

# Glossary: Series Alphabetical Vocabulary<sup>1</sup>

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Aachen	Site of one of Charlemagne's palaces, where the Carolingian cathedral still stands	<b>ah-kuhn</b>	3A	8
Abbasid Dynasty	The Arab family who overthrew the Umayyad dynasty in 750 to establish the third Islamic caliphate, extending it eastward and ruling from their new capital of Baghdad	<i>uh-bas-id</i>	3A	16
Abbot/Abbess	The leader of a Christian monastery	<b>ab-uh-t / ab-is</b>	3A	Unit I Intro
<i>Acropolis</i> <sup>2</sup>	The fortified high point of a Greek city and the place where the most important temples were often built	<i>uh-krop-uh-lis</i>	2A	1
Aegean Sea	The body of water to the east of Greece that separates the peninsula from Anatolia and is part of the larger Mediterranean Sea	<i>ih-jee-uhn</i>	1B	5
Aeneas	The legendary Trojan prince who was said to have survived the Trojan War and traveled to Latium, becoming the most important ancestor of the Latin people	<b>ah-ney-ahs</b> (English: <i>ih-nee-uhs</i> )	2B	Intro Part I
Æthelred the Unready	Longest-reigning West Saxon king of England (also known as Æthelred II) who got his nickname for being badly advised during renewed Scandinavian invasions	<b>eth-uhl-red</b>	3A	12
<i>Agoge</i>	The Spartan military training program, in which boys took part from age seven to age twenty	<b>ah-go-geh</b>	2A	1
<i>Agora</i>	The wide-open, flat space that was in the center of a Greek city and served as both the marketplace and a meeting place	<b>ag-er-uh</b>	2A	1
<i>Ahimsa</i>	The Indian principle of non-violence	<i>uh-him-sah</i>	2A	15
Ahmose I	The Egyptian ruler who conquered Avaris, drove out the Hyksos, and founded both the Eighteenth Dynasty and the New Kingdom	<b>ah-mohs</b>	1B	1
Akhenaten	The Eighteenth Dynasty “rebel pharaoh” who wanted all of Egypt to worship only one god, Aten. He changed his name from Amenhotep IV to Akhenaten.	<b>ah-kay-not-en</b>	1B	2
Akkad	The new city founded by Sargon to be the capital of the Akkadian Empire	<b>ah-kahd</b>	1A	4
Akkadian Empire	The first great empire in ancient Sumer, ca. 2350–2200 BC		1A	4

1. All of the rulers and other important figures are alphabetized by name, not by title. For example, you can find “Emperor Wu” in the *W* section of the glossary. When possible, the pronunciation guide follows the Key to Phonetic Respelling used by Dictionary.com (see <http://capress.link/tch2bappg01>). Latin pronunciations were provided by Edward Kotynski, Chinese by Justin Jacobs, and Indian by Meera Visvanathan. If English speakers commonly pronounce a Latin term differently from what students may learn in Latin class, that common English pronunciation is provided in parentheses.

2. Note the words “*acropolis*” and “*agora*” are capitalized when they refer specifically to the ancient locations found in Athens.

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Al-Andalus	An area on the Iberian Peninsula (modern-day Spain and Portugal) where Umayyad emirs established a caliphate that became a center of culture and learning	al <b>an-duh</b> -loos	3A	16
Alaric	Leader of the Visigoths who sacked Rome in 410	<b>al-er-ik</b>	3A	1
Alcuin of York	Northumbrian scholar who worked for Charlemagne and wrote many letters and religious texts	<b>al-kwin</b>	3A	8
Alexander the Great	The famous conqueror who drove the Persians out of Egypt in 332 BC and out of Babylonia in 331 BC. He ruled Greece and created the Macedonian Empire, the largest empire the world had seen so far. He was the son of Philip II.		1B, 2A	8 (1B), 9 (2A)
Alexandria (Egypt)	One of the most important cities of the Hellenistic world and the site of a famous lighthouse and a library. It was founded by Alexander the Great and later became the capital of the Ptolemaic Kingdom.	<b>al-ig-zan-dree-uh</b>	2A	9
Alfred the Great	King of Wessex who defeated the Vikings in 878 at the Battle of Edington and who encouraged education		3A	9
Alliance	A group of nations, states, or people that join together in order to help and protect each other. The members of an alliance are called “allies.”	<b>uh-lahy-uhns</b>	2A	6
Ally	A nation, state, or group of people who agree to help and protect another nation, state, or group. Allies join together to form an alliance.	<b>al-ahy</b>	2B	2
Alps Mountains	The tallest and largest mountain range in Europe. The Alps stretch in a crescent shape through multiple countries, including France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria.		2B	Intro Part II
Amalasuintha	The daughter of Theodoric who helped rule the Ostrogoths after his death and embraced many aspects of Roman culture	<b>uh-mahl-uh-swin-thuh</b>	3A	2
Amarna	The city built by Akhenaten to be his capital of Egypt and the center of worship for Aten	<b>uh-mahr-nuh</b>	1B	2
Amorites	The powerful group of people who were first nomads, then became rulers of some Mesopotamian cities, including Babylon, ca. 1800 BC	<b>am-uh-rahyt</b>	1A	6
Amphitheater	An outdoor theater made up of a stage surrounded by curved rows of stone steps built into the side of a hill	<b>am-fuh-thee-uh-ter</b>	2A	5
Amun	The Egyptian god of mysteries and air and the patron god of Thebes who later became king of the Egyptian gods. He is shown with the head of a ram or as a man wearing a headdress with two large ostrich feathers.	<b>ah-mun</b>	1A	14, 16

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Amun-Ra-Horakty	The Egyptian gods Amun, Ra, and Horus were later merged into this one god who became the king of the Egyptian gods		1A	16
Amunhemhet I	The son of an ordinary, non-royal family who took over the Egyptian throne and founded the successful Twelfth Dynasty	ah- <b>men</b> -em-et	1A	14
An Lushan Rebellion	An eighth-century rebellion led by a general named An Lushan; a turning point for the Tang dynasty, which declined over the next century	ahn <b>loo</b> -shuhn	3A	14
Anatolia	The large area of land in the northern part of the Near East that is now the country of Turkey. Another name for this area is Asia Minor. Anatolia was the center of the Hittite Kingdom.	an-uh- <b>toh</b> -lee-uh	1B	3
Ancestor	A person who is related to and born several generations <i>before</i> another person or generation (usually before the person's grandparents). For example, your great-grandparents and great-great-grandparents are your ancestors.	an-ses-ter	1B	15
Anglo-Saxons	The name given by other Europeans to various Germanic-speaking Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and others who moved from northern Europe and Scandinavia to the island of Britain in the fifth century	ang-gloh- <b>sak</b> -suhns	3A	4
Aniconism	The belief that the artistic depiction of either spiritual beings or human beings is a form of idol worship and should be prohibited	an- <b>ahy</b> -kuh-niz-uhm	3A	6
Annals	Records of the key events of a kingdom, civilization, or organization; usually written in chronological order, year by year	an-lz	2A, 2B	16 (2A), 6 (2B)
Anshan	An important Elamite city that later became one of the Persians' first capitals	ahn- <b>shahn</b>	1B	4
Antigonid Kingdom	The part of Alexander's former empire that included Macedonia and some of Greece and was ruled by the descendants of Antigonus I and Demetrius I	an- <b>tig</b> -uh-nid	2A	11
Antigonus I ("the One-Eyed")	The Successor who, along with his son Demetrius I, built a kingdom based in Anatolia and Syria	an- <b>tig</b> -uh-nuhs	2A	10
Antigonus II	The Second Generation Successor who drove the Gauls out of Macedonia and set up a stable dynasty that ruled Macedonia and most of Greece for more than a century. He was the son of Demetrius I.	an- <b>tig</b> -uh-nuhs	2A	11
Antiochus I Soter	The Second Generation Successor who defeated the Gauls in Anatolia and brought order and stability to the Near East. He was the son of Seleucus I Nicator.	an- <b>tie</b> -uh-kuhs so-ter	2A	11
Antiochus III	The Seleucid ruler who allied with Hannibal, leading to the Syrian War with Rome	uhn- <b>tee</b> -aw-koos (English: an- <b>tahy</b> -uh-kuhs)	2B	3

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Antipater	The governor left in charge of Macedonia and Greece during Alexander the Great's military campaigns; the victor of the Lamian War	an- <b>tip</b> -uh-ter	2A	10
Antoninus Pius	The Nerva-Antonine Dynasty emperor who succeeded Hadrian. He was the most peaceful Roman emperor, and had the longest reign since Augustus.	uhn-taw- <b>nee</b> -nuhs <b>pi</b> -uhs (English: an-tuh- <b>nahy</b> -nuhs <b>pahy</b> -uhs)	2B	9
Anubis	The Egyptian god of mummification, funerals, the dead, and the underworld. He is shown with the head of a jackal.	uh- <b>noo</b> -bis	1A	16
Aphrodite	The Greek goddess of love and beauty. She was the wife of Hephaestus, and her symbols were a dove and a rose. Her Roman name was Venus.	af-ruh- <b>dahy</b> -tee	2A	7
Apollo	The Greco-Roman god of the sun, poetry, and music. He was the son of Zeus (but the Romans did not consider him a son of Jupiter) and was the twin brother of Artemis (Diana). His symbols were the sun and the lyre.	uh- <b>pol</b> -oh	2A, 2B	7 (2A), 2 (2B)
Aqueduct	A construction built to carry water from one place to another in the Roman Empire. Aqueducts often include a network of canals, tunnels, pipes, and bridges.	<b>ak</b> -wi-duhkt	2B	Intro Part II
Aquitaine	A region of southwestern Gaul granted to the Visigoths	<b>ak</b> -wi-teyn	3A	2
Arameans	The name for a nomadic Iron Age people who settled in Syria and upper Mesopotamia, traded by land, and spread their Aramaic language, ca. 1050–900 BC	ar-uh- <b>mee</b> -uhns	1B	9
Archaeologist	A person who studies found objects that once belonged to groups of people from the past	ahr-kee- <b>ol</b> -uh-jist	1A	Intro Part I
Archaeology	The study of found objects, such as tools, that once belonged to groups of people who lived in the past	ahr-kee- <b>ol</b> -uh-jee	1A	Intro Part I
Archaic	Very old; belonging to the past		1A	2
Archimedes	The expert Greek mathematician who discovered a way to measure volume (the amount of space an object takes up)	ahr-kuh- <b>mee</b> -deez	2A	12
Architecture	The science and craft of building buildings		1A	Intro Part III
<i>Archon</i>	A Greek title for a magistrate	<b>ahr</b> -kon	2A	2
Ares	The Greek god of war. He was the son of Zeus and Hera, and his symbols were a helmet and spear. His Roman name was Mars.	<b>air</b> -eez	2A	7
<i>Arete</i>	The Greek word for “excellence.” The Greeks emphasized four forms of <i>arete</i> : justice, courage (fortitude), temperance, and prudence.	ah-ray- <b>tay</b>	2A, 2B, 3A	Unit I Intro (2A), Appx C (2B)

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Aristocracy	A government led by the most privileged, wealthiest, or best-educated people in a society; also the term used for such people	ar-uh-stok-ruh-see	2A, 2B	6 (2A), 1 (2B)
Aristotle	The Greek philosopher who tutored Alexander the Great, was a student of Plato, and founded the Lyceum school in Athens	ar-uh-stot-l	2A, 3A	12
Arius	A priest who argued that God the Father had created the Son, and so Jesus was not fully God	uh-rah-y-uhs (English: air-ee-uhs)	2B, 3A	12 (2B), Unit I Intro (3A)
Artemis	The Greek goddess of the moon, hunting, and childbirth, and the patron goddess of Ephesus. She was the daughter of Zeus and was the twin sister of Apollo. She is often pictured with a bow and arrow, but her symbol was the moon. Her Roman name was Diana.	ahr-tuh-mis	2A	7
Artifact	Any object that is made or changed by man for a particular purpose		1A	Intro Part II
<i>The Art of War</i>	The ancient Chinese classic that contains a series of wise principles and strategies for military leaders		2B	14
Ascetic	A person who, for personal or religious reasons, gives up all worldly pleasures to live a life of self-discipline, prayer, fasting, and good deeds	uh-set-ik	2A	15
Ashoka	The grandson of Chandragupta Maurya and the Mauryan ruler who decided to prioritize peace in the empire over war and violence	uh-shoh-kaa	2A, 2B	14 (2A), 16 (2B)
Ashur	The Assyrian god of war and Assyrian chief god. He was the patron god of Assur, the capital of Assyria. The Assyrians believed Ashur was the grandfather of Enlil, making him more important than both Enlil and Marduk and giving him the right to be the chief god.	ah-shoor	1A	7
Ashur-Uballit I	The king whose defeat of the last rulers of Mitanni marks the beginning of the Assyrian Middle Kingdom	ah-shoor-ew-bah-lit	1B	4
Ashurbanipal	The longest-reigning Neo-Assyrian king and Assyria's last great ruler. He is also famous for his royal library, for conquering Egypt, and for leading a lengthy siege of Babylon	ah-shoor-bah-nee-pahl	1B	10, 11
Assembly <sup>3</sup>	A large group of people who come together to make important decisions; the largest of the three parts of a typical Greco-Roman government		2A, 2B	2 (2A), 1 (2B)
Assur	The first capital of Assyria and a busy center of trade in northern Mesopotamia	ah-shur	1B	4

3. Note the words "council" and "assembly" (or the Greek words for them) are capitalized when they refer specifically to the Council and Assembly of Athens.

