest possible context in order to understand interconnections and interdependence. (1)

holistic world history offers an alternative to the familiar chronological and linear approach to world history. A "big picture" vision of the past drawn from various disciplines—history, sociology, anthropology, political science, geography, economics, psychology, and the sciences. The model helps to connect seemingly disparate strands of the past and present into a holistic process that provides a workable, intelligible framework for understanding our shared history. (1)

Holocene geological epoch that began with the end of the Pleistocene, 10,000 years ago.

home base where either hunting or scavenging and foraging activities were centered. From here rich cultural developments evolved. (2)

Homer, the author of the Greek classics the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, lived in the 8th century BCE and extolled what are known as the Homeric principles —self-assertion, courage, craftiness, and joy in material gain. These values were passed on through oral tradition and became deeply embedded in Greek, Roman, and later Western thought. (6)

Hominid the informal name for the Hominidae, the human family, as currently classified. (2)

Hominoid humans and apes. (2)

Homo A genus within the hominid family which includes modern human and extinct species of *Homo* such as *Homo erectus*. By 2.5 million years ago, utilized tools and left an enduring archaeological legacy. (2)

Homo erectus extinct human species that probably lived from about 1.9 million to 300,000 years ago. Had a medium brain size, stood fully erect, and was associated with fire and tool use. (2)

Homo habilis gracile, or delicate-boned toolmaker that probably lived from about 2.3 million to 1.5 million years ago and direct ancestor of modern humans. (2)

Homo sapiens (archaic) see archaic *Homo sapiens* (2)

Homo sapiens sapiens modern humans; most recent subspecies of *Homo sapiens*, believed to have first appeared sometime around 100,000 years ago in South Africa. (2)

holocaust in which Germany, led by Adolph Hitler, exterminated six million Jews during World War II. (7)

horticulture cultivation of crops using simple hand tools such as the hoe and digging stick and without fertilization of the soil, crop rotation, and often without irrigation. (5)

household consist of families or a group of people whose members may or may not be related and in which cooperation, such as economic production, consumption, child rearing, and shelter, are organized and carried out. Often share a common residence. (3)

human development means the common ways in which humans fashion their ways of living, interact with the environment, cultivate political, economic, and social systems, and create cultural and religious expressions. Thus, the development of people, rather than a strictly chronological periodization plan used in most history, is the master organizer of this world history narrative. (1)

human evolution the total evolutionary experience of our species, both biological and cultural.

humanism attaches importance to human dignity, concerns, and capabilities, particularly reason. It emphasizes humanity more than religious principles, and rejects the supernatural or magical elements of religion. In the 21st century humanism tends to strongly endorse human rights, including reproductive rights, gender equality, social justice, and the separation of church and state. (6)

hunting and gathering society “a society that depends primarily on hunting and gathering to obtain the material necessities of life.” (Lenski)

hypothesis a proposition tentatively assumed to valid until proven or disproven by testing.

identity is used here to mean an umbrella term to describe an individual’s understanding of him or herself as a distinct separate entity. An individual usually identifies with a particular ethnicity, nation, or gender. (3)

ideology the consciously shared beliefs and feelings that members of a society consider characteristic of themselves.

imperialism describes political and economic control by a greater power over a less powerful territory or country. Usually dates from 1873-1914 when the West embarked on a form of aggressive intervention in the non-Western world. It includes colonialism as well as indirect rule by outsiders over local people. (7)

Incas from the region of Cuzco in the Andes Mountains of present-day Peru, the Incas consolidated their powerbase around 1200. By 1442 they had defeated and conquered all of the surrounding neighbors to create a large and powerful state that extended from Columbia to the tip of South America with a population of 12 million. A civil war broke out between two brothers vying for the throne in 1527. Conquered by Pizarro in 1532. (6)

independent variables factors which, within a specific hypothesis, are viewed as causing other factors.

indigenous people a people whose occupation of an area precedes the state political system that now controls that area and who usually have little or no influence within that political system. (1)

individualism special emphasis placed on the worth and dignity of the individual. Individual stands apart and separate from the community or group. Emphasis on human potential, pursuit of happiness, and ownership of private property. (7)

Indus River located today in Pakistan, was the center of ancient India's civilization, two cities Harappa and Mohenjo Daro were located on its banks. (6)

Industrial Revolution the revolution in technology that began in England in the middle to late 18th century, has since spread to most of the world, and is still continuing. (7)

industrialization the process of change from an economy based on home production of goods to one based on large-scale, mechanized factory production with a wage-based labor force. (7)

infanticide practice of killing newborn infants. (3)

information specific data or particular services applied to a product, service, or activity that adds value. Some examples include advertising, marketing, accounting, insurance, financial advisers, lawyers, efficiency experts, health care costs, etc. (8)

in-group group to which an individual belongs (3)

innate inborn, biologically determined, inherent.

innovation the process of introducing new cultural elements into a society; the new cultural element itself.

interglacial a period in which glaciers retreat and the climate warms. The Pleistocene epoch had three major interglacials.

instinct an inborn pattern of behavior that is biologically determined.

institution a system of social relationships and cultural elements that develops in a society in response to some set of basic and persistent needs. Institutions are formal organizations that carry out social functions in a procedural manner. Institutions are formed when societies become more complex, such as in the Urban, Modern, and Global Waves. (3)

intermediary a third party, who act on their behalf and enforce the government's rule. There were two kinds of intermediaries: those who directly advised, controlled access to resources, and carried out the leader's orders; and those at a local level who transmitted and implemented decisions on the leader's behalf. (5)

intensive agriculture agriculture characterized by high inputs of labor and materials into relatively small quantities of land, resulting in high yields per unit of land.

invention putting previous cultural elements together in some new way, must be seen as valuable in terms of the prior values of a way of life or they will not be adopted by a people.

Islam messenger Muhammad in the 6th century CE. Follows the Five Pillars of Islam found in the Qu'ran: 1) There is no God but Allah; Muhammad is His prophet. 2) prayer five times daily facing Mecca, 3) almsgiving, or simply giving to the poor, 4) fasting during the holy month of Ramadan, 5) a pilgrimage to Mecca, or *hajj*, once during one's lifetime. (6)

Jainism a universal religion in India. Founded by Mahavira who died 477 BCE, taught that all life has a soul, so all life is sacred and should not be destroyed. To liberate oneself Mahavira taught the necessity of right faith, right knowledge, and right conduct. At the heart of right conduct for the Jains lie the five vows: non-violence, not to cause harm to any living being; truthfulness, to speak the harmless truth only; non-stealing, not to take anything not properly given; chastity, not to indulge in sensual pleasure; and non-attachment, complete detachment from people, places, and material things. (6)

Jesus, (born 6 BCE) whose teachings are the basis of **Christianity**. Born in Nazareth in present day Israel, and was a carpenter by trade. His disciples provided many details of his life and teachings in the four gospels that make up the New Testament of the Bible, the Christians' holy book. (6)

joint stock companies European monarchies granted royal charters to joint-stock companies for trade with their colonies. Investors could pool their capital to lessen their possible losses from risky ventures. One individual was not required to raise all the capital for entrepreneurial activities. (7)

Judaism the covenant with Abraham, the Ten Commandments from Moses, and the Torah, Jewish holy writings, formed the foundation for this universal religion that reinforces the idea of social justice and individual worth and dignity. (6)

Justinian (r. 527-565), most notable Byzantine ruler, compiling the laws of the Roman Empire into the Body of Civil Law, which remained a legal standard in Europe well into the 19th century. Oversaw the construction of the Hagia Sophia Eastern Orthodox church. (6)

karma is the Hindu belief that actions performed in one stage of a person's life determine the next stage of one's existence. (6)

kaross a Kung woman's utilitarian carrying device for women, as well as a dual-purpose sleeping blanket.