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Assyrian Middle Kingdom	The period, ca. 1350–950 BC, beginning with Ashur-Uballit I, when Assyria became the new great power in northern Mesopotamia		1B	4
Assyrian Old Kingdom	The period, ca. 2000–1775 BC, that includes the reign of Shamshi-Adad I and Assyria's first small empire		1B	4
Assyrians	The people in northern Mesopotamia who built a powerful kingdom centered around the city of Assur	<i>uh-seer-ee-uhn</i>	1B	4
Astronomer	A person who studies the planets, the sun, the stars, and other parts of space		2A	12
Aten	The Egyptian god of the sun who became Egypt's chief god during Akhenaten's rule	<b>ot-en</b>	1B	2
Athanasius	The bishop of Alexandria who disagreed with Arius's ideas about Jesus's divinity. Athanasius defended the Council of Nicaea's position that Jesus Christ is fully God and uncreated.	<i>ath-u-ney-shuhs</i>	2B, 3A	12 (2B), Unit I Intro (3A)
Athelney	Island in the marshes of Somerset to which Alfred the Great retreated in 878 and from which he launched the campaign that defeated the Great Heathen Army at Edington	<b>ath-uhl-nee</b>	3A	9
Athena	The Greek goddess of wisdom and strategy in war and the patron goddess of Athens. She was the favorite daughter of Zeus, and her symbol was an owl. She is often shown accompanied by Nike, the winged spirit of victory. Her Roman name was Minerva.	<i>uh-thee-nuh</i>	2A	Intro Part II, 7
Athens	The most famous of the Greek <i>poleis</i> , known for its remarkable architecture, philosophers, writers, and scientists. The city of Athens is the modern-day capital of Greece.	<b>ath-inz</b>	2A	1
Attica	The southeastern part of the Greek mainland, just across the Isthmus of Corinth, where Athens is located	<b>at-i-kuh</b>	2A	1
Attila	Most famous leader of the Huns, known for invading Roman territory	<b>at-l-uh</b>	3A	1
Augustine of Canterbury	Roman missionary to the Anglo-Saxons who became the first Archbishop of Canterbury (not to be confused with Augustine of Hippo)	<b>aw-guh-steen</b>	3A	4
Augustine of Hippo	An African scholar and bishop of Hippo Regius who wrote <i>The City of God</i> and <i>Confessions</i> , among many other important works about Christianity	<b>aw-guh-steen</b>	3A	Unit I Intro
<i>Augustus</i>	A title meaning "respected, worthy of worship" that many Roman emperors took	<b>ou-goos-toos</b> (English: <b>aw-guhs-tuhs</b> )	2B, 3A	5

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Auxiliaries	Roman soldiers who were usually <i>not</i> Roman citizens. They were men recruited from territories that were allies of Rome or were captured by the Roman army.	<i>awg-zill-yer-ees</i>	2B	9
Avaris	The city in northeastern Egypt that was built by immigrants from the Levant and later became the Hyksos capital	<i>av-ar-is</i>	1B	1
Avars	A group of nomads from the Eurasian steppe who created a major empire on lands north of the Danube River and who attacked the Byzantine Empire	<b>ah</b> -vahrs	3A	5
Babylon	The capital during the Old Babylonian Period and the core city of southern Mesopotamia for about 1,500 years		1A	6
Babylonia	The area in Mesopotamia where the Babylonian people lived		1A	6
Bactria	A region to the northwest of the Indian subcontinent that became an important center of trade. It was once the easternmost province of the Seleucid Kingdom.	<b>bak</b> -tree-uh	2B	16
Bactrian Greeks	Descendants of Greek-speaking soldiers brought into Bactria by Alexander the Great to work in his empire. They later formed their own kingdom, merged with local Indians, and became known as the Indo-Greeks.		2B	16
Baghdad	The capital city for most of the Abbasid Caliphate and cultural center of the Islamic golden age, located on the Tigris River in modern-day Iraq	<b>bag</b> -dad	3A	16
Barbarian	The name the Greeks and Romans used for non-Greco-Romans; in modern usage, someone who is seen as uncultured, rude, and uneducated	bahr- <b>bair</b> -ee-uhn	2A, 2B, 3A	Intro Part II (2A), 2 (2B), Bk Intro II (3A)
Battle of Hastings	Second major battle of 1066, in which William the Conqueror defeated Harold Godwinson and conquered England	<b>hey</b> -stingz	3A	12
Battle of Lechfeld	A battle near Lechfeld (in modern-day Germany) between Magyar raiders and East Frankia troops, which curtailed future Magyar raids and resulted in the expansion of East Frankia		3A	11
Battle of Milvian Bridge	The decisive victory when Constantine defeated his rival Maxentius on October 28, 312	<b>mil</b> -vee-uhn	2B	12
Battle of Stamford Bridge	First major battle of 1066, in which Harold Godwinson defeated Harald Hardrada and prevented another Scandinavian conquest of England	<b>stam</b> -ferd	3A	12
Bede	An Old-English-speaking monk and scholar who also wrote the first extensive history of the Anglo-Saxons	beed	3A	4

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Belisarius	A Byzantine general whose bold tactics did much to achieve Justinian I's ambition to reconquer the former Western Roman Empire	bel-uh-sair-ee-uhs	3A	5
Bent Pyramid	The pyramid built by Pharaoh Snefru that was too steep and has a top that bends inward. It is the first true, smooth-sided pyramid ever built.		1A	13
"Big Three" cities	The largest and most important Sumerian city-states: Ur, Uruk, and Kish		1A	2
Bilingual	Written or spoken in two different languages	bahy-ling-gwuhl	1B	14
Bimbisara	The founder and most important king of the Magadhan Empire	bim-bi-saa-ruh	2A	14
Biographer	A person who writes about an important, real-life individual, including the events that the person lived through and influenced		2B	6
Bishop	A leader in the Christian community. Over time, there was one bishop for a particular town or region.	bish-uhp	2B, 3A	12 (2B), Unit I Intro (3A)
Blue Nile River	A river that flows out of Lake Tana in Ethiopia and joins the White Nile River near Khartoum, Sudan, to create the Nile River		1A	11
Boeotia	The region north of Attica and the Isthmus of Corinth that included the <i>poleis</i> of Thebes and Plataea	bee-oh-shuh	2A	6
Bohemia	A realm of Slavic-speaking people that developed into a kingdom, covering much of the area that is today located in Czechia		3A	11
Boniface	West Saxon missionary who preached to the Frisians and Saxons, expanding the reach of Christianity through large parts of modern Germany and the Low Countries	bon-uh-feys	3A	8
<i>Boule</i>	A Greek word for a council	boo-lee	2A	2
Britannia	A Roman territory that covered modern-day England and Wales	bri-tan-ee-uh	3A	Bk Intro II
Britons	A term the Romans used to refer to the inhabitants of the island of Britain who spoke Celtic languages	brit-nz	3A	Bk Intro II
Brittle	Likely to break or shatter		1B	Intro Part II
Bronze	A type of metal made by melting together two soft metals: copper and tin. Items made of bronze are easier to shape, less brittle, and last longer than items made of stone or clay.		1B	Intro Part II
Bronze Age	The ancient period, ca. 3000–1200 BC, when advanced groups of people learned to make tools and weapons out of bronze instead of stone		1A	Intro Part II
Bronze script	The writing system found on bronze items from the early Zhou dynasty		1B	16



WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
The Buddha	The founder of Buddhism, believed to be a man named Siddhartha Gautama	<b>boo-duh</b>	2A, 3A	15
Buddhism	A second major world religion that began in India and is still one of the main religions in Asia today. Key Buddhist ideas include the pursuit of <i>nirvana</i> and the Four Noble Truths. Its key practices include meditation and the Eightfold Path.	<b>boo-diz-uhm</b>	2A, 3A	15
Bulgars	Steppe nomads who crossed the Danube in the 670s and eventually carved out an empire in eastern Europe. After culturally merging with the Slavic people they had conquered, they would become the ancestors of modern Bulgarians.	<b>buhl-gers</b>	3A	Unit II Intro, 10
Bureaucracy	A structure of government that divides tasks among different departments, or bureaus, which are managed by a hierarchy of officials. Bureaucracies tend to give local officials much power over their localities while still keeping them accountable to higher-ranking officials in the central government. In modern society, the term “bureaucracy” is often associated with self-important officials and excessive red tape (complexities that cause expense and delay).	<b>byoo-rok-ruh-see</b>	3A	14, 15
Byzantine Empire	The eastern part of the Roman Empire, which remained during the Middle Ages after the decline of the western empire. Greek came to be the language of the Byzantine government, and its capital was Constantinople.	<b>biz-uhn-teen</b>	3A	5
Caesar Augustus (Octavian)	The first emperor of Rome and the adopted heir of Julius Caesar. He was originally named Octavius and later known as Octavian.	<b>kahy-ser ou-goos-toos</b> (English: <b>see-zuhr aw-guhs-tis</b> [ok-tey-vee-uhn])	2B	5
Cairo	The capital city of the Fatimid Caliphate in Egypt	<b>kayr-roh</b>	3A	16
Caligula	The Roman emperor who ruled after Tiberius and became insane shortly into his reign	<b>kuh-li-goo-luh</b> (English: <b>kuh-lig-yuh-luh</b> )	2B	8
Caliph	The political and religious leader of Islam, considered to be a successor of Muhammad. The reign and government of a caliph is called a caliphate.	<b>key-lif</b>	3A	6, 16
Cambyses II	The Persian ruler who conquered Egypt and was the son of Cyrus II	<b>kam-bahy-seez</b>	1B	12
Canaan	The part of the Levant that lay along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea and stretched north to ancient Syria	<b>kay-nuhn</b>	1B	Intro Part II
Canal	A deep, man-made ditch through which water moves from one place to another		1A	1
Canterbury	Site where missionaries landed in Kent that later became the base for the most powerful archbishop on the island of Britain	<b>kan-ter-ber-ee</b>	3A	4

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Caracalla	The second emperor of the Severan Dynasty. He prioritized the Roman legions and issued an edict giving all free subjects in the empire Roman citizenship.	<i>kuh-ruh-kuhl-uh</i>	2B	10
Caravan	A group of people (often merchants) who travel together for safety through dangerous or harsh territory, such as a desert or a mountain pass	<b>kar-uh</b> -van	1B, 3A	Unit I Intro
Carolingian Dynasty	The dynasty of Frankish kings and leaders descended from Charles Martel	kar-uh- <b>lin</b> -jee-uhn	3A	8
Carthage	The wealthy Phoenician colony in northern Africa that became one of the most important Mediterranean seaports	<b>kuhr</b> -thij	2B	3
Cassander	The Successor who was the son of Antipater and built a kingdom based in Macedonia	<i>kuh-san-der</i>	2A	10
Cassiodorus	An administrator and scholar from a Roman family who advised Ostrogothic kings, wrote government documents for them, and eventually retired to a monastery	kas-ee-uh- <b>dawr-uhs</b>	3A	2
Caste	A traditional social class that is often based on a person's wealth or job	kast	2A, 3A	14
Caste system	The division of Indian society into castes, or traditional social classes, associated with strict rules for daily living and below which was an even lower level, the "untouchables"	kast	3A	15
Cataracts	Steep rapids or waterfalls in a river		1A	11
Cathedral	A church that serves as the headquarters of a bishop	<i>kuh-<b>thee</b>-drul</i>	3A	Unit I Intro
Cavalry	Soldiers who ride on horseback		1B	10
Celestial	Having to do with the heavenly bodies (the stars, planets, etc.)	<i>suh-<b>les</b>-chuhl</i>	1A	7
Celts	People who spoke Celtic languages and shared some art styles, beliefs, and customs that seem to have spread from central Europe. In some cases, they were also known as Gauls.	kelts	3A	Bk Intro II
Centuriate Assembly ( <i>comitia centuriata</i> )	An assembly of all male Roman citizens that was organized by centuries ("hundreds") like the Roman military. It made decisions regarding war and peace, foreign matters, and serious crimes, and elected the chief magistrates.	sen- <b>chuh</b> -ree- <i>uht uh-sem-blee</i> (kaw- <b>mi</b> -ti-uh ken-too-ri- <b>ah</b> -tuh)	2B	1
Centurion	A Roman commander of a century (unit of legionaries)		2B	2
Century ( <i>Centuria</i> )	A small unit of about 60–100 Roman legionaries commanded by a centurion	<b>sen-chuh</b> -ree (ken- <b>too</b> -ree-uh)	2B	2