Keynes, John Maynard (1883-1946) argued that the government must accept more responsibility for regulating capitalist economies. He advocated regulation through a number of controls: running government surpluses or deficits when necessary; creating public works projects for the unemployed during economic downturns; adjusting the flow of money and credit; and raising or lowering interest rates. The purpose of these interventions was to make capitalism work better through government planning. (7)

Khmer Empire during the 9th century a kingdom called Angkor emerged to dominate the Khmer people in the area of present-day Cambodia. The kingdom was renamed the Khmer Empire in 802 and ruled until 1432. (6)

kingdom is used to describe regions under a king's control. (6)

kinship a set of interpersonal relations which unite individuals on the basis of descent and marriage and which are maintained by a system of socially recognized obligations, rights, and customs. (3)

kinship group a basic human configuration, consist of people who are related to each other through descent or some bond that links them together such as marriage. (3)

knights soldiers under feudalism, defended their local enclaves from aggressive neighbors or launched offensive attacks themselves. Occasionally they were called upon to fulfill their military obligations for service to the feudal monarchs or church, as was the case in the Crusades. (6)

!Kung indigenous hunters and gatherers that currently reside, in reduced numbers, in Namibia southwestern Africa. (4)

labor is a term that denotes work or physical/mental exertion to complete a specific task. (3)

labor, female tends to be more regular and domestic with her work usually carried out near a domestic center and concentrates on tasks more easily resumed after interruption. (3)

labor, male often involves physical strength, rapid and high bursts of energy, frequent travel at some distances from home, and responsibilities that have a high degree of risk and danger. (3)

laissez-faire economics advocated by the English economist Adam Smith, also known as free trade. Laws and regulations that interfere with the natural laws of a self-governing economy or as Smith referred to it as the “invisible hand of the marketplace” should be repealed. Smith, therefore, disagreed with the mercantilists’ regulations on trade and protective tariffs. (7)

language a system of symbols. Currently about 5,000 languages in the world. Evolves primarily to foster social cohesion and not necessarily to communicate truth, beauty, or honesty (3)

law cultural rules that regulate human behavior and maintain order. (3)

Law of Cultural Dominance coined by historian Dave Kaplan, tendency in which the cultural system that more effectively exploits a given territory will tend to spread into the territory at the expense of the less effective systems. (6)

legends are semi-historical narratives that account for heroic deeds, movements of people, and local customs mixed with the supernatural or extraordinary. Legends usually serve to entertain, instruct, inspire, and bolster pride in a family, tribe, or nation. (3)

legitimate that which is morally or legally justified by the norms or laws of a group.

leveling mechanisms which are societal obligations compelling members to distribute goods and services equally and preventing certain members from gaining too much recognition. (3, 4)

leverage intervention so that a small effort can get a huge result. To apply leverage first ask what stops the change, and then look at the connections that are holding in place the part you want to change. Cut or weaken these connections and the change may be easy. (1)

liberalism an alternative to absolutism, evolved during the 17th and 18th centuries in Britain and the Netherlands. The English political philosopher, John Locke (1632-1704), helped to formulate Enlightenment principles that maintained that all men possessed certain natural rights based on their innate ability to reason. The state acted as protector of the individual’s basic rights of life, liberty, and property; at the same time, the monarchs’ powers were to be controlled and limited by an independent Parliamentary branch. (7)

lineage an evolutionary line linked by common ancestry.

local capitalism reduces dependency on multinational corporations, while creating wealth-accumulating enterprises at the local level. Local economies can produce, market, and process many of their own products for local or regional consumption, reducing transportation and middleman costs. (8)

loess a wind-born soil of fine particles which was easy to work and high in mineral content. (5)

Lower Paleolithic human cultural period, beginning with the first appearance of stone tools and ending about 200,000 years ago, usually referring to Europe and North Africa; the equivalent sub-Saharan Africa is Early Stone Age.

Machu Picchu

Mahavira founder of Jainism, lived 549 to 477 BCE. taught that all life has a soul, so all life is sacred and should not be destroyed. (6)

male dominance is a situation in which men have highly preferential access, although not always exclusive rights, to those activities to which the society accords the greatest value, and permits a measure of control over others. (4)

Mali (1235-1600) kingdom in West Africa. Its economic prosperity was garnered in part from heavy taxes imposed on the merchants who transported gold, salt, and slaves across the Sahara. The largest city of the kingdom, Timbuktu. (6)

mana supernatural power or force.

managed or regulated capitalism generally the government closely regulated the financial sector to prevent wild financial speculation and insure transparency of the system. Tariffs protected manufacturing jobs in the home country; therefore, wages and prices were set according to supply and demand at the national level rather than global level. For the most part, education, health care, the military, and prisons were government run and paid for through taxes, and the state sometimes owned companies such as airlines and transportation networks. Private enterprise existed but was carefully regulated, with tax brackets for the wealthiest individuals hovering around 90 percent. Corporations also paid a larger share of their profits in taxes than today. (7, 8)

Manifest Destiny westward imperialist expansion by the United States in the 19th century. Settlers gobbled up land and destroyed native peoples who resisted their encroachment. (7)

manoralism a self-sufficient, local, domestic economy that was part of feudalism in Europe during the Middle Ages or post-classical era. (6)

Mansa Musa

market economy an economy based on capitalist principles but is smaller in scale than a modern economy and mostly locally based. According to this world history the market economy is found in the Urban Wave and continues in the Modern and Global Waves but is largely subsumed by capitalism. (6)

marriage is a cross-cultural response to the common human need to belong. It is a reproductive alliance that has a mutual obligation of parental investment in their children, is recognized by people in the larger community, and is backed by customs, rules, or laws. The marriage institution publicly recognizes sexual access by males to childbearing females. (3)

Marx, Karl proposed a communist alternative to capitalism in the short book, the *Communist Manifesto* in 1848. Emphasis on government planning by state officials than in capitalist societies and less response to supply and demand pressures. (7)

Marxists society a society whose political elite is committed to Marxist ideology; a revolutionary socialist society.

matriarchy a society in which women regularly dominate all aspects of life, hold power and have authority over men.”(Ehrenberg)

matrilineal descent and inheritance traced through the female line. (4)

matrilocal post-marital residence with the woman’s family home or village.