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Ceres	The Roman goddess of the earth and the harvest. She was the daughter of Saturn and the sister of Jupiter. She is often pictured with symbols of agriculture, such as wheat or other cereal grains. Her Greek name is Demeter.	<b>ke</b> -reys (English: <b>seer</b> -eez)	2B	2
Chandragupta Maurya	The Mauryan ruler who decided to prioritize peace in the empire over war and violence; the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya	chun-druh- <b>gup</b> -tuh <b>mow</b> -ri-ya	2A, 3A	14
Chariot	A light, two-wheeled cart pulled by horses and used as a weapon of war. The driver is called a charioteer.	<b>char</b> -ee-uht	1B	1
Charlemagne	“Charles the Great,” the Frankish king who expanded the Frankish Kingdom into an empire. His realm stretched from the Atlantic in the west to the Avar domains in the east, and he was crowned emperor by the pope on Christmas Day, AD 800.	<b>shahr</b> -luh-meyn	3A	8
Charles Martel	The Frankish leader best known for defeating the Umayyads at the Battle of Tours. Officially only the “mayor of the palace,” he was the real ruler of the realm.	mahr- <b>tel</b>	3A	8
Chi-Rho	The first two (Greek) letters of Christ’s name, used as a symbol of Christianity, then of Constantine, and eventually of Rome itself	<b>kahy</b> -roh	2B	12
Chief god	A culture’s most powerful god who rules over all the other gods and goddesses as their head or king		1A	7
Cholas	The southern Indian group that became one of the longest-ruling dynasties in history	<b>choh</b> -luhz	2B	16
Christianity	The largest and one of the oldest religions in the world. Its believers follow Jesus Christ as God the Son and their savior. During the Middle Ages, Christianity spread widely and had a huge impact on how people lived, how cities were governed, and how people understood the world around them.		2B, 3A	5 (2B), Bk Intro I (3A)
Chronicle	An account of history organized year by year or in the order that events happened	<b>kron</b> -i-kuhl	3A	Bk Intro I
Chu	The powerful Chinese state from which the Han dynasty came	choo	2B	15
Cicero	A great Roman politician, orator, and writer who spent his life trying to save the Roman Republic. His <i>On the Republic</i> is one of the most important essays on politics ever written.	<b>ki</b> -ke-roh (English: <b>si</b> -suh-roh)	2B	5
Cisalpine Gaul	A region in Italy that included the Po river valley and was inhabited mostly by Gauls. The name means “Gaul on this side of the Alps.”	sis- <b>al</b> -pahyn	2B	Intro Part II

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Citizen	A person who lives in a particular town, city, or country and has all the rights and privileges available to someone living under that government		1A	Intro Part II
City-state	A city that rules itself and the territory around it, and has no higher ruler in charge of it		1A	2
Civil service examination	A Chinese recruiting system for government officials based on testing scholars' knowledge and understanding of the Confucian classics. It opened new opportunities for candidates with merit and academic excellence regardless of social position.		3A	14
Civil war	A war that is fought between two or more different groups within the same kingdom or country		1B	10
Civilization	A society that is especially well organized and in which people have specialized jobs, invent and use many helpful tools, and have skills such as writing and building monuments		1A	Intro Part III
<i>Civis Romanus sum</i>	A Latin phrase meaning "I am a Roman citizen"	<b>kee-wis roh-mah-noos soom</b>	2B	2
Classical Age	The period ca. 500 BC–AD 476 when Greek and Roman culture reached their greatest heights and had a tremendous influence on the world		2A, 2B, 3A	Intro Part III (2A), Intro Part II (2B)
Claudius	The Roman emperor who ruled after Caligula and reorganized the government, built a new port city, and conquered much of Britain	<b>klou-di-oos</b> (English: <b>klaw-dee-uhs</b> )	2B	8
Cleopatra VII	The brilliant last pharaoh of the Ptolemaic Dynasty. She had relationships with both Julius Caesar and Marc Antony, which led to the Roman conquest of Egypt.	kle-aw- <b>puh</b> -truh (English: klee-uh- <b>pa</b> -chruh)	2B	5
Client king	A local king who rules small territories under the supervision of a more powerful ruler, such as an emperor		2B	5
Clovis I	Frankish king who expanded Frankish territory and converted to Christianity	<b>kloh-vis</b>	3A	3
Cnut the Great	Scandinavian ruler who conquered and became king of England. He also became king of Denmark, Norway, and part of Sweden.	<b>kuh-noot</b>	3A	12
Code of Hammurabi	One of the first recorded law codes, written by Hammurabi ca. 1754 BC. It included 282 laws.		1A	6
Collection of Civil Law	A group of books summarizing the laws of Justinian I and earlier emperors. It made Roman law easier to use and less contradictory.		3A	5
Colony	An area settled by a group of people (called colonists) who move to and establish control over the new territory but continue to follow the culture of their native land. The process of settling a colony is called colonization.	<b>kol-uh-nee</b>	2A	3

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Colosseum	The massive amphitheater in Rome, begun by Vespasian and finished by Titus, that held free shows, festivals, and games, including gladiator fights. It was officially called the Flavian Amphitheater and got its nickname from a "colossal" statue of Nero that stood nearby.	kaw-laws- <b>sey</b> -oom (English: kol-uh- <b>see</b> -uhm)	2B	8
Colossus of Rhodes	The enormous statue of the sun god Helios that was built at the harbor entrance of Rhodes and became one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World	kuh- <b>los</b> -uhs	2A	10
Columba	A member of a powerful Irish family who became a monk and founded a number of important monasteries, including Iona Abbey		3A	3
Comedy	A play with a lighthearted, humorous plot and a happy ending		2A	5
Commandery	A region in China ruled over by a military governor		2B	15
Commodus	The last of the Nerva-Antonine Dynasty rulers and one of the cruelest and most extravagant Roman emperors	kaw-maw- <b>doos</b> (English: <b>kah</b> -muh- <b>duhs</b> )	2B	9
Communicate	To let another person know what you want or what you are thinking by using words and movements		1A	Intro Part I
Composite bow	A powerful and sturdy bow made by combining different kinds of materials, such as wood and horn		1B, 3A	1
Confucianism	The idea system, founded by Confucius and other Chinese philosophers, that is still an important part of Far Eastern culture today. Confucianism emphasizes the practice of <i>ren</i> , rituals, and social harmony.	kuhn- <b>fyoo</b> -shuh-niz-uhm	1B, 2A, 2B, 3A	16 (1B, 2A), Unit III Intro (2B), 14 (2B)
Confucius	The most famous and influential Chinese philosopher of all time. He emphasized doing what is good (moral), being obedient, and living up to the demands or expectations of one's gods and ancestors.	kuhn- <b>fyoo</b> -shuhs	1B, 2A, 3A	16 (1B, 2A)
Constantine	Constantine ruled as a Roman emperor from 306 to 337. He also became a Christian and made Byzantium a capital in the Roman Empire, renaming it Constantinople.	<b>kon</b> -stuhn-teen	2B, 3A	12
Constantinople	Originally named Byzantium, the city was re-founded as the eastern capital of the "new Rome" by Constantine.	kon-stan-tn- <b>oh</b> -puhl	2B, 3A	12
Constantius II	A son of Constantine, he at first shared power as ruler of the Roman Empire with his brothers Constantine II and Constans	kohn- <b>stuhn</b> -ti-oos (English: kahn- <b>stan</b> -ti-uhs)	2B	12

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Constellation	A group of stars that form the outline of a particular shape, such as an animal, person, or object		2A	12
Consul	Originally the title for the highest-ranking Roman magistrate, though by this point in history it was usually more of a symbolic honor granted by an emperor	<b>kon-suhl</b>	2B, 3A	1 (2B)
Copper	A soft metal that can be easily shaped into jewelry and basic tools. It is one of the metals used to make bronze.		1B	Intro Part II
Cordoba	The capital city of the Umayyad Caliphate in al-Andalus	<b>kawr-duh-buh</b>	3A	16
Corinth	The Greek mainland's second largest center of naval power and trade (after Athens)	<b>kawr-inth</b>	2A	6
<i>Corvus</i>	A movable bridge with thick spikes on the bottom that the Romans could swing onto an enemy ship in order to board it	<b>kawr-woos</b> (English: <b>kohr-vuhs</b> )	2B	3
Council	A small group of people who meet to give advice, help make decisions and laws, and resolve disagreements		2A	2
Council of Nicaea	The group of Christian bishops who met to judge what the Church's beliefs should be on whether Jesus Christ is fully God or a created being. The Council of Nicaea in 325 agreed on the position that Jesus Christ is fully God.	<b>nahy-see-uh</b>	2B, 3A	12
Covenant	A formal agreement in which two people (or two groups of people) promise each other that they will or will not do certain things		1B	7
Crassus	A very wealthy member of the First Triumvirate who died before the others, setting up a rivalry between the two remaining rulers of Rome	<b>kruhs-soos</b> (English: <b>kras-uhs</b> )	2B	4
Crete	An island in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea that was home to the Minoans and later the Mycenaeans	<b>kreet</b>	1B	5
Crisis of the Third Century	A period of chaos between AD 235 and 284 during which the Roman Empire experienced a series of disasters and almost collapsed		2B	10
Crossbow	A weapon that shoots arrows from a bow mounted crosswise on a frame. Compared to a traditional bow, it requires less strength to use and results in more power and accuracy.		2B	14
Cult	A system of practices, such as prayers, sacrifices, and festivals, that is centered around one figure or object. In modern usage, "cult" can also refer to the followers themselves.		2B	11
Culture	All the ways that a society acts, makes things, and thinks about life	<b>kuhl-cher</b>	1A, 3A	Intro Part I (1A), Intro Part I (3A)

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Cuneiform	The writing system, created from wedge-shaped symbols, of the ancient Sumerians and other Near Eastern peoples	kyoo- <b>nee-uh</b> -form	1A, 1B	1 (1A), 3 (1B)
Cursive	A faster, flowing style of writing (compared to printing) in which the letters are slanted or rounded and joined together		1A	15
Cursive hieroglyphics	An Egyptian style of writing that was more flowing, easier to draw, and looks very similar to the original hieroglyphics. It was used for religious writings.		1A	15
Cyaxares	The Median chief who joined with Nabopolassar and played a key role in the defeat of the Neo-Assyrian Empire	sigh-ox- <b>ahr</b> -es	1B	12
Cyril and Methodius	Greek missionaries to Slavic realms who established Old Church Slavonic as the liturgical language for many Slavic churches and developed a new alphabet for writing Slavonic	<b>sir-uhl</b> and <b>muhtoh</b> -dee-uhs	3A	10
Cyrillic	An alphabet derived from the Greek alphabet, with extra letters specifically tailored to fit the sounds of Slavic languages such as Bulgarian and Russian. It is named for Saint Cyril, who is credited with creating the first script for writing down a Slavic language. It is widely used in Slavic-speaking lands, which have historically been part of the Eastern Orthodox community, and in various other lands conquered or influenced by Russia.	si- <b>ri</b> -ik	3A	10
Cyrus II	The Persian king who defeated the Medes and founded the Persian Empire. He is also known as Cyrus the Great.		1B	12
Danegeld	Ransom paid by the English to the Vikings to buy short periods of peace	<b>deyn</b> -geld	3A	12
Danelaw	The name given to parts of England where the Scandinavian settlers' laws, rather than the English laws, were applied	<b>deyn</b> -law	3A	9
Daoism	The idea system, thought to have been founded by the Chinese philosopher Laozi, that emphasizes that people should do their best to live in harmony with the world around them	<b>dou</b> -is- <i>uhm</i>	1B, 2A, 2B, 3A	16 (1B, 2A), Unit III Intro (2B)
Darius I	The ruler who reorganized the Persian Empire and ordered the construction of a new capital city, Persepolis. He is also known as Darius the Great. In 490 BC, he attacked Greece to get revenge for the Ionian Revolt.	<i>duh</i> - <b>rahy</b> -uhs	1B, 2A	12 (1B), 4 (2A)
Darius III	The Persian king defeated by Alexander the Great		2A	9

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Dark age	A period in a civilization's history for which historians have little information because there are few or no writings and artifacts. This term is usually used to emphasize the decline of a civilization after a golden age.		2A, 3A	Unit I Intro
Deity	Another word for a god or goddess	<b>dee</b> -i-tee	1A	7
Delian League	The <i>poleis</i> league created by Athens	<b>dee</b> -lee- <i>uhn</i>	2A	6
Delta	A fertile piece of land, usually shaped like a triangle, at the mouth of a river where the river spreads out into many smaller streams		1A	11
Demetrius I ("the Besieger")	The son of Antigonus I who helped build the first major Successor kingdom in Anatolia and Syria. He earned his nickname after leading a long siege against the island of Rhodes.		2A	10
Demigod	A person who is believed to be part god and part human		1A	8
Democracy	A government in which every citizen has an equal say in the decisions made by the government. In Classical Greece and Rome, it was a form of government in which all free male citizens could take part in political decisions.	dih- <b>mok</b> - <i>ruh</i> -see	2A, 2B	2 (2A), 1 (2B)
Demotic script	A simpler version of hieratic script that became the writing system of the Egyptian people and was used for all non-religious writing	dih- <b>mot</b> -ik	1A	15
Descendant	A person who is related to and born <i>after</i> another person or generation. For example, you are a descendant of your parents and grandparents.	dih- <b>sen</b> - <i>duhnt</i>	1B	7
Dialect	A version of a language that is spoken in one particular area and is noticeably different from other versions of the same language, but still understandable by people who speak the shared language. (For example, the English language is used in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia, but there are many different dialects spoken in each of those countries.)	<b>dahy</b> - <i>uh</i> -lekt	2A	Unit I Intro
Dialogue	A conversation or debate between two or more people	<b>dahy</b> - <i>uh</i> -lawg	2A	5
Diana	The Roman goddess of hunting, wild beasts, and the moon. She was the twin sister of Apollo. Her symbol was the moon, and she is often pictured with a bow and arrow. Her Greek name was Artemis.	di- <b>ah</b> -nuh (English: <b>dahy</b> - <b>an</b> - <i>uh</i> )	2B	2
Dictator	A leader with absolute power; in the Roman Republic, an official who was given an extraordinary amount of power for a short period of time (usually six months) to deal with a crisis		2B	3



WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Diocletian	The emperor who ended the Crisis of the Third Century, created the series of administrative reforms known as the Tetrarchy, and reshaped the Roman Empire	dahy-uh-klee-shuhn	2B	10
Disciple	A student who follows the teachings and principles of someone and helps to spread the teacher's beliefs	dih-sahy-puhl	2A	16
Divination	Another word for fortune-telling; the practice of trying to determine what will happen in the future or the hidden meaning behind a sign or event		1B	15
Divine	Coming from, related to, or being a god		1A	10
Diviner	A person who practices divination		1B	15
Djoser	The second pharaoh of the Third Dynasty who ordered the construction of the first-known Egyptian pyramid	joh-ser or joh-zer	1A	12
Dominate	The period in Roman history, beginning with Diocletian, when emperors made major administrative changes and each ruled over his subjects as master ( <i>dominus</i> ) rather than as <i>princeps</i>		2B	10
Domitian	The second son of Vespasian, who ruled after Titus. He continued rebuilding the Roman Empire and expanded the borders to the edge of modern Scotland, but then became cruel and violent.	duh-mish-uhn	2B	8
Dowry	Property or money brought by a bride or her family to her husband on their marriage. As a result of the dowry system in medieval India, women had many limitations placed upon them: daughters were viewed as an economic expense, child brides were common, and widows were not allowed to remarry.	dou-ree	2B, 3A	11 (2B), 15 (3A)
Dublin	A trading site and settlement established by Vikings on the coast of Ireland that became one of Ireland's first towns	duhb-lin	3A	9
Durable	Able to last for a long time without falling apart		1A	15
Dynasty	One family that rules over a kingdom or country for a number of generations		1A, 2B, 3A	10 (1A), Unit II Intro (2B)
Early Modern Period	The term given to the time period ca. AD 1500–1700 that followed the Middle Ages. Different scholars use the term differently, but some argue that the early modern period begins approximately with the European discovery of the Americas and extends to the Industrial Revolution.		3A	Bk Intro I
East Frankia	Realm formed from the part of the Frankish Empire located east of the Rhine and given to Charlemagne's grandson Louis the German		3A	8

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Eastern Han Period	The second half of the Han period in Chinese history, AD 25–220		2B	15
Eastern Zhou Period	The period in China's history, ca. 771–256 BC, when the capital was located in the east and a Zhou leader remained on the throne but each of the various states had its own local ruler	joe	2A, 2B	16 (2A), 14 (2B)
Edict	An official order or declaration made by someone in authority, such as a king or an emperor	ee-dikt	2B	1
Edict of Milan	The edict issued by Constantine and Licinius that ended religious persecution in the Roman empire		2B, 3A	12
Edward the Confessor	King of England and son of Emma of Normandy. His death sparked the succession crisis that led to the Norman Conquest of England.		3A	12
Egyptian Archaic Period	The period of ancient Egyptian history, ca. 3200–2700 BC, when Egypt was united. This period includes the First and Second Dynasties.		1A	10
Egyptian Late Period	The final period in Egypt's ancient history, ca. 664–332 BC, lasting from the Assyrian conquest to the arrival of Alexander the Great. This period includes the Saite Dynasty and the Persian conquest.		1B	8
Egyptian Middle Kingdom	The second golden age of ancient Egypt, ca. 2050–1650 BC. This period includes the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Dynasties.		1A	14
Egyptian New Kingdom	The third and greatest golden age of ancient Egypt, ca. 1550–1070 BC, when the pharaohs expanded the kingdom's borders farther than ever before. This period includes the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Dynasties.		1B	2
Egyptian Old Kingdom	The second period of Egyptian history, ca. 2700–2150 BC, which includes the construction of the first pyramids and the first golden age of ancient Egypt. It also includes the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Dynasties.		1A	12
<i>Ekklesia</i>	The Greek word for an assembly	ek-klay-see-uh	2A	2
Elagabalus	The third emperor of the Roman Severan Dynasty, known to history by the name of the Syrian god he worshipped	e-luh-guh-buh-loos (English: el-uh-gab-uh-luhs)	2B	10
Elamite Middle Kingdom	The period when the Elamites became a great power, ca. 1500–1120 BC. At its height, the Elamite Middle Kingdom conquered the Kassites and briefly became an empire, ca. 1160–1120 BC.		1B	4
Elamites	The people from Elam who conquered some city-states, including Ur, after the Ur III Empire ended, ca. 2000 BC. The Elamites were constant rivals of the Sumerians, Akkadians, and Babylonians throughout the history of Mesopotamia.	ee-luh-mahyt	1A, 1B	6 (1A), 4 (1B)

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Elected	Chosen by vote to hold a certain position or office		2A	2
Embroidered	Decorated with designs of colorful thread		2B	14
Emma of Normandy	Queen of England (wife of both Æthelred and Cnut) and mother to two later kings (Harthacnut and Edward the Confessor). She was a major influence on English politics for half a century.		3A	12
Emperor	From the Latin <i>imperator</i> , it is our modern term for the title, but Roman emperors rarely used it.		1A, 2B	2 (1A), Unit I Intro (2B)
Empire	A government formed when a king conquers more territory or kingdoms in order to make his own kingdom larger		1A	2
Enki	The Mesopotamian god of water and wisdom. He was the patron god of Eridu, the Sumerian city closest to the Mediterranean Sea. He is shown as a man with a long black beard and holding a scepter with a ram's head, with water flowing all around him.	en-kee	1A	7
Enkidu	The legendary rival-turned-friend of Gilgamesh who was part human and part beast	en-kee-doo	1A	8
Enlightenment	The act of gaining a sudden, deep knowledge or understanding about something, usually after having a spiritual experience		2A	15
Enlil	The Mesopotamian god of air and storms. He was the Mesopotamian chief god from about the time of the earliest writings to around the rise of Babylon. He had a very important temple in Nippur, where he was the patron god.	en-lil	1A	7
Ephesus	A large and influential Ionian Greek <i>polis</i> on the coast of Anatolia	ef-uh-suhs	2A	7
Epic	A long poem that tells a story, usually about the adventures and deeds of a well-known hero (either historical or legendary)		1A, 3A	8
<i>The Epic of Gilgamesh</i>	The legendary tale of Gilgamesh, the famous Sumerian king of Uruk		1A	8
Eroded	Worn away slowly by wind, water, or a harsh chemical such as an acid		1A	13
Etruscans	A people from the region of Etruria north of Rome who had many conflicts with the Romans	ih-truhs-kuhn	2B	Intro Part II
Euclid	The Greek mathematician who discovered many important principles of geometry; “the father of geometry”	yoo-klid	2A	12
Sir Arthur Evans	The archaeologist who discovered the ruins of the Palace of Knossos in 1900		1B	5
Exiled	To be forced to live outside of one's native country or home for a long period of time		1B	11

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Exodus	A “going out” of a group of people from one land in order to settle somewhere else; also refers to when the Israelites left Egypt	<b>ek-suh-duhs</b>	1B	7
Fabius Maximus	The Roman dictator who fought Hannibal in the Second Punic War by delaying him with small attacks instead of meeting him in a single major battle	<b>fuh-bi-oos muhk-si-moos</b> (English: <b>fey-bee-uhs mak-suh-muhs</b> )	2B	3
Famine	A period when there is not enough food to feed the people in a particular area		1A	12
Far East	The part of the world that includes India, China, and the countries of southeast Asia		1B	Intro Part II
Fatimid Dynasty	The Islamic Shiite dynasty known for taking over much of North Africa in the early 900s and ruling Egypt from their new capital of Cairo from the late 900s. They ruled with tolerance over a mostly Sunni population and with strictness over the <i>dhimmi</i> (Christian and Jewish) minority.	<b>fat-uh-mid</b>	3A	16
Fertile Crescent	The area in the Middle East between the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea where some of the earliest civilizations began. This part of the land was shaped like a crescent moon and good for growing crops. The Fertile Crescent stretches from the Persian Gulf in a big arc around the dry land of the Arabian Desert, through Mesopotamia, and then down along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.		1A	Intro Part III
Fiction	Stories created from a person’s imagination		1A	8
Finno-Ugric languages	A family of languages that includes Finnish and Hungarian. They are not among the Indo-European superfamily of languages, such as the Latin, Germanic, Celtic, Indo-Iranian, and Slavic sub-families.	<b>fin-oh-oo-grik</b>	3A	11
First Bulgarian Empire	An empire formed as a union between the Bulgars and the Slavs in southeastern Europe	<b>buhl-gair-ee-uhn</b>	3A	10
First Chinese Intermediate Period	A chaotic period in Chinese history (ca. 220–580) between the decline of the Han dynasty and the rise of the Sui dynasty. Historians divide it differently according to their regional focus, using categories such as Six Dynasties, Sixteen Kingdoms, and Three Kingdoms/Jin Dynasty/North-South Division.	<b>in-ter-mee-dee-it</b>	3A	Unit III Intro, 14

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
First Intermediate Period	The period in Egyptian history, ca. 2150–2050 BC, when Egypt was politically divided and there was more than one ruler. This period includes the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Dynasties. Although the kingdom was divided, it was still a time of cultural growth and progress for Egyptian society.		1A	14
Five Pillars of Islam	The core beliefs and requirements of Islam that every Muslim must live by: (1) profession of faith, (2) prayer, (3) almsgiving, (4) fasting, and (5) pilgrimage to Mecca, which is called the <i>hajj</i>		3A	6
Flavian Dynasty	A group of three Roman emperors who were not related to the Julian or Claudian families and not patricians. The Flavian Dynasty consisted of Vespasian followed by his two sons, Titus and Domitian.	<b>flay-vee-uhn</b>	2B	Unit II Intro
Flint	A type of hard stone that can be easily shaped to make cutting tools and weapons, such as knives and arrowheads		1B	Intro Part II
Fortress	A military structure or walled town that houses soldiers		1B	1
Forum	A flat gathering place that became the center of Roman political, religious, and social life		2B	Intro Part II, Unit 1 Intro
Franks	A group of Germanic-speaking people who came to control large parts of the area that is now France and western Germany. The regions over which they established an early medieval kingdom are collectively referred to as Frankia.		3A	3
Freedman/ Freedwoman	A slave who was declared free by his or her master		2B	11
Gaiseric	King of the Vandals who successfully invaded North Africa and later sacked Rome	<b>gahy-zuh-rik</b>	3A	1
Gaius Marius	The successful Roman commander and consul who made a number of reforms to the Roman army which turned the legionaries into professional soldiers	<b>guh-yoos mah-ri- oos</b>	2B	4
Galerius	After Diocletian's retirement, Galerius was one of the Roman <i>Augusti</i> . He tried to control the Tetrarchy and eliminate Christianity but failed in both tasks.	<b>guh-ley-ri-oos</b> (English: <b>guh-leer- ee-uhs</b> )	2B	12
<i>Gana</i>	An aristocratic state in ancient India that was led by a chief and a council. Many were located in the foothills of the Himalayan Mountains.	guh-nuh	2A	14
Ganges River	The important river that stretches from the Himalayan Mountains down across India to the Bay of Bengal	<b>gan-jeez</b>	2A	14