Maurya India

Maya (250 CE to 900 CE) replaced the collapsed Olmec civilization and occupied an extensive area of Central America. At its apex it was one of the most densely populated and culturally dynamic civilizations in the world. Accomplishments such as writing, mathematics, architecture and its long-lasting influence in the Western hemisphere. (6)

Mecca

mediation negotiation between conflicting parties carried out by a neutral third party.

menarche occurrence of first menstruation.

mercantilism was based on the economic relationship between a European country, called the “mother country,” with the colonies that it had established throughout the Western hemisphere and beyond. The colonial ruler strove to maintain a favorable balance of trade by importing cheap raw materials from its colonies and in turn exporting back to its colonies the more profitable manufactured goods that it produced. We can see the same system in operation in the Global Wave as China and other countries follow an “export driven” economy that restricts their imports and exports as much value added manufactured items as possible. (7)

merchant an intermediary in the exchange of goods and services and extracted a portion of the profits or surplus of an exchange as payment for their services. (6)

Mesolithic middle Stone Age, beginning about 10,000 years ago and ending with the Neolithic.

Mesopotamia often referred to as the “cradle of civilization,” developed along the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in the Middle East and by 3000 BCE city states dotted the landscape. (6)

metaphor use of an expression for something which it doesn’t denote in order to suggest a certain similarity between the usual referent and the new one.

Middle Paleolithic cultural period, beginning about 200,000 years ago and ending 40,000 years ago, in North Africa and Europe; in sub-Saharan Africa the equivalent is Middle Stone Age.

mind map is a diagram arranged around a central word, idea, concept, image, or term in a circular and connected fashion.

Ming dynasty (1368-1644) in China, strengthened the Great Wall to ensure the Mongols would not return to rule again. Created a highly efficient bureaucracy, using the civil service exam to fill bureaucratic positions. Even a national school system was devised to help recruit able students, completed the Grand Canal that provided shipment of agricultural products from north to south. Launch naval expeditions under command of voyager Zheng He. (7)

Miocene geologic period from about 25 million to 5 million years ago, during which the first hominids evolved.

mitochondria small organelles responsible for energy metabolism of the cell; contain their own, small genome. (2)

Mitochondrial Eve hypothesis that argues for a recent sub-Saharan African origin of modern humans, followed by movement into the rest of Eurasia and total replacement of existing archaic populations; based on genetic evidence. (2)

mode of production totality of a society’s system of production and distribution of goods and services, including technology, the organization of work, and the social relations of production.

model a theoretical reconstruction of a set of data or phenomena.

modern folk societies a social type of modern rural farmer who is associated with preindustrial civilization, but dominated by the city and its culture, although marginal to both. (5)

modern microcultures distinct pattern of learned and shared behavior and thinking found within larger cultures such as ethnic groups, and institutional cultures

modern worldview traces its historical origins more than 500 years to the expansion of Western European power and its influence and/or ultimate dominance around the world. Especially powerful over the last two centuries, it has expanded to the farthest reaches of the world. It extols scientific reasoning, exalts individualism, treats nature as a commodity, promotes liberal political traditions, separates church and state, and places faith in technological solutions. (1)

modernization a process to instill a way of life that conforms to modern ways of living, such as nuclear families, market place economies, political nation-states and notable shifts in education, religion, and medicine to modern ways. (3)

Mohenjo Daro ancient urban center around 2600 BCE along the Indus River in present day Pakistan. (6)

moksha Hindu belief that through self-denial such as fasting and meditations like yoga, a person can be released from reincarnation (6)

money standard medium of value that is itself not usually consumed. In more complex societies money is a standard medium of value that is mutually agreed upon to be exchanged, but not consumed itself. (6)

Mongol Empire (1206-1405) nomadic tribes lived around Gobi Desert and steppes of central Asia united under Genghis Khan to form a formidable military might that terrorized opposition into submission. Created a capital city at Karakorum. Grandsons—Batu, Hulegu, and Kublai—continued the conquest and plunder in the 13th century. (6)

monoculture or monocrop growing just one crop to the exclusion of others for the world market, displaces subsistence agriculture during the Modern Wave. (7)

monogamy marriage in which an individual has a single spouse. (3)

monopoly a commodity market with only a single seller.

monotheism “the belief in a high god, a supreme being who either created the physical universe and other spiritual beings and rules over them or who at least maintains the order of the universe today.” (Crapo)

motives desired goals that prompt behavior.

Mughal Empire (1526-1739) imposed control in India. Mughal, the Persian word for Mongol, generally refers to the Central Asians who claimed descent from the Mongol warriors of Genghis Khan. The Mughals divided their territory into regional political units that succumbed to Muslim rule and later fell to British domination. (7)

Muhammad (born 570 CE), the messenger of Islam, (which means, submission), taught that there is only one God, Allah. (6)

multiregional evolutionary model Homo erectus populations migrated out of Africa close to two million years ago and settled throughout Eurasia. Genetic continuity was maintained by gene flow between local populations so that an evolutionary trend towards modern humans occurred in concert wherever populations of Homo erectus existed. There was little population migration, no population replacement, and populations remained separate for as many as two million years. In this model modern races have deep genetic roots. (2)

multinational corporations (MNCs) have services in at least two countries, have maneuvered to gain access and authority, defining the rules of economic globalization by exerting powerful influence over international rule-making institutions like the World Bank, World Trade Organization (WTO) and International Monetary Fund (IMF). (8)

murder is defined as an unjustified taking of human life, although rules have been devised that permit taking another person’s life in such circumstances as self-defense or war. (3)

Mussolini, Benito dictator of Italy,

mutation :change in a gene or chromosome. The accumulation of such changes may lead to evolution of a new species of animal or plant.” (Campbell)

myth have an explanatory function that typically provides a rationale for religious beliefs and practices. Myths depict an orderly Universe, describe appropriate behavior, express a group’s worldview, show a group’s place in nature, and reveal the limits and workings of the world. Diverse people express similar and recurring themes in myths. (3)

Nara and Heian Period (710-1185) in Japan, marked by a decentralized political system called feudalism. (6)

nation or nation-state is a social, cultural, and political community with defined national boundaries and usually a shared common identity and origin, and a sense of history and ancestry that extends across past, present, and future generations. Those determined to legally reside in nations are called citizens. (3, 7)

nationalism is the political movement that holds that a nation has the right to form an independent political community based on a common destiny, identity, and shared history. (7)

natural selection is a self-selecting process by individual organisms, which select characteristics most advantageous for their survival. It steers the addition of design modifications over generations according to reproductive success. (2)

Nazi an ideology created by Adolph Hitler that borrowed from Mussolini in Italy, rejected and assaulted reason, democracy, individualism, and liberalism. Carried out in Germany in the 1930s and into World War II. (7)

Neanderthal subspecies of *Homo sapiens* inhabiting Europe, Asia, and Africa from 200,000 to 35,000 years ago and reached its classic form around 75,000 years ago. (2)

need a force provoked by either internal or external events that impels action to satisfy it.

negotiation uses argument and compromise with the involved parties in an attempt to arrive at a satisfactory agreement for all. If negotiations fail, offenders can be punished for their infractions. (3)

neoliberalism the revival of liberal laissez faire, free market theory and practice in the 1980s. Led by the University of Chicago, “Chicago School” of economics and Milton Friedman. Championed by President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in the 1980s. It is the modern politico-economic theory favoring free trade, privatization, minimal government intervention in business, and reduced public expenditure on social services, etc. (7,8)

Neolithic the New Stone Age; usually associated with the beginnings of agriculture 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. (5)

niche place occupied by a specific population in an ecological system.

nirvana a state of freedom from the cycle of reincarnation in Hindu and Buddhist beliefs. (6)

no man’s land a term for contested land that is not occupied or is under dispute between warring parties. The two parties do not occupy the land for fear that warfare will ensue. (5)

nomad a member of a group that has no permanent settlement and moves about periodically, usually in well-defined territory, to obtain food and other necessities. (5)

non-governmental organizations (NGOs) privately created organizations with an international scope, unaffiliated with a particular nation. (8)

norms “definitions of acceptable and unacceptable behaviors for the members of a society in their various roles; norms may be formal such as laws, or informal such as customs.” (Lanski)

nuclear family the form of family that consists only of married persons and their children. (7)

oligarchy rule of the few, it is composed of competitive subgroups all vying for power. Usually this internal strife is non-violent, but on occasion it can turn violent and civil war may result (3)

Oligocene geologic epoch lasting from about 35 million to 25 million years ago, in which monkeys and most other modern mammals first appeared.

Olmec (1200 – 400 BCE) developed in the lowlands along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico in present day Mexico. Developed somewhat later than the river valley civilizations of the Eastern hemisphere, the Olmec is considered an ancient civilization because it provided a foundation for other civilizations in the Western hemisphere. (6)

open field system a form of agricultural organization practiced for centuries in Europe, in which peasants farmed large tracks of land for elite landlords. Peasant farmers produced food for their own subsistence needs, and paid a required

amount of the surplus as tribute to the landowner. In this system efficiency and productivity were largely secondary, with the tribute payment to the landowner and the subsistence needs of the peasants as primary. (7)

Opium Wars (1839-1842 and 1856-1860) between Britain and China. In the first half of the 19th century, the British were engaged in an unfavorable balance of triangular trade with China and India, in which the British shipped manufactured goods to India, Indian cotton to China, and Chinese tea, porcelain, silk, and other luxuries to Britain. The British corrected this imbalance of trade by selling opium to China. The Chinese forcibly resisted this intervention but were unable to turn back a technologically superior British military and finally succumbed to British encroachment. (7)

optimism Enlightenment belief that change is possible for all of society.

oracle bones etched with early forms of Chinese writing, were recovered at the Shang dynasty capital of An Yang IN 1600 BCE. (6)

organism a living entity.

Osiris and Isis were deities in ancient Egypt, symbols of resurrection and renewal that offered salvation for all and reflected a fundamental cosmic harmony. (6)

Ottoman Empire (1453-1918) Ottoman Turks spread Islam throughout their empire and ruled from their capital Istanbul until they were defeated, along with their German allies, at the conclusion of World War I in 1918. (7)

overshoot means to go too far, to go beyond limits accidentally or on purpose, without intention, and without consideration for the consequences. Usually refers to overshooting the carrying capacity of our Earth. (8)

ownership the right to use and the right to deny use rights to others temporarily.

Out of Africa evolutionary model Homo erectus, as well as subsequent species of Homo sapiens, dispersed out of Africa. Actually, three migrations occurred: first Homo erectus, second archaic Homo sapiens, and later modern Homo sapiens. Eventually the travelers from Africa replaced existing populations of Homo erectus and archaic Homo sapiens. Evolution is from one location and is followed by extensive population migrations resulting in the replacement of existing pre-modern populations. Populations thus have shallow genetic roots and all derive from a single recently evolved population in Africa. (2)

out-group group to which an individual does not belong, sometimes referred to as “the other” (3)

outsourcing is an imprecise term but is often viewed as involving the contracting out of a business function to an external provider. (8)

pagan one who observes a polytheistic religion, or a person who is not a Christian, Muslim, or Jew. (4)

Pagan 11th century the Burmese created their first state, the kingdom of Pagan. (6)

paleontology the study of fossils.

Palocene first epoch of the Cenozoic era, from about 65 to 58 million years ago, in which the first primates appeared.

Paleolithic commonly referred to as the Old Stone Age; starting with the first appearance of stone tools, 2.5 million years ago, and ending with the origins of agriculture, 10,000 years ago. (4)

paradox is an apparently true statement that appears to lead to a contradiction or to circumstances that defies common sense or intuition. (1)

parallel evolution evolution of similar but not identical adaptations in two or more lineages.

Parliamentary rule an alternative to absolutism, evolved during the 17th and 18th centuries in Britain and the Netherlands. It drew on Enlightenment principles that maintained that all men possessed certain natural rights based on their innate ability to reason. The state acted as protector of the individual's basic rights of life, liberty, and property; at the same time, the monarchs' powers were to be controlled and limited by an independent Parliamentary branch.

participatory democracy attempts to check the abuses of elite democracy and corporate economic and political power regulatory legislation and chronicle corporate abuses through the media. (8)

pastoralism a food procurement strategy based on animal domestication, found in environments where agriculture is insufficient to support a sedentary population. (6)

patriarchy describes the dominance of males in a society where they occupy the positions of power and authority. Patriarchy is a historic, not a biological, creation. (6)

patrilineal descent and inheritance through the male line. (4)

patrilocal post-marital residence where the couple live in the husband's family home or village.

Paul of Tarsus was a follower of Jesus and was instrumental in spreading Christianity's message to gentiles, or non-Jews, and helped make Christianity a universal religion. (6)

peasants people who use non-industrialized, labor-intensive techniques for producing food and who are politically and economically subordinate to a governing class of which they are not a part and with whom they have little influence.

per capita income national income divided by population.

periphery surrounds core areas. Periphery regions serve the core by providing raw materials, agricultural produce, and forced labor from these areas to provide for the core's many needs ranging from necessities to luxuries. Peripheries exist in the Urban, Modern, and global Waves. (6)

Persepolis ceremonial capital of the Persian Empire located in present-day Iran, built by King Darius I and completed by his son Xerxes. The palaces, audience halls, treasury buildings, and barracks were built on an artificial platform elevated for effect. (6)

personality the distinctive way a person thinks, feels, and behaves.

perspective the state of one's ideas, seeing all the relevant information in a meaningful relationship,

philosophes 18th century Enlightenment thinkers or philosophers mainly entered in France. They reasoned that scientific methods drawn from the natural sciences also applied to the social and intellectual sciences. (7)

Plato (427-347 BCE), a leading Greek philosopher, student of Socrates, examined the politics of the Greek city-states, whose ideal ruler, he thought, should be a philosopher-king. He stressed the importance of ideals and ultimate truths. (6)

Pliocene epoch geologic epoch lasting from about 5 million to 2 million years ago in which Homo evolved.

plow agriculture a more intensive form of agriculture, replaced horticulture as the dominant method of food production in areas surrounding urban centers. The plow was invented in Egypt and Mesopotamia around 3000 BCE. (6)

polity the political system of a group, especially of a society.

polyandry type of polygamy in which a wife is married to more than one husband. (3)

polygamy plural marriage, a form of marriage where a person is permitted to have more than one spouse at the same time. (3)

polygyny a type of polygamy in which a husband is married to more than one wife. (3)

polytheism “the belief in superior (but not supreme) gods, each of whom controls or rules over some major aspect of the universe.” (Crapo)

population “group of organisms of a single species occupying a more or less bounded area and interbreeding with one another to the relative exclusion of other groups.” (Alland)

positive feedback “process in which a positive change in one component of a system brings about changes in other components, which in turn bring about further positive changes in the first component.” (Campbell)

prehistory “the part of human history that took place prior to written records.” (Lewin)

prestige reputation, influence, or high standing arising from success, achievement, rank, or other favorable attributes. (3)

priest/priestess a full-time religious practitioner believed to have supernatural powers bestowed on him/her by an organized religious group; performs rituals for the benefit of groups; one who mediates between deity or deities and humans. (3)

primary industries the sector of the economy that focuses on mining, agriculture, forestry, trapping animals, and fishing, changes natural resources into primary products. Also, the manufacturing industries that amass, pack, package, clean or process the raw materials close to the primary producers. (7)

primary source is a document or other source of information created by an authoritative source, who actually saw or participated in an event and recorded that event or reactions to it immediately or shortly after the event.

primate order of placental mammals that includes prosimians (tarsiers and lemurs), and anthropoids (monkeys, apes, and humans)

pristine state “a state which comes into being without the influence of pre-existing state societies.

process a series of related events with an identifiable outcome.

processes causal forces that shape patterns which unfold over a long period and involve the cumulative influences of successive occupants.