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Gaul	A Roman territory that covered the area of modern-day France and the Low Countries. When applied to a person, “Gaul” might refer to a Celt, after some of the people who had originally inhabited that region.	gawl	3A	Bk Intro II
Gauls	A large group of tribes who shared a culture and a language and lived throughout much of Europe, including modern-day France and down through the Alps. A northern tribe of Gauls also invaded Macedonia and Greece in 279–277 BC.		2A, 2B	11 (2A), Intro Part II (2B)
Generation	A group of people who are living at about the same time, or the period between two such groups (such as the time between parents and their children)		1A	Intro Part I
Geometry	The area of mathematics that includes the study of measurements, lines, angles, and solids		2A	12
Germani	The people of Germania and Scandinavia who spoke Germanic languages, may have had a common origin, and shared many beliefs and customs. The Germanic tribes included the Suevi, the Cherusci, the Goths, and the Franks, among many others.	jer- <b>mah</b> -nee	3A	Bk Intro II
Germania	The name the Romans gave to the area bordered by the Rhine, Danube, and Vistula Rivers and the North Sea	jer- <b>mey</b> -nee-uh	3A	Bk Intro II
Ghaznavid Dynasty	A dynasty from the Afghan city of Ghazni that ruled northeastern Persia and Afghanistan from 962 and also much of northwestern India from ca. 1000	<b>gahz</b> -nuh-vid	3A	15
Gildas	A Romano-British churchman whose angry rant, <i>On the Ruin of Britain</i> , is a rare surviving work that tells us about life in post-Roman Britain		3A	4
Gilgamesh	The famous Sumerian king of Uruk and hero of <i>The Epic of Gilgamesh</i>	<b>gil</b> -guh-mesh	1A	2
Gladiator	A professional fighter (often a slave) who fought in the Roman amphitheaters as a form of public entertainment for the people		2B	8
Golden age	A period when a kingdom or civilization is prosperous and at peace, and the people are able to focus on impressive achievements, such as building monuments, writing literature, and making new discoveries. It is also a time when the kingdom or civilization is at its greatest power, especially compared to its neighbors.		1A, 2B	12 (1A), Unit 1 Intro (2B)
Goths	A group of Germanic-speaking people who moved into the area around the Roman Empire’s northeastern frontiers. Eventually, they were divided into the <i>Ostrogoths</i> , or East Goths, and the <i>Visigoths</i> , or West Goths.	goths	3A	Bk Intro II, 2

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Government	The person or persons who rule over or lead a group of people, make the laws, and enforce the laws		1A	Intro Part II
Gracchus brothers	Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus (sometimes called "the Gracchi") who were elected as Roman tribunes and were both killed after successfully making reforms to help the plebeians	<b>grak-uhs</b> ("Gracchi" is pronounced <b>grak-ee</b> )	2B	4
Grand Canal	A waterway system constructed by the Sui dynasty to connect the major rivers and cities in China, thus further unifying the empire and facilitating trade and communication		3A	14
Great Heathen Army	Large force of Vikings who invaded Britain ca. 865	<b>hee-thuhn</b>	3A	9
Great Pyramid	The largest of all the Egyptian pyramids, built by Pharaoh Khufu		1A	12
Great Schism	A term used to refer to the split that developed between the churches in western Europe that conducted services in Latin and churches in the eastern Mediterranean and Asia that conducted services in Greek. The schism became official when the two sides excommunicated each other in 1054.	<b>siz-uhm</b>	3A	10
Great Sphinx	A famous statue outside the city of Giza of a creature with a lion body and a human head	sfingks	1A	Unit II Intro
Greek Archaic Period	The period, ca. 800–500 BC, during which the Greeks started to live in organized city-states, held the first Olympic Games, and began to display their unique culture	<b>ahr-key-ik</b>	2A	1
Greek Classical Period	The period ca. 500–323 BC when each Greek city-state showed its "Greekness," Greek culture spread into other parts of the Near East, and the Greeks fought important wars that changed the borders of both their city-states and their entire civilization		2A	Intro Part III
Greek Dark Age	A time in Greek history, ca. 1200–800 BC, during which the skill of writing was lost, no monuments were built, and society was unstable		2A	Unit I Intro
Greek hero	A human with impressive strength, cleverness, or other abilities that made him more powerful than a man but less powerful than a god		2A	7
Emperor Guangwu	The first emperor of the Eastern Han Period	gwong woo	2B	15
Gulf of Corinth	The body of water that almost entirely separates the Peloponnese from the rest of Greece		2A	Intro Part III

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Gupta Empire	The most powerful Indian empire of the Middle Kingdoms Period, which reunified most of India and attempted to restore the glory of the earlier Mauryan Empire. The Guptas also created a golden age of scientific and artistic achievement and a revival of Hindu philosophy and practice.	<b>goop-tuh</b>	3A	15
Gutians	The people who conquered part of Mesopotamia for a time, ca. 2200 BC	likely pronounced “goo-tee-ans”	1A	6
Hades	The Greek god of the underworld and the brother of Zeus and Poseidon. His symbols included a key and the image of Cerberus, the three-headed dog believed to guard the entrance of the underworld. His Roman name was Pluto.	<b>hey-deez</b>	2A	7
<i>Hadith</i>	A collection of the sayings and doings of the Prophet Muhammad. Muslims believe the <i>hadith</i> shows how Muslims can live life according to Allah’s will.	<b>hah-deeth</b>	3A	6
Hadrian	The well-qualified Nerva-Antonine Dynasty emperor who succeeded Trajan and kept the Roman empire strong and stable with a defensive military strategy. He is also remembered for having a famous wall built in northern Britain, and for rebuilding the Pantheon.	<b>hey-dree-uhn</b>	2B	9
Hadrian’s Wall	A long wall built in Britain to protect the northern borders of the Roman Empire		2B	9
Hagia Sophia	The Church of “Holy Wisdom,” a famous building with an impressive dome in Constantinople, which was rebuilt by Justinian I as the spiritual center of the Orthodox church. After the fall of Constantinople centuries later, it was converted to a mosque and it has served variously through the years as an Orthodox church, a Catholic church, and a museum; currently it is once again a mosque.	HAH-gee-uh soh-FEE-uh	3A	5
Halberd	A weapon that is a combination of a spear and an ax	<b>hal-berd</b>	2B	14
Hammurabi	The king whose reign marked the start of the Old Babylonian Period. He is also remembered for his famous law code.	<b>hah-moo-rah-bee</b>	1A	6
Han Chinese	An ethnic group native to China, sharing a culture and a language and constituting the majority of Chinese people from the Middle Ages to the present	<b>hahn</b>	3A	14
Han dynasty	The ruling family from the state of Chu that defeated the Qin dynasty	<b>hahn</b>	2B, 3A	15
Hanging Gardens of Babylon	An elaborate system of gardens that may have been built by Nebuchadnezzar II and was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World		1B	11



WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Hannibal	The gifted Carthaginian general who is famous for leading his army over the Alps and into Italy in the Second Punic War	<b>huhn</b> -ni-buhl (English: <b>han-uh</b> -buhl)	2B	3
Harald Hardrada	King of Norway who tried to invade England in 1066 but was defeated by Harold Godwinson	<b>hair-uhld</b> har- <b>dra</b> -duh	3A	12
Harappa	The second-largest early Indian city and one of the first Indian sites found by archaeologists		1B	14
Harappan Civilization	The earliest civilization in India, ca. 2600–1600 BC, which formed by the Indus River	huh- <b>rap</b> -uhn	1B	14
Harold Godwinson	English nobleman who became king of England after Edward the Confessor's death and who was defeated by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings		3A	12
Hathor	The Egyptian goddess of women and motherhood. She is often shown with the head or ears of a cow, or as a woman with a headdress of cow horns with a red sun disk between them. She was the daughter of Ra and the wife of Horus, which meant the Egyptians sometimes considered her the mother of the pharaoh.	<b>hath</b> -awr	1A	16
Hatshepsut	The Eighteenth Dynasty Egyptian queen who declared herself to be pharaoh, led a peaceful and prosperous kingdom, and directed many building projects	hat- <b>shep</b> -soot	1B	2
Hattusha	The capital of the Hittite Kingdom		1B	3
Hellas	The Greeks' name for the area where they lived	<b>hel</b> -uhs	2A	Unit I Intro
Hellenes	The Greeks' name for themselves	<b>hel</b> -eenz	2A	Unit I Intro
Hellenistic Period	The period in Greek history, 323–30 BC, when the Greek language, architecture, philosophy, and religion were spread throughout most of the known world	hel-uh- <b>nis</b> -tik	2A	Unit II Intro
Hellenization	The term for the process of spreading Greek culture		2A	Unit II Intro
<i>Helot</i> (plural: <i>helotes</i> )	A Spartan slave who was owned by the <i>polis</i> . Many lived in the western region of Messenia, which the Spartans had conquered. The Messenian <i>helotes</i> were later freed by the Thebans during the "Period of Three Rivals" after the Peloponnesian War.	<b>hel</b> -uht (hel- <b>o</b> -teez)	2A	2
Hephaestus	The Greek god of the forge (blacksmith's workshop) and the blacksmith and architect of the gods. He was the son of Zeus and Hera, and married to Aphrodite. His symbol was a hammer. His Roman name was Vulcan.	he- <b>phae</b> -stus	2A	7
Hera	The Greek goddess of marriage and queen of the Greek gods. She was the wife of Zeus, and her symbol was a peacock. Her Roman name was Juno.	<b>hee</b> -ra	2A	7

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Heracleopolis	The capital of Lower Egypt during the First Intermediate Period	her-ah- <b>clee-ah-</b> poh-lis	1A	14
Hercules <sup>4</sup>	The Greek hero known for his incredible strength; also called Heracles	<b>hur-kyuh-</b> leez	2A	2
Hereditary position	A position that passes from a ruler to his relative (usually his son) after the ruler dies		1A	12
Hermes	The Greek god of travelers, merchants, shepherds, and thieves. He was also the messenger of the gods and believed to have invented the alphabet, the lyre, and fire. His symbols were his winged helmet and sandals and his caduceus (a staff with two intertwined snakes coiled around it and wings on top). His Roman name was Mercury.	<b>hur-meez</b>	2A	7
Herodotus	The famous Greek historian who changed the study of history by writing down accurate accounts of events; the “father of history” and author of <i>The Histories</i> (a record of the Persian Wars)	huh- <b>rod-uh-</b> tuhs	2A	12
Hieratic script	The Egyptian cursive writing system created from hieroglyphics that looks very different from the original symbols. It was used for day-to-day writings, such as business matters and government documents.	hahy-uh- <b>rat-ik</b>	1A	15
Hieroglyphics	The writing system of the ancient Egyptians, created from pictures and symbols. (The individual symbols are called hieroglyphs.)	hahy-er-uh- <b>glif-</b> iks	1A	10
The Hijra	“The Emigration,” or relocation, of the first Muslims from Mecca to the city of Medina in 622. Because Muslims consider this escape from persecution to be the pivotal event in history, they divide their calendar into BH dates (“Before the Hijra”) and AH dates (“After the Hijra”).	<b>hij-ruh</b>	3A	6
Hilda	Anglo-Saxon princess who founded the Abbey of Whitby and became one of the most influential abbesses of her day	<b>hil-duh</b>	3A	4
Himalayan Mountains	The mountain range that stretches along India’s northern border and includes Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world		1B	14
Hindu Shahis	A Hindu dynasty, which ruled a large region in northwestern India and Afghanistan. They fought against invasions from the Saffarids, the Samanids, and the Ghaznavids in turn.	<b>hin-doo shah-</b> hees	3A	15
Hinduism	A religious system that began in India and is one of the oldest religions in the world. It is the third largest religion after Christianity and Islam. Key Hindu ideas include <i>ahimsa</i> , reincarnation, and respect for the ancient Indian traditions and texts.	<b>hin-doo-iz-</b> uhm	1B, 2A	14 (1B), 15 (2A)

4. In The Curious Historian series, we have chosen to follow the convention of using the Latinized spellings of names (with the exception of the names of the Greek gods).