Proconsul apelike fossil of East Africa that somewhat resembles the chimpanzee but had some monkey-like characteristics; lived from 20 to 15 million years ago.

production aspect of economics concerning those activities and social relations involved in the creation of goods and services, including work, access to resources, and access to the technological means of performing work.

primary sources documents or other sources of information created by an authoritative source, who actually saw or participated in an event and recorded that event or reactions to it immediately or shortly after the event.

Project Based Learning (PBL) is a strategy for classroom activity that shifts away from isolated, teacher-centered, textbook-directed lessons and instead highlights activities that are student-centered, interdisciplinary and relevant, and investigate real-world problems, practices, and issues.

property ownership is a temporary right to use and a right to deny use rights to others. Ownership is held even when the owner does not use the property and it can be given, bought, exchanged, or sold. (3)

proletariat a label by communists of a new social group, working class, that emerged with industrialization. (7)

Prosimian common term for the suborder of primates that includes lemurs, lorises, and tarsiers.

protectorate a state or nation that is dominated or controlled by a much stronger state or nation. (7)

prostitution developed in Urban Wave as a way to meet the sexual needs of men, since women's sexuality was curtailed. (6)

Protestant Reformation grew partially out of the Renaissance's questioning of Catholic authority and unity as well as criticism of the egregious behavior of church officials over the years. In 1517 a German monk, Martin Luther, protested church policy and set in motion a cataclysmic challenge to Catholic authority, which resulted in break by Protestants. (7)

psychic unity the way by which all humans perceive and organize experience.

punctuated equilibrium mode of evolution in which changes are concentrated into brief periods of rapid change followed by long periods of relative stability or stasis. (contrast with gradualism)

punishment an unpleasant or painful action administered to an individual or group that violated a certain behavior, decreasing the likelihood that the behavior will occur again.

purdah a curtain or screen to keep women separate from men and strangers, found mostly in India and Muslim countries. A form of patriarchal control over women starting in the Urban Wave. (6)

putting out system see cottage industry

quern artisans invented these flat slabs of stone with indentations for grinding harvested grains into flour. (5)

Qur'an (also spelled Koran) holy book of Islam revealed to Muhammad. (6)

Qing dynasty (1644-1911) the Manchu from Manchuria overthrew the Ming dynasty. Like the Yuan (Mongol) dynasty before them, the Manchu ruled as outsiders but did adopt many Chinese customs and culture. (7)

race a group of populations of a species distinct from other groups of the same species in at least a few characteristics.

raid organized violence by one group against another to obtain an economic advantage. It is usually a repetitive and ongoing act motivated by economic gain. The goal is not to exterminate or even conquer the enemy permanently, but to accomplish the limited goal of seizing such goods as food, cattle, women, or other valuables. (5)

rank refers to differences in prestige but not to political power. Some societies give special privileges called rank to those who have more prestige. In ranked societies prestige is rarely translated into power or control over others, but it has responsibilities along with privileges. (3)

rationalism is the doctrine that knowledge comes from reason without the aid of the senses and that humans and the universe are understandable, predictable, and follow determined laws. (6)

rebellion an "organized and violent opposition to the legitimacy of a society's current governing authority." (Crapo)

reciprocity an economic system in which goods or services are exchanged passed from one individual or group to another as gifts without the need for payment. (4)

reciprocity, balanced is when goods are exchanged and a return gift is expected from the other party within a relatively short period of time. (4)

reciprocity generalized is when gifts are given with no expectation of immediate exchange, and the giving person has a sense of obligation toward the welfare of others. (4)

reciprocity, negative occurs when one group or individual attempts to get more than it gives. Negative reciprocity can vary from simple greediness, to deceit, or to outright theft by participants. (4)

redistribution commodities are contributed by all members of a group to a common pool from which they will be distributed to where they will be used. (5, 6)

reductionism the idea that something is simply the sum of its parts.

reinforcing feedback (see feedback, reinforcing)

reincarnation “the belief that the soul of a human being may be repeatedly reborn into the human group to which it previously belonged or as an animal that may be symbolically associated with that group.” (Crapo)

religion beliefs concerning supernatural powers and beings and rituals designed to influence those beings and powers; a system through which people interpret the nonhuman realm as if it were human and seek to influence it through symbolic communication. Often contains a moral code governing the conduct of human affairs. (3)

Renaissance meaning rebirth, extended roughly from the 14th to the 17th centuries in Europe. It began as a cultural movement among an educated elite class in the prosperous northern Italian city states of Florence, Genoa, and Milan. Involved both socio-economic changes and artistic and cultural innovations. Espoused the values of individualism, humanism, secularism and human progress, encouraged the revival of classical Greek and Roman traditions, and extolled the advancement of knowledge. (7)

republic is not led by a hereditary monarch, instead the people or at least some of the people have some impact on the governmental policies. (6)

reservations “territories within a region controlled by a state political system that are set aside for the occupation of indigenous peoples.” (Crapo)

retribution the redressing of a wrong committed by an individual or group that does not have a centralized governmental authority for the enforcement of its rules. (4, 5)

revolution “change that is unusually sudden, rapid, and far-reaching; and an organized use of force to alter the very form of government.” (Lenski and Crapo)

rite of passage (life crisis rite) a ritual that formalizes a major change in social status.

ritual behaviors, often performed in repetitive and stereotyped ways, that express people’s anxieties by acting them out. May be an attempt to influence the supernatural realm to achieve greater control over the natural world.

role the skill, abilities, and ways of acting towards others that belong to each status of a society.

Roman Catholic Church the Christian church that evolved in Europe, first centered in the city of Rome, then spread throughout western Europe. (6)

Roman Empire (31 BCE-476 CE) Rome first formed as republic then failed to govern the far-flung territorial conquests and gave way to an empire. Although Rome liberally borrowed Greek culture and ideas, its main contributions to Western society were in government, law, engineering, and imperialism. Roman law, political institutions, engineering skills, and the Latin language spread throughout the empire. (6)

Russian Empire (1480-1917), after ridding itself of the Mongolian yoke, flexed its muscles by aggressively expanding eastward. It was the second largest empire the world had ever seen, second only to the Mongol Empire. Czars ruled as absolute monarchs. There was great disparity in wealth, peasants mostly labored as serfs on estates owned by wealthy landowners. (7)

sacred feelings of respect awe, and reverence inspired by things set apart and forbidden.

Safavid dynasty (1501-1722) united Iran into a magnificent empire, the first since the Sassanian Empire that had ended in 651CE. The Safavids established the societal and territorial foundations for the modern state of Iran; Shi'a Islam became the official religion and it spread throughout the region. Isfahan was the capital city. (7)

samurai Japanese warriors hired by aristocrats to protect people and lands. They followed a code of conduct called the "way of the warrior," to guide their actions. (6)

sanctions externalized social controls that are formal and enforced by official political regulations called laws. (3)

savanna hypothesis research on landscape preferences indicates that savanna-like environments are preferred to other environments. This innate preference arises from our long evolutionary history on the savannas of east Africa. (3)

savannas tall grasses and drought-resistant undergrowth found in tropical areas.

scientific method a method by which theories regarding the nature of reality were evaluated by careful observation and systematic experimentation based on those observations. Interpretation of the experiments used mathematical measurements as the chief evaluating tool for arriving at new conclusions and knowledge. (7)

Scientific Revolution a major cultural development that took place in the 16th and 17th centuries (Modern Wave) in Europe. It advanced a proliferation of scientific ideas and challenged the authority of the Catholic Church. Noted scientists such as Copernicus, Galileo, Descartes, and Newton led the way. (7)

scramble for Africa took place between 1880 and 1914. European nations met at the Berlin conference in 1885 to carve out their territorial claims upon Africans. Colonial borders were haphazardly drawn with no attention to boundaries established by native customs, tribal affiliation, or economic relations; about 175 million Africans were subject to colonial control. (7)

secondary industries the sector of the capitalist economy that focuses on manufacturing and construction. The industry converts, with a great input of energy, raw materials into finished, usable products. (7)

secondary source is created by someone either not present when the event took place or removed by time from the event

secularism is the concept that government or other entities should exist separately from religion and/or religious beliefs. For example, the separation of church and state is a secular belief. (3)

sedentary living in permanent or semi-permanent settlements.

self-actualization term associated with Abraham Maslow; a tendency or desire to be all that one can become.

self-awareness the ability to identify oneself as an object, to react to oneself, and to appraise oneself.

self-determination people of a given territory can freely determine their political status and how they will be governed, without undue outside influence from another country. (7)

self-reliance a value central to United States that emphasizes the importance of independence, autonomy of the individual, and primacy of the individual over the group.

serf a peasant farmer under feudalism in Europe who was bound to the land and subject to the owner of the land. (6)

serial monogamy a marriage pattern in which individuals of either sex may have only one spouse at a given time, but through divorce and remarriage may have several spouses during their lifetime. (3)

service industry also called tertiary industry, is a form of wealth in a capitalist economy. A sector of industry that provides intangible goods or services to businesses and final consumers. The focus is on serving the customer rather than transforming physical goods. Examples of services may include retail, insurance, government, tourism, banking, education, public utilities, and social services. (7)

Service learning offers students an opportunity to get involved with their communities in a tangible way by integrating service projects with classroom learning. (7)

sexual double standard where men's sexual activity is not closely regulated or condemned while women's sexual activity outside of marriage is closely regulated and socially condemned.

sexual revolution broke sexual barriers wide open in the U.S. and Western Europe. Later in the 20th century, female sexuality, homosexuality, and sexual activity outside marriage became more socially acceptable but were vigorously rejected by religious social conservatives. (7)

shamanistic religions religions in which the only ritual specialist is the shaman and which contain only individual and shamanic ritual practices.

shaman part-time religious specialists who possess special spiritual gifts of healing or divination. (3, 4)

shame embarrassment, a distressful emotion characterized by a sense of personal ineptness resulting in damage to one's reputation.

sharia body of Islamic religious law based on the Qur'an (6)

Shiites branch of Islam, known as the party of Ali, they believed that Ali was the rightful successor to Muhammad because he was a cousin and son-in-law. (6)

Shinto Japanese indigenous religion, means the "sacred way," started as the worship of spirits, living in trees, rivers, and mountains, and then later included ancestor worship. Eventually, became a state religion; the emperor was considered divine and the state sacred. (6)

shogun a Japanese commanding military authority who ruled by the sword. (6)

sign an object or event that represents another object or event because of a similarity between them or a tendency for the two to occur together in nature.

silent trade a trading method that minimized possible conflict between two groups. (4)

sin a form of taboo violation in which the rule breaker is thought of as morally responsible for the act.

site place where the remains of human activity have been discovered.

sixth extinction the alarming extinction of species today, follows upon the five previous known extinctions in the Ordovician, Devonian, Permian, Triassic and Cretaceous periods. (8)

slash-and-burn cultivation a form of farming in which the land is prepared by cutting and burning the natural growth and in which several plots, in various stages of soil depletion, are worked in a cycle.

slavery developed during the Urban Wave. With hierarchical social structures, warfare, property ownership, and the demand for more workers, slavery became an entrenched institution. Slaves were the lowest of all on the social status ladder. Those captured and not slaughtered by conquerors during warfare were forced into slavery; others were born into slavery. (6)

Slavic people settled in Russia, a branch that originally came from the steppes of Asia. Eastern Slavic people encountered different Viking groups out of Scandinavia from 800 to 1100, who soon came to dominate them. (6)

Smith, Adam an Englishman, he outlined a free trade economy in his seminal book the *Wealth of Nations* in 1776. He argued that the economy is governed by natural laws, especially the law of supply and demand. In classical economic theory, the relation between these two factors determines the price of a commodity. (7)

social control regulation of behavior within and between social groups.

social institution a socially recognized pattern of frequently enacted roles, rules, relations and norms which demarcate a standardized area of social behavior.

social organization the relationships between the groups, statuses, and division of labor that structure the interaction of people within society.

social structure the part of social organization made up of groups and their relationships with each other.

socialism an economic system that denotes the combination of some state owned enterprises and private capitalism. (7)

socialization a continuing process whereby an individual acquires a personal identity and learns the norms, values, and social skills appropriate to his social position and that of his/her society. (3)

society a system of human organization for large-scale community living that normally furnishes protection, security, continuity, cultural traditions, and identity for its members who occupy a specific locality.

Socrates (470-399 BCE) one of the leading Greek philosophers, studied human behavior, ethics, and the field of logic. He was famous for his ability to argue and challenge ideas through questioning that became known as the Socratic method. (6)

Song dynasty (960-1279), dynasty lost control of Tibet and the nomadic people continued to pester the borders, forcing the Song to move the capital from Chang'an to Hangzhou. together with the Sui and Tang dynasties, the era was known as the China's Golden Age for its cultural achievements, trade flourished, and the scholar-gentry class emerged. (6)

Songhay, the kingdom of West Africa bore the name of its leading ethnic group, rose to power after the decline of Mali. The capital city was located at Gao. (6)

Soviet Union or Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) the world's first communist nation lurched into existence in 1917. (7)

speciation the evolution of new species through the splitting of an existing lineage, thus increasing species diversity.

species group of organisms that could potentially breed with one another but not with members of similarly constituted groups.

spirituality humans generally believe in something beyond the visible and palpable that is expressed in the form of spirituality. The essence of spirituality is to evoke a mysterious feeling of communion with a sacred realm. (3)

stability of a system whether it changes or remains steady depends on many factors, including the size, number and variety of the subsystems within it and the type and degree of connectivity between them. (1)