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Hippocrates	The Greek physician remembered for being the first to practice medicine in a scientific way; “the father of medicine”	hi- <b>pok-ruh-teez</b>	2A	12
Historian	A person who studies how and why human societies have changed over time		1A	Intro Part I
History	The study of how human societies have changed over time; a record of events that happened in the past		1A	Intro Part I, Unit II Intro
Hittites	The strong kingdom from Anatolia (modern-day Turkey) that attacked Babylon ca. 1600 BC, then left. The Hittites ruled Anatolia ca. 1650–1200 BC and spoke an Indo-European language.	<b>hit-ahyt</b>	1A, 1B	6 (1A), 3 (1B)
Hoards	Collections of coins, jewelry, and other precious objects that people have buried	hawrdz	3A	9
Homer	The earliest and most famous Greek poet, who is known for two epic works: <i>The Iliad</i> and <i>The Odyssey</i>		2A	5
Hoplite	A heavily armored Greek soldier who fought with a large shield, a sturdy spear, and a short sword		2A	3
Horace	One of the most celebrated Roman poets, known for writing about many subjects such as love, philosophy, and literature	<b>hawr-is</b>	2B	6
Horus	The Egyptian god of the pharaoh, the sky, and war. He is often shown with the head of a falcon and was the son of Osiris and Isis. He battled his uncle, Set, for the throne and lost an eye in the fight, but it was magically healed.	<b>hawr-uhs</b>	1A	16
Howard Carter	The archaeologist who discovered Pharaoh Tutankhamun’s tomb in 1922		1B	2
Humbaba	The ferocious guardian of the forest creatures who was killed by Gilgamesh and Enkidu	hum- <b>bah-bah</b>	1A	8
Hungary	The kingdom the Magyars carved out for themselves, centered on the Carpathian Basin of eastern Europe	<b>huhng-guh-ree</b>	3A	11
Huni	The last of the Third Dynasty rulers and the pharaoh who started the Meidum Pyramid but died before it was finished	<b>hoo-nee</b>	1A	13
Huns	Nomadic warriors from central Asia who moved west in the fourth and fifth centuries under leaders such as Attila	huhnz	3A	1
Hurrians	The group of people who settled in northern Mesopotamia, had their own unique language and religion, and created the Kingdom of Mittani		1B	3
Hyksos	Invaders from the Levant who became the first foreigners to take over and rule Egypt, ca. 1650 BC	<b>hik-sohs</b>	1B	1

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Iceland	An island in the Atlantic Ocean, settled by Scandinavians starting in the ninth century, that was governed by an assembly rather than a monarch		3A	9
Icon	A mosaic or painting of a religious subject that was used by eastern Christians for instruction and inspiration	<b>ahy-kon</b>	3A	5
The Iconoclasm	The attempt by Byzantine emperors in the eighth and ninth centuries to ban the use of icons (religious images) and to destroy many of them. Historians call the resulting dispute between iconoclasts and iconophiles the Iconoclasm Controversy. Today, the term “iconoclasm” has come to refer to any attempt to overturn long-standing traditions or institutions.	<b>ahy-kon-uh-klaz-uhm</b>	3A	10
Imhotep	The vizier of Pharaoh Djoser and the architect of the first Egyptian pyramid	<b>im-hoh-tep</b>	1A	12
Immigrant	A person who moves from one geographical place to settle down permanently in another land		1A	4
Immortal	Able to live forever		2A	7
Imperial	Relating to an emperor or empire		1B	9
Imperial Aramaic	The common written language of the great Iron Age empires and most of the Near East; also called Official Aramaic		1B	9
Inanna/Ishtar	The Mesopotamian goddess of love, war, and the evening/morning star (Venus), and the patron goddess of Uruk and Akkad. Her symbol was an eight-pointed star. She is often shown standing on the back of a lion and holding weapons, or flying and with wings on her back.	<b>inah-nah</b>	1A	7
Indo-Aryans	A nomadic people who settled in India during the later years of the Harappan Civilization and whose culture shaped the Vedic Period	<b>in-doh-air-ee-uhn</b>	1B	14
Indo-European language	One of a family of languages from which most of the languages of Europe, Iran, and India developed		1B	3
Indra	The Indian sky god who ruled the heavens and protected both soldiers in battle and crops	<b>in-druh</b>	1B	14
Indus River	The river along which the earliest civilization in India developed. One of the longest rivers in Asia, the Indus begins in Tibet and flows south through modern China and Pakistan, ending in the Arabian Sea.		1B	14
Infantry	Soldiers who fight on foot		1B	10
Intermediate period	A time when Egypt was politically divided or ruled by foreigners		1A	10

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Interregnum <sup>5</sup>	A period between kingdoms; the period in Mesopotamian history, ca. 2000–1800 BC, between the Ur III Empire and the Old Babylonian Period when the city-states ruled themselves	in-ter- <b>reg</b> -nuhm	1A	1, 6
Investiture	The process of bestowing the symbols of power on someone assuming a high office, such as a bishop or an abbot	in- <b>ves</b> -ti-cher	3A	11
Iona	An island off the coast of modern-day Scotland where Columba founded a monastery that would become a very influential center of learning	ahy- <b>oh</b> -nuh	3A	3
Ionian Sea	The body of water to the west of Greece that separates the peninsula from Italy and is part of the larger Mediterranean Sea	ahy- <b>oh</b> -nee-uhn	2A	Intro III
Ionians	The group of Greeks who settled in western Anatolia and revolted against the Persians, beginning in 499 BC		2A	4
Iron	A type of metal that is commonly found underground and makes strong tools and weapons, but requires extremely high heat to shape into objects		1B	Unit II Intro
Iron Age	The period ca. 1200–300 BC when iron became the most important metal used in making tools and weapons		1B	Unit II Intro
Irrigation system	A series of canals that move water from a river or lake to a dry area that needs water		1A	1
Isidore	A bishop of Seville who wrote many books, such as <i>On the Nature of Things</i> , which explained natural phenomena rationally rather than relying on superstition		3A	2
Isis	The Egyptian goddess of love, magic, and healing. She is often shown wearing a headdress either shaped like a throne or with cow horns holding a round sun disk between them. She was the wife of Osiris and mother of Horus	<b>ahy</b> -sis	1A, 2B	16 (1A), 11 (2B)
Islam	A religion based on the belief that there is only one God, called Allah in Arabic, and that Muhammad is his prophet. A person who practices Islam is called a Muslim. Islam is the second largest religion in the world today, after Christianity, with approximately 1.9 billion Muslims. United by their faith, Muslims throughout the world are known as the <i>ummah</i> , an Arabic word meaning “community.”	is- <b>lahm</b>	3A	Intro Part I, 6
Islamic golden age	A period (ca. eighth through thirteenth centuries) of Islamic history known for impressive achievements in the arts and sciences as well as in Quranic studies and Islamic theology	iz- <b>lah</b> -mik	3A	Unit III Intro, 16

5. Note the word “interregnum” is capitalized when it refers to the specific period between kingdoms in Mesopotamian history.

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Israelites	The group of twelve tribes, also known as the Hebrews, who became the first monotheistic nation of the ancient world. They lived in the part of Canaan that became known as Israel.	iz-ree-uh-lahyt	1B	7
Isthmus	A thin stretch of land that connects two areas of land, such as a peninsula to a continent	is-muhs	2A	Intro III
Isthmus of Corinth	The thin stretch of land that connects the Peloponnese to the Greek mainland		2A	Intro III
Itj-tawy	The new capital of ancient Egypt founded by Amunhemhet I; the name means “seizer of the two lands”	ij-tah-wee	1A	14
Jainism	A third major world religion that began in India and is still practiced today. Jainism especially emphasizes the idea of <i>ahimsa</i> (non-violence) and is older than Buddhism.	jahy-niz-uhm	2A, 3A	15
Jerusalem	The capital of the nation of Israel and later of the Kingdom of Judah; the location of Solomon’s temple	ji-roo-suh-luhm	1B	7
<i>Jihad</i>	An Arabic word meaning “struggle” or “striving,” which can refer to a person’s inner, spiritual struggle but is used more commonly to mean a “holy war” against the enemies of Islam	ji-hahd	3A	16
Jin	The once-powerful Chinese state whose division into three smaller states marks the beginning of the Warring States Period	jin	2B, 3A	14
Jin dynasty	The Chinese dynasty (AD 265–420) that brought an end to the Three Kingdoms Era by reunifying the empire in AD 280. It is divided into the Western Jin period, when it ruled a united empire from the traditional northern capitals of Chang’an and Luoyang, and the Eastern Jin period, when it ruled just the southern half of the empire from Jiankang.	jin	3A	14
Julian the Apostate	The nephew of Constantine who became an Augustus, tried to bring back the old pagan beliefs, and died fighting the Sassanians	jool-yuhn uh-pos-teyt	2B, 3A	12 (2B), Unit I Intro (3A)
Julio-Claudian Dynasty	A series of five Roman emperors who were related to or closely connected with the noble Julian and Claudian families of Rome. The Julio-Claudian Dynasty consisted of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero.		2B	Unit II Intro
Julius Caesar	A leader of the <i>populares</i> and member of the First Triumvirate who successfully conquered Gaul and eventually became dictator of Rome	yoo-li-oos kahy-suhr (English: joo-li-yuhs see-zer)	2B	4
Juno	The Roman goddess of marriage, women, and the family, and the queen of the Greco-Roman gods. She was the wife of Jupiter and mother of Mars. Her symbols included a peacock and the pomegranate. Her Greek name was Hera.		2B	2

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Jupiter	The Roman god of the sky and the king of the Greco-Roman gods. He was married to Juno and was the father of Mars, Minerva, and Vulcan. He had a temple on Capitoline Hill, and his symbols included thunderbolts and the eagle. His Greek name was Zeus.		2B	2
Justify	To show or prove why something (such as an action, idea, or person) is proper and right		1B	16
Justinian I	A man from a peasant family who became emperor. He oversaw reforms of Roman laws, the construction of many elaborate buildings, and the re-conquest of many Mediterranean territories that the empire had lost in the fifth century.	juh- <b>stin</b> -ee-uhn	3A	5
Kanishka	The greatest ruler of the Kushan Empire. He is known for his military and political achievements and for spreading Buddhism.	kuhn- <b>ish</b> -kah	2B	16
Kassites	The group of people who took over Babylon after the Hittites left and then ruled for about 420 years, ca. 1575–1155 BC, becoming the longest Babylonian dynasty	<b>kas</b> -ahyt	1B	3
Kenneth MacAlpin	Overking of Dalriada and the Picts in the 840s who is called by some the first king of Scotland		3A	9
Khufu	The son of Snefru; Fourth Dynasty pharaoh who built the Great Pyramid	<b>koo</b> -foo	1A	12
Kiev	Settlement in eastern Europe that came to be ruled by Scandinavian warriors and became the central town in an area (the Kievan Rus') ruled by the Rus'	keev	3A	10
Kingdom	A society ruled by a king or queen		1A, 3A	2
Kingdom of Israel	The northern ten tribes of Israel who were later conquered by the Neo-Assyrian Empire. Before the nation divided in 931 BC, Israel was also the name for the land of all twelve Israelite tribes.		1B	7
Kingdom of Judah	The southern two tribes of Israel who were later conquered by the Neo-Babylonian Empire		1B	7
Kingdom of Mit-tani	The powerful Near Eastern kingdom that was formed by the Hurrians, ca. 1500–1300 BC, and became famous for chariot warfare	mit- <b>tan</b> -ee	1B	3
Kushan Empire	An empire that ruled from ca. 30 BC to AD 375 and was made up of independent rulers within the state of Kushana. It was an important center of trade routes between India, China, and the West.	<b>koo</b> -shahn	2B	16
Laconia	The region at the eastern part of the Peloponnese “fingers” where Sparta was located	luh- <b>koh</b> -nee-uh	2A	1
Lacquer	A substance that can be painted on items to give them a shiny, hard surface once the coating dries	<b>lak</b> -er	2B	14

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Lady Fu Hao	One of King Wu Ding's wives and one of the few female Chinese military leaders	foo-how	1B	15
Lamian War	The conflict between the Greek <i>poleis</i> (led by Athens) and Macedonia in 323–322 BC that marked the end of Athens's attempts to be an independent and great democratic power in the Greek world		2A	10
Laozi	The Chinese philosopher believed to have founded Daoism	lau-zee	2A	16
Late Antique Little Ice Age	A natural disaster that started around 536 and disrupted life and economies around the world		3A	2
Late Bronze Age	The last part of the Bronze Age, ca. 1600–1200 BC, when many new groups of people appeared and then disappeared from history, and when there was greater warfare between kingdoms		1B	Intro Part II
<i>Latifundium</i> (pl. <i>Latifundia</i> )	Large Roman agricultural estates that were owned by the wealthy and relied mostly on slave labor	lah-ti-foon-di-oom	2B	11
Latin	The written and spoken language of the Romans and their closest neighbors. It became the main language of the Roman Empire and is the ancestor of Spanish, French, Italian, and many other languages. Our English writing system also comes from the Latin alphabet.		2B	Intro Part I
Latium	The ancient region in Italy where Rome was founded and Latin-speaking tribes lived	luh-ti-oom (English: lay-shuhm)	2B	Intro Part I
League	Another name for an alliance		2A	6
League of Corinth	The <i>poleis</i> league (minus Sparta) that was formed by Philip II and later helped Alexander defeat the Persian Empire		2A	9
Legalism	A Chinese philosophy in which the government ruled under strict laws and imposed strong punishments for breaking laws and gave rewards for keeping them		2B	14
Legate	A Roman official who is chosen by a ruler and given all the power and authority necessary to govern a particular territory in the ruler's place	leg-it	2B	5
Legend	A story handed down from the past that is part history and part fiction		1A	8
Legion	A military unit made up of Roman legionaries	lee-juh-n	2B	2
Legionary	A Roman citizen-soldier	lee-juh-ner-ee	2B	2
Leif Erikson	Scandinavian explorer who seems to have been one of the first Europeans to voyage from Greenland to North America, ca. 1000	leef er-ik-suhn	3A	9
Leonidas	The Spartan king who was killed at the Battle of Thermopylae along with 300 of his warriors	lee-on-i-duhs	2A	4



WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
The Levant	The name for the section of the Fertile Crescent that did <i>not</i> include Mesopotamia. This ancient area of land began at the Sinai Peninsula (where Africa and Asia connect) and stretched along the eastern Mediterranean coast to the Taurus Mountains and the Euphrates River.	li- <b>vant</b>	1B	Intro Part II
Library of Alexandria	The largest and most well-known library of the ancient world. It was part of the Museum of Alexandria, a famous gathering place for scholars.		2A	11
Library of Ashurbanipal	The oldest surviving royal library, a collection of records once stored in the palace at Nineveh		1B	10
Libyans	The African people from Libya, the land located west of Egypt, who became the first foreigners since the Hyksos to rule Egypt. The Libyans reigned as the Twenty-Second, Twenty-Third, and Twenty-Fourth Dynasties.	<b>lib</b> -ee-uhn	1B	8
Licinius	An Augustus and rival of Constantine.	li- <b>ki</b> -ni-oos (English: li- <b>sin</b> -ee-uhs)	2B	12
Lighthouse of Alexandria	The magnificent Egyptian lighthouse that became one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World		2A	9
Lindisfarne	Site of a major monastery in Northumbria; also known as Holy Island	<b>lin</b> -duhs-fahrn	3A	4
Linear	Drawn or written with straight lines	<b>lin</b> -ee-er	1B	5
Linear A	The Minoan writing system, which no one has been able to translate		1B	5
Linear B	The Mycenaean writing system and earliest-known form of the Greek language		1B	5
Linguist	A specialist who studies languages	<b>ling</b> -gwist	1A	5
Literature	All of the written works of a civilization, such as books, poems, and legends, that are considered to be important and/or well written		1A	8
Liu Bang	The military leader of the state of Chu who became the first emperor of the Han dynasty; also known as Emperor Gao	ly-oh bong	2B	15
Liuvigild	A powerful Visigothic king who conquered many territories, founded new cities, and reformed laws to give orthodox Christians similar rights to Arians	<b>lee</b> -oh-vuh-jild	3A	2
Livy	The Roman historian whose work, <i>From the Founding of the City</i> , begins with the legends of early Rome and goes up to the time of Augustus. Livy wrote his history to glorify Rome, explore moral principles, and provide a reliable historical narrative, though he mixed some myths in with his facts.	<b>liv</b> -ee	2B	6
Logogram	A symbol that represents an entire word		1A	5

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Lombards	A group of Germanic-speaking warriors who invaded the Italian peninsula in the late sixth century	<b>lom</b> -bahrds	3A	5
Longships	Long, shallow-bottomed ships used by Scandinavians to travel both by sea and on rivers		3A	9
Lotharingia	Realm formed from the portion of the Frankish Empire between the Meuse River and the Rhine and given to Charlemagne's grandson Lothar I	lohth- <i>uh</i> - <b>rin</b> -jee- <i>uh</i>	3A	8
Lower Egypt	The northern part of Egypt that was downstream on the Nile River		1A	10
Lucius Sulla	The successful Roman commander and consul who was a leader of the <i>optimates</i> , the rival of Marius, and a dictator	<b>loo</b> -ki- <i>oos sool-uh</i> (English: <b>loo</b> -shuhs <b>suhl-uh</b> )	2B	4
Lyre	A small, handheld stringed instrument that is similar to a harp	lahy <u>uhr</u>	2A	5
Lyric poetry	Poems that are shorter and less formal than epic poems, were originally sung, and describe ordinary people or real-life events, such as falling in love, festivals, or funerals	<b>lir</b> -ik	2A	5
Lysimachus	The Successor who built a kingdom in Thrace (the region east of Macedonia)	lahy- <b>sim-uh</b> -kuhs	2A	10
Macedonia	An ancient kingdom to the north of Greece whose people spoke a Greek dialect and were influenced by Greek culture	mas-i- <b>doh</b> -nee- <i>uh</i>	2A	9
Macedonian Dynasty	The Byzantine family who ruled the empire from the ninth to the eleventh centuries during a period of expansion, learning, and recovery of past learning, which is often called the Macedonian Renaissance	mas-i- <b>doh</b> -nee- <i>uhn</i>	3A	16
Macedonian Wars	A series of four wars fought between Rome, Macedonia, and certain Greek <i>poleis</i>	mas-i- <b>doh</b> -nee- <i>uhn</i>	2B	3
Magadhan Empire	The first empire in ancient India. It was formed by the powerful state of Magadha.	muh-guh-dhun	2A	14
Magistrate	A chosen or elected official who takes on the role of administrator, judge, or commander	<b>maj-uh</b> -streyt	2A, 2B	2 (2A), 1 (2B)
Magyars	Steppe nomads who launched raids into central and western Europe and eventually established the kingdom of Hungary	<b>mag</b> -yahrs	3A	Unit II Intro, 11
<i>The Mahabharata</i>	The longest of the two ancient Indian epic poems. It tells the story of the Bharata Dynasty and includes a section called <i>The Bhagavad Gita</i> .	muh- <b>hah</b> -bahr- <i>uh-tuh</i>	2A	15
<i>Mahajanapada</i>	One of the sixteen states that formed toward the end of the Vedic Period in northern India	muh-haa-juh-nuh-puh-duh	2A	14

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Mamluks	Slave soldiers who served in various Islamic armies from the the ninth century onward, usually as cavalry. The practice was begun by the Abbasid caliphs but later became fairly common. In the thirteenth century, a group of such soldiers established their own Islamic dynasty that ruled Egypt and Syria for over two centuries.	<b>mam</b> -looks	3A	16
Mandate	A formal command or right to have authority		1B	16
Mandate of Heaven	The idea that the ruler of a kingdom reigns by the permission of Heaven and that he should only be resisted if something indicates he has lost the divine right to rule		1B, 3A	16
Manumission	The process by which masters set their slaves free		2B	11
Marc Antony	One of Julius Caesar's closest friends and a loyal commander. He was a member of the Second Triumvirate but became Octavian's rival.		2B	5
Marcus Aurelius	The Nerva-Antonine Dynasty "philosopher-emperor" who succeeded Antoninus as ruler of Rome and fought the Parthians. He co-reigned with Lucius Verus for a short period and is probably best known for his work <i>Meditations</i> .	<b>mahr</b> -koos ou- <b>rey</b> -li- <i>oos</i> (English: <b>mahr</b> -kuhs aw- <b>ree</b> -lee- <i>uhs</i> )	2B	9
Marduk	The patron god of Babylon and the Mesopotamian god of magic. He replaced Enlil as the chief god when Babylon became the capital of southern Mesopotamia under Hammurabi.	<b>mahr</b> -dook	1A	6, 7
Mars	The Roman god of war. He was the son of Jupiter and the father of Romulus and Remus. His symbols included a helmet and spear. His Greek name was Ares.		2B	2
Martyr	A believer who is killed or suffers greatly because of his or her faith or beliefs	<b>mahr</b> -ter	2B	11
Mastaba	A rectangular raised platform made of mud bricks that has a flat roof and sloping sides and covers an elaborate underground tomb	<b>mas</b> -tuh-buh	1A	13
Mauryan Empire	The largest of the first three Indian empires, ca. 321–185 BC	<b>mour</b> -ee-uhn	2A, 2B, 3A	14 (2A), Unit III Intro (2B)
The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus	The magnificent monument and tomb that became one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World	maw- <i>suh</i> - <b>lee</b> -uhm hal-uh-kahr- <b>nas</b> -uhs	2A	4
Mecca	A city in the Arabian Peninsula that was a center for trade and pilgrimage in the early Middle Ages; said to be the birthplace of Muhammad; the location of the sacred shrine, the Kaaba	<b>mek</b> -uh	3A	6

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Medes	The people from the land of Media who had a language and culture similar to that of the Persians. They allied with Nabopolassar to help defeat Assyria.	meedz	1B	12
Medieval	An adjective indicating something that happened or existed during the Middle Ages	mee-dee- <b>ee</b> -vuhl	3A	Bk Intro I
Meditation	The practice of sitting quietly and trying to clear the mind of unnecessary thoughts in order to reach a greater level of awareness, clarity, or focus		2A	15
Meidum Pyramid	The pyramid that Pharaoh Huni started to build and Pharaoh Snefru finished, and that later collapsed. Historians believe this was the first attempt in history at building a smooth-sided pyramid.	<b>may</b> -dum or <b>mahy</b> -dum	1A	13
Memphis	The first capital of Egypt and the place along the Nile River where Upper and Lower Egypt met. Memphis was the capital during the Egyptian Archaic and Old Kingdom Periods.		1A	10
Mencius	A follower of Confucius who lived during the Warring States Period	<b>men</b> -shee- <i>uhs</i>	2B	14
Menes	The legendary pharaoh once believed to have united the land of Egypt	<b>mee</b> -nahys	1A	10
Mentu	The Egyptian god of war, a patron god of Thebes, and one of the favorite gods of Mentuhotep II and other Eleventh Dynasty pharaohs. He was represented by two animals: the bull and the falcon. He is often shown as a man with a falcon head and wearing a crown with two feathers, a sun disc, and a cobra coiled on his forehead.	<b>men</b> -too	1A	14
Mentuhotep II	The Eleventh Dynasty ruler who united Egypt into one kingdom again, ca. 2022 BC, and founded the Middle Kingdom	<b>men</b> -too- <b>hoh</b> -tep	1A	14
Mercury	The Roman god of messengers and travelers. He was known for being very clever and for playing tricks on others. His symbol was a winged helmet and/or winged sandals. His Greek name was Hermes.		2B	2
Merovingians	Frankish royal dynasty descended from Clovis I	mer-uh- <b>vin</b> -jee- <i>uhns</i>	3A	3
Mesopotamia	A Middle Eastern region between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers that is part of the Fertile Crescent and was once home to many ancient civilizations, including Sumer. This name means “the land between the rivers.”		1A	Intro Part III
Middle Ages	The period, ca. AD 500–1500, between the decline of the Roman Empire in the west and the major changes that came with European expeditions to the Americas, among other key events		3A	Bk Intro I

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Middle East	The area of northern Africa and southwestern Asia that includes Egypt, Israel, Syria, Iraq, and other countries. <i>See also</i> Near East.		1A	Intro Part III
Middle Kingdoms Period	The period in India, ca. 185 BC–AD 1200, when a series of invasions took place along with impressive cultural and political changes, especially in trade		2B, 3A	Unit III Intro (2B, 3A), 15 (3A)
Middleman	A person who buys goods from the people who make or produce the items, sells the finished goods to customers, and then takes a part of the profit for himself		1B	9
Mieszko I	First known ruler of Poland, who expanded the kingdom and converted to Christianity	mee- <b>ez</b> -ko	3A	11
Migration	The movement of a group of people from one place to another		1B	Unit II Intro
Militia	An army made up of part-time soldiers who are also citizens	mi- <b>lish</b> -uh	2A	3
Minerva	The Roman goddess of warriors, craftsmen, art, and wisdom/philosophy. She was the daughter of Jupiter, and her symbol was an owl. She is often pictured with a helmet, shield, and armor. Her Greek name was Athena.		2B	2
Minoan civilization	The people who settled on Crete and became wealthy through a successful sea trade all around the Mediterranean, ca. 1800–1400 BC	mi- <b>noh</b> -uhn	1B	5
King Minos	The mythical Minoan king who ruled Crete from the Palace of Knossos	<b>mahy</b> -nuhs	1B	5
Minotaur	A mythical creature that was half-man, half-bull and said to live in the dungeon of the Palace of Knossos	<b>min</b> -uh-tawr	1B	5
Mohenjo-daro	The largest and most advanced city of the Harappan Civilization	moh- <b>hen</b> -joh- <b>dahr</b> -oh	1B	14
Monarchy	A government in which authority is held by a single ruler who usually inherits the position	<b>mon</b> -er-kee	2B, 3A	1
Monastery	A religious community that focuses on worshiping, praying, reading, and work. Sometimes, “monastery” refers to the buildings that housed the community as well as to the people themselves.	<b>mon</b> -uh-ster-ee	3A	Unit I Intro
Monologue	A long speech made by one person to an audience	<b>mon</b> -uh-lawg	2A	5
Monotheist	A person who worships only one god	<b>mon</b> -uh-thee-ist	1A	1
Monsoon	A strong wind system that reverses direction each season and typically brings periods of very heavy rain		2B	16
Monument	Something people build that is designed to last a long time as a reminder of an important person or event		1A	Intro Part III