Standard Social Science Model (SSSM) prevailing model adhered to by most social scientists. Believes culture is the explanatory variable that causes everything. Generally, deny a universal human nature and human universals.

stars after swirling for several billion years, great clouds of hydrogen and helium collapsed into stars. In star formation, it is theorized, a cloud of cold gas condenses under its own weight. (2)

stasis the condition of a society that neither develops or regresses.

state a centralized political unit encompassing many communities and possessing coercive power. A state has legitimacy, assumes moral authority, claims its right to exist, commands sovereignty, and encompasses territory within defined boundaries. (3, 6, 7)

state capitalism a version of capitalism in which governments use markets to create wealth that can be directed as political officials see fit. (8)

state religion reinforced the primacy of the state, king, elite, reigning priesthood, and class hierarchies through festival, commemorations, monumental buildings, and repetitive rituals. (6)

state terrorism terrorist acts are generally considered illegitimate because they are not sanctioned by governments. But some governments even sponsor terrorist acts. (8)

status a culturally defined relationship in which one individual may have greater stature in the group than another (3)

status, achieved (see achieved status)

status, ascribed (see ascribed status)

steppe short, hardy variety of grass that covers stretches of southeastern Europe and Asia.

Stone Age the earliest period of human culture, from about 2.5 million years ago until the first use of metal about 5,000 years ago; divided into Old Stone Age and New Stone Age.

stratification process whereby differential status (rank) becomes transformed into a structure with real political power and differential access to resources.

stratified societies individuals with higher social status exercise real power over individuals of lower status. Low-status individuals have less access to the material fruits of society. Social stratification signifies institutionalized inequality. (3)

Structural Adjustment Policy (SAP) rules mandated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that indebted nations to the World Bank must open their markets to development, thus inviting foreign corporations to participate in their national economies, and they must sell their natural resources at world market prices. They are also expected to cut social programs—which usually means medical care and education. Money generated from these efforts is used for repaying the debt to the World Bank. (8)

subculture the distinctive culture of a group within a society.

sub-patterns further differentiation of the five patterns, 25 in all, found in this holistic world history. (see chapter 3 for a full description).

subsistence how people obtain the necessities of life, particularly food, from the environment.

subsistence economy self-sufficient, few specialized economic activities, and people consume what they produce. Each family basically produces enough for its own consumption and families turn out more or less the same number of goods. (4)

subsistence level those who had little incentive to produce a food surplus greater than what they needed throughout the year and therefore their commercial exchange with one others was limited. (5)

subsistence technology the tools and techniques by which people obtain food.

Sui dynasty (581-618), China

sultan a title given to a certain Muslim ruler in India. (6)

Sunni branch of Islam, descended from Abu Bakr who was regarded as the first caliph or successor to Muhammad. Muawiyah, unrelated to Muhammad, claimed that he was the next in line as the rightful caliph. A majority of Muslims accepted his rule, and became the Sunni (currently about 80% of all Muslims are Sunni). (6)

supernatural beings humans attribute phenomena that cannot be controlled or understood to their realm which transcends the natural, observable world. Categorized in three groups: animistic spirits, ancestral spirits, and gods/goddesses (3)

supply and demand In classical economic theory, the relation between these two factors determines the price of a commodity. This relationship is thought to be the driving force in a free market. As demand for an item increases, prices rise. When manufacturers respond to the price increase by producing a larger supply of that item, this increases competition and drives the price down. (7)

sustainability meeting current needs without limiting the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

sustainable development practices in agriculture, economic development, health care, and education that lead to progress and meet the needs and desires of the current generation without decreasing the ability of future generations to meet their needs. (FTF)

sustainable yield the highest rate at which a renewable resources, such as trees or fish, can be harvested without reducing its available supply locally, regionally, or globally.

Swahili a Bantu term meaning “mixed” is the syncretism of languages and cultures of the horn of east Africa. (6)

swidden horticulture slash and burn horticulture (4).

symbol an object or event that represents another object or event only because of the agreement between people that it will.

synthesis in systems thinking it means building the parts into a harmonious whole. (1)

system an entity that maintains its existence and functions as a whole through the interaction of its parts. (1)

systems perspective – see the world as a set of unfolding behavior patterns, such as growth, decline, oscillation, overshoot. Focus on the connections of as system. We see stocks and flows and feedbacks and thresholds in the interconnections, all of which influence the way the system will behave in the future and influence the actions we might take to change its behavior. Not the only way to see the world but a useful one. (4)

systems thinking is where all the parts and the connections between the parts is studied in order to more fully understand all the parts and the whole system. It is the opposite of reductionist thinking, where the whole is seen as simply the sum of its divisible parts. Parts are seen as interconnected and functioning as a whole, if one piece of the whole is taken away the whole system changes. All parts are interconnected and work together with the behavior of each part depending on the total structure. (1)

taboo a rule forbidding contact with sacred things

Tang dynasty (618-907) in China, expanded westward and south, even incorporating Tibet into their dynastic realm. Restored the civil service examinations, broke up the powerful landed aristocracy and redistributed land to the peasant population. Overthrown in 907 by Turkish-speaking nomadic people from central Asia. (6)

tariff an import tax that protects the domestic industry from competition abroad. (7)

taxonomy classification of organisms according to evolutionary relationship.

technology is defined as information for converting material resources of the environment in order to satisfy human needs. (3)

Ten Commandments in 1200 BCE Moses introduced a written moral code of conduct for the tribes of Israel. (6)

tertiary industry (see the service sector or industry)

terrestrial ground-living.

territoriality an animal's (including humans) distinctive behavior toward and tendency to defend a recognizable area of land.

territory an area occupied and defended by a group of animals (including humans) against others of their species.

terrorism any act intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants with the purpose of intimidating a population or compelling a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act. (8)

theocracy a society ruled by a priesthood in the name of some deity or by a ruler believed to be divine.

theory general principle designed to explain and predict a certain class of phenomena.

theory of relativity formulated by Albert Einstein in 1905, it shattered Newtonian certainties and introduced the element of uncertainty: time and space are relative to the viewpoint of the observer and that only the speed of light is constant for all frames of reference in the universe. (3)

Third World the underdeveloped, developing, or periphery societies of the contemporary world.

Tokugawa Ieyasu became the premier political power in Japan in 1603 and took the title shogun. Successors continued in power until 1868, called the period of "Great Peace," the shogun's politically unified Japan and eliminated feudalism. Trade and industry flourished, the economy prospered, and culture thrived. In 1543 Portuguese traders landed in Japan. (7)

tool kit all the tools or implements used by a culture; its technology.

totalitarian governments that imposed total state control over the public and private life of a society. In this atmosphere there is unquestioning obedience to governmental authority and individual subordination is a matter of faith. State control was carried to the extreme in four totalitarian experiments: Soviet Russia, Fascist Italy and Japan, and Nazi Germany. (7)

trade more complex than simple exchange, involves money, merchants, and rules governing the transactions. (3)

traditional family values in the US are promoted by those who define these values, among others, as against abortion and homosexuality, favor prayer in the schools, promote strict moral limits, and advocate abstinence before marriage. (8)

traditional history uses the familiar chronological and linear historical approach that analyzes parts of history instead of the whole as a system. (1)

traditional worldview can be traced to the formation of values, attitudes, and beliefs held by people through multiple generations. It is divided into two segments: 1) traditional, indigenous people living in small farming villages or nomadic bands and 2) traditional people living in modern settings who follow orthodox or fundamentalist religious traditions. Both these groups behave in similar ways: they hold to the ideas, beliefs, customs, traditions, and religions of a traditional worldview and see the past as unchanged and wish to preserve their presumed direct bond with it. (1)

trance (altered state of consciousness) subjective states of mind where experiences are not interpreted in terms of normal symbolic categories of one's culture.

transformative worldview diverse and alternative paths for the future. Millions of people around the world are promoting alternative ideas and diverse options for a different worldview and voicing their convictions in a forceful, yet peaceful fashion. (1)

transparency, the equal access to supply and demand information by both buyer and seller or producer and consumer, is a necessary component in the operation of a global capitalist economy because it supports the most efficient allocation of resources: land, labor, capital, and knowledge.

Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 that concluded the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) in Europe and signaled the primacy of the sovereign state as the acknowledged form of European political organization. (7)

Triangle Trade in the 18th century developed between Africa, Europe, and the Americas. European ships carried guns, knives, metal ware, manufactured items, beads, colored cloth, and liquor to the West African coast to be exchanged for captured slaves who were shipped to the Americas in exchange for raw materials such as sugar, tobacco, furs, precious metals, and raw cotton that were in turn transported to Europe to be made into finished goods that either were shipped back to the colonies or to Africa to begin the trading network again. (7)

tribalism the political philosophy found in the Global Wave based on tribes, as discussed in the Agriculture Wave, which are ethnic groups that share a common ideology, history, language, traditions, and religion. Tribes may not accept the political philosophy of a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic nation; some strive to establish nations based on their own exclusive ethnicity. (8)

tribe is a unit of sociopolitical organization—families, several bands, clans, or lineage groups—who are united by ties of descent from a common ancestor, adherence to agreed upon customs and traditions, and loyalty to the same leader. A tribe has a similar language and lifestyle and occupies a distinct territory. (3, 5)

tribute taxation collected from the peasants that took the form of rents, interest on debts, compulsory labor service (corvee), tithes, fines, and obligatory gifts to the elite. Commodities contributed to a common pool, then distributed to certain members of the community. (6)

tropical forests regions with warm climates and abundant rainfall, plants, and animal life.

tundra level treeless plains in the arctic and subarctic regions of North America, Asia, and Scandinavia.

Umayyad dynasty (660-750), founded by Muawiyah, spread Islam through faith and conquest to Spain, northern and eastern Africa, the Middle East, and Persia. It is the sixth largest empire in history and ruled about 30 percent of the world's people at the time. The dynasty moved their capital from Mecca to Damascus. (6)

unconscious part of the mind that contains thoughts and drives of which the individual is unaware but influences conscious thought and behavior.

underdeveloped country nation with a largely nonindustrialized economy.

universal human nature is at the level of evolved psychological mechanisms and not expressed cultural behaviors.

universal religions or worldviews with urbanization and the collection of diverse people into urban centers, spiritual needs were redirected from folk religions that had appealed to people of a particular band or tribe to universal religions that served the needs of a diverse urban population. A universal worldview appealed to different classes of individuals and reconfigured these diverse groups into a broader and more expansive collectivity. (6)

universals are characteristics shared by all humans. These universals are psychological, specialized mechanisms developed over a 2.5 million year old history of hominid and human evolution.

Upanishads ancient Sanskrit scriptures of India. These writings transformed Hinduism into a universal religion by advancing the idea that there is one eternal spirit called Brahma, yet many manifestations of the one spirit. (6)

Upper Paleolithic the cultural period beginning about 40,000 years ago and ending 10,000 years ago (4)

urbanism way of life of population centers that are complex, permanent settlements with large numbers of residents. Characteristically inhabited by full-time craft and business specialists and religious functionaries who rely on others for food produced in rural areas. Urban centers are the focus of religious life, heart of economic activity and seat of political and legal power.

value “generalized moral beliefs to which the members of a group subscribe.

variable any property that is capable of varying in degree.

vertebrate possessing a dorsal nerve chord encased in an articulated bony column.

Victorian values named for Queen Victoria of Britain who reigned from 1837 to 1902, traditional normative values of the 19th century—a cohesive nuclear family, religious affiliation, and strict codes of moral behavior—frayed in the 20th century. (7)

Vietnam War after end of World War II, France attempted to reestablish its former colonial rule in Vietnam, only to be defeated. The U.S. took over the French role and attempted to oust the communist government led by Ho Chi Minh in the north, only to meet defeat in 1975. (7)

war organized, armed conflict between political communities or combat between groups who represent separate territorial contingents or political affinities. (3)

waves a metaphor in this world history for five major human transformations in human development. Critical turning points or watersheds that signify deep structural change in our human historical process. (1)

well-field system peasants in China worked lands owned by their landlord but also cultivated their own small plots. (6)

wergild an example of a peace making strategy, a compensation practice that is a regular payment made to the victims or to the victim’s family for a harm done. (3)

white man’s burden many misguided, but well-meaning people firmly believed that Western culture, European people, and Christianity were superior to non-Western culture, people, and religion and thought it was their duty to “civilize the heathens.” This philosophy was popularized by Rudyard Kipling’s poem of the same name. (7)

women’s liberation movement in the late 20th century for women’s equality. (7)

work ethic “a central drive of American culture in which work is felt to be good in and of itself – a felling fostered by an economic system in which individuals must work competitively to produce goods that they themselves do not own and that will be consumed by others.

working class members of modern industrial societies who belong to families headed by manual workers.

worldview an overall perspective from which one sees and interprets the world; a set of simplifying suppositions about how the world works and what we see and don’t see. It is an internal collection of assumptions, held by an individual or a group, that we believe are self-evident truths. These assumptions shape our beliefs, ideas, attitudes, and values, which, in turn, affect our behaviors and actions. A paradigm, a fundamental way of looking at reality. (1)

World War I or the Great War (1914-1918) pitted the main antagonists--Germany, Ottoman Empire, Austria-Hungary against Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and United States.

World War II (1939-1945) pitted the main antagonists—Germany, Italy, Japan, against Great Britain, France, Soviet Union and the United States.

writing started in the Urban Wave, enables language to be stored and transmitted through time and space. With writing, the length and complexity of communication expands, and wisdom is conveyed increasingly in written, rather than oral, form, available only to those who read. (6)

Yahweh the monotheistic god of Judaism (6)

Yuan dynasty (1279-1368), China, the Song rulers of the preceding dynasty made the fateful decision of inviting the nomadic warriors, the up and coming Mongols, to protect them. The Mongols overthrew the Song dynasty in 1279 and created the Yuan dynasty. (6)

Zheng He Chinese voyager, commanded seven naval expeditions of 28,000 men and 62 ships between 1405 and 1433. His expedition was called back by the Ming emperor. (7)

Zhou dynasty (6)

Zoroastrianism from the teachings of a prophet named Zoroaster in ancient Persia and a compilation of texts based on his teachings called the *Avestas*. Only one god to be worshipped: Auhra Mazda. There is a cosmic struggle between gods of good and evil. (6)