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Moravia	A realm of Slavic-speaking people that developed in central Europe in the ninth century before being overrun by the Magyars. Later it became a territory attached to the Kingdom of Bohemia.		3A	11
Mosque	A public place of worship for Muslims	mosk	3A	6
Mount Olympus	The tallest mountain in Greece. Some ancient Greeks believed it was the home of their most powerful gods.	<i>uh-lim-puhs</i>	2A	Intro Part III
Muhammad	The founder of Islam, known to Muslims as the Prophet or the Messenger of God (Allah). Muhammad is traditionally believed to have been born in Mecca ca. 570 and lived in the Arabian Peninsula until ca. 632.	<i>moo-ham-uhd</i>	3A	6
Mummification	The process of preserving a dead body so that it will not decay after death		1A	16
Mycenae	The fortress-city in Greece for which the Mycenaeans are named	<i>mahy-see-nee</i>	1B	5
Mycenaean civilization	The warlike people who came from the Greek peninsula and established their own prosperous sea trade around the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas, ca. 1400–1200 BC	<i>mahy-si-nee-uhn</i>	1B	5
Myth	A story written to try to explain a belief, such as creation, or a natural event, such as the sun's rising or a flood		1A	8
Nabonidus	The last king of the Neo-Babylonian Empire	<i>nab-oh-nahy-duhs</i>	1B	11
Nabopolassar	The Babylonian ruler who defeated Assyria and began the Neo-Babylonian Empire		1B	11
Nalanda University	A Buddhist residential university that was founded during the Gupta Empire and flourished for seven centuries. It was a center for scientific, mathematical, and medical discovery.	<i>nal-uhn-duh</i>	3A	15
Nanna	The Mesopotamian god of the moon and the patron god of Ur, where the Great Ziggurat of Ur was built for him. His symbol was an upright-pointing crescent moon. He was believed to ride around on a bull with wings, but often pictured seated on a throne.	<i>nah-nah</i>	1A	7
Naram-Sin	The grandson of Sargon the Great and the ruler who expanded the Akkadian Empire to its greatest territory		1A	4
Narmer	One of the pharaohs who helped to unite Upper and Lower Egypt into one kingdom, ca. 3200 BC		1A	10

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
<b>E</b> Near East	The part of the world that reaches from northeastern Africa (including Egypt) across Mesopotamia and all the way to southwestern Asia. It is the place where many of the earliest civilizations began. The Near East is also the crossroads of three continents: Africa, Europe, and Asia. <i>See also</i> Middle East.		1B, 3A	Intro Part II
Nebuchadnezzar II	The Neo-Babylonian ruler who brought Babylonia to its greatest height by conquering all of Syria and Judah. He is also remembered for his building projects, which may have included the Hanging Gardens of Babylon.	neb-uh-kuhd- nez-er	1B	11
Neo-Assyrian Empire	The most well-organized and well-armed empire that the ancient world had seen so far, ca. 950–612 BC		1B	10
<b>E</b> Neo-Babylonian Empire	The powerful Iron Age empire that ruled Mesopotamia 612–539 BC, and is remembered for conquering the city of Jerusalem		1B	11
<i>Neo</i>	A Greek word that means "new"	nee-o	1B	10
Neptune	The Roman god of the sea and seafarers, and the brother of Jupiter and Pluto. His symbol was a trident, and he is often pictured in a chariot pulled by horses. His Greek name was Poseidon.		2B	2
Nero	The fifth and last of the Julio-Claudian emperors. He ruled during the Great Fire of Rome and is remembered for persecuting the Christians.	ne-roh	2B	8
Nerva	The founder of the Nerva-Antonine Dynasty and successor of Domitian. He was popular with the Senate and the Roman people but less popular with the soldiers.	ner-wuh (English: nur-vuh)	2B	9
Nerva-Antonine Dynasty	The seven emperors of Rome who ruled after the Flavians and were mostly chosen by adoption. The first five of them are usually considered to have been capable rulers.	ner-wuh uhn-taw- neen (English: ner- vuh an-tuh-neen)	2B	9
Nile River	The mighty river that created and shaped the land of ancient Egypt. The Nile is more than 4,000 miles long and flows south to north, ending at the Mediterranean Sea.		1A	10
Nineveh	The largest and final capital of Assyria, and the location of Ashurbanipal's library	nin-uh-vuh	1B	10
<i>Nirvana</i>	The state of being freed from suffering and the cycle of reincarnation	nir-vah-nuh	2A	15
Nomads	People who move around, often each season, usually to find new places with fresh food for themselves or their herds	noh-madz	1A, 2B, 3A	Intro Part II (1A), 15 (2B), 1 (3A)
Nomarch	The local governor of a nome	nom-ahrk	1A	12
Nome	A small region of ancient Egypt	nohm	1A	12

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
<i>Nomen</i>	The Latin word for "name." Roman men usually had three names, and the <i>nomen</i> was the second name, one they shared with their family. Roman women usually were given a feminine version of their father's <i>nomen</i> .	<b>noh</b> -men	2B	Unit I Intro
Nonfiction	Writings based on fact, often about real events and real people		1A	8
Normandy	Area in the north of (West) Frankia ruled by Scandinavians in the tenth century	<b>nawr</b> - <i>muhn</i> -dee	3A	9
Normans	Descendants of Norsemen (Vikings) who settled in the area of West Frankia that became known as Normandy as a result. This term came to be applied to anyone who lived in Normandy regardless of ancestry.		3A	Unit II Intro, 12
Nubians	An African people whose land of Nubia, located south of Egypt, was rich in gold and at times controlled by Egyptian pharaohs. The Nubians ruled Egypt as the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty.	<b>noo</b> -bee-uhn	1B	1, 8
Old Babylonian Period	The period of Babylonian rule, ca. 1800–1600 BC, that began with the reign of Hammurabi, after the Interregnum		1A	6
Old English	Germanic language spoken by the Anglo-Saxons		3A	4
The Olympians	The powerful Greek gods and goddesses who were believed to live and rule on Mount Olympus. A dozen of them usually were considered especially important and were known as the "Twelve Olympians."	<i>uh</i> - <b>lim</b> -pee- <i>uhn</i>	2A	7
Olympic Games	The most famous of the Greek festival games. The Olympics were held every four years in the Peloponnesian <i>polis</i> of Olympia.		2A	3
<i>Optimates</i> ("the Best")	A political group in Rome who supported the aristocrats and the traditional way of governing	awp-ti- <b>mah</b> -teys	2B	4
Oracle	A person through whom the gods are believed to speak or who could deliver prophecies; the message or decision received by the person who is the oracle	<b>awr</b> - <i>uh</i> -kuhl	1B	15
Oracle bone script	The oldest form of Chinese writing		1B	16
Oracle bones	Animal bones or shells that the ancient Chinese used for divination		1B	15
Orator	A public speaker	<b>awr</b> - <i>uh</i> -ter	2B	Intro Part I
Osiris	The Egyptian god of the earth, the underworld and the dead, the afterlife and resurrection, and good crops. He is often shown as a mummified man wearing a white cone-shaped hat with feathers. He was the husband of Isis, father of Horus, and brother of Set.	oh- <b>sahy</b> -ris	1A	16



WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Otto the Great	East Frankish king who claimed the title of emperor and who defeated the Magyars at the Battle of Lechfeld in 955; also known as Otto I	ot-oh	3A	11
Pagan	A Christian name for someone who believes in the old gods, such as the Roman and Greek gods.	pey-guhn	2B	12
Palace of Knossos	The largest of the Minoan palace-cities discovered on Crete	nos-uhs	1B	5
Palatine Hill	One of the seven hills upon which the city of Rome was built	pal-uh-tahyn	2B	Intro Part I
Panoply	The complete set of armor and weapons that a hoplite needed	pan-uh-plee	2A	3
Pantheon	The group of gods and goddesses that a polytheist culture believes in and worships	pan-thee-on	1A	7
The Pantheon	Rome's finest temple, originally built during Augustus's reign and later rebuilt by Hadrian. The Pantheon was dedicated to all the Roman deities.	pan-thee-on	2B	9
Papyrus	A reed from which the Egyptians made a paper-like material, also called papyrus, for writing, as well as other things such as sandals, rope, and boats	puh-pahy-ruhs	1A	11
Parchment	A durable writing material made from animal skins that are dried and then scraped clean		2A	11
Paris	An old Roman town that became the base for some Merovingian kings		3A	3
Parthenon	The largest of the Greek temples built in Athens; dedicated to the goddess Athena		2A	Intro Part II
Parthians	The empire that conquered the eastern portions of the Seleucid Kingdom and stretched from Mesopotamia to the borders of the Far East		2B	5
Patriarch	In early Christianity, a prominent bishop in charge of a large region. The original five patriarchs were those of Rome, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. In the West, the bishop of Rome eventually came to lead the Roman Catholic Church as the pope. In the Eastern Orthodox Church, other patriarchs were gradually added as the leaders of important national churches, like those of Bulgaria, Russia, and Serbia.		3A	10
Patriarchy	A society in which men have most of the power and privileges and women do not have equal opportunities	pey-tree-ahr-kee	2B	11
Patrician	A Roman whose ancestor was one of the very first senators and who had great wealth, influence, and power	puh- <b>ch</b> rish-uhn	2B	1

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Patrick	A Romano-Briton who was kidnapped and enslaved by Irish raiders and who later returned to Ireland to spread Christianity		3A	3
Patron	A wealthy person who provides for writers and artists financially so that instead of working other jobs, they can focus on their craft	<b>pey-truhn</b>	2B	6
Patron god	A god chosen by the people to serve as the special protector or guardian of their city		1A	1
Pax Romana	Latin for “Roman peace”; the golden age in Rome from 27 BC to AD 180 when the empire was mostly peaceful and stable, and Roman culture flourished and spread	pahks roh- <b>mah-nuh</b> (English: <b>paks roh-mah-nuh</b> )	2B	Unit I Intro, 5
<i>Peculium</i>	The money or property that a Roman master granted a slave so that the slave could buy his or her freedom	pe- <b>koo</b> -li-oom	2B	11
Peleset	The group of Sea Peoples who settled in the southwestern Levant and from whom the Philistines descended	<b>pel</b> -eh-set	1B	7
The Peloponnese	The southernmost section of the Greek peninsula. It is bordered by the Ionian and Mediterranean Seas and connected to the Greek mainland by the Isthmus of Corinth.	pe-lo- <b>pon</b> -nees	2A	Intro Part III
Peloponnesian League	The <i>poleis</i> league created by Sparta		2A	6
Peloponnesian War	The lengthy war fought 431–404 BC between Athens, Sparta, and their allies		2A	6
Peninsula	An area of land that is almost entirely surrounded by water		2A, 2B	Intro Part III (2A), Intro Part II (2B)
Perdiccas	The general chosen to be regent after Alexander the Great’s death	<b>per</b> -dee-kas	2A	10
Pericles	One of history’s most famous public speakers; the Athenian general and political leader who convinced Athens to refuse Sparta’s demands for peace, a decision that helped lead to the Peloponnesian War	<b>per</b> -i-kleez	2A	6
Period of Three Rivals	The period, 387–355 BC, after the Peloponnesian War when Athens, Sparta, and Thebes competed for power on the Greek mainland		2A	6
Perpetua	A young Roman noblewoman who became an early Christian martyr	per- <b>pe</b> -too-uh (English: per- <b>pe</b> -choo-uh)	2B	11
Persecute	To harass and make someone suffer because of his or her beliefs		2B	Unit II Intro

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Persian Empire	The Iron Age empire that lasted for more than 200 years, 559–331 BC, and controlled the entire Near East. The Persian Empire also brought together many kingdoms that had different cultures.		1B	12
Persian Wars	The series of battles between the Persians and Greeks, 499–449 BC, that began with the Ionian Revolt and led to the Persians' defeat at Plataea. Three other important battles took place at Marathon, Thermopylae, and Salamis.	<b>pur-zhuhn</b>	2A	4
Personality	All of the behaviors and qualities that combine to make a person or society different from other people or societies		2A	Intro Part II
Phalanx	An infantry formation in which soldiers fight in tight rows, creating a large, organized block of foot soldiers	<b>fey-langks</b>	2A, 2B	3 (2A), 2 (2B)
Pharaoh	The title for a king of Egypt	<b>fair-oh</b>	1A	Unit II Intro
Phidias	The famous Greek sculptor who carved the Statue of Zeus at Olympia and the Statue of Athena in the Parthenon	<b>fid-ee-uhs</b>	2A	3
Philip II	The Macedonian ruler who made the kingdom into a great power by strengthening its army; the father of Alexander the Great		2A	9
Philip V	The king of Macedonia who allied with Hannibal against the Romans, leading to the Macedonian Wars		2B	3
Philistines	Descendants of the Peleset who lived in the southwestern Levant and are best known for being fierce rivals of the Israelites	<b>fil-uh-steen</b>	1B	7
Philosopher	Someone who studies philosophy	<b>fi-los-uh-fer</b>	1B	Unit III Intro
Philosophy	The study of general questions about life, knowledge, wisdom, thought, and other similar concepts		1B	Unit III Intro
Phoenician alphabet	A writing system of twenty-two simple letters that were easy to learn and to write. Many Mediterranean peoples (including the Israelites, Arameans, Greeks, and Romans) used the Phoenician alphabet by changing it in various ways to match the sounds of their own spoken language. Our English alphabet comes from the ancient Romans' Latin alphabet, which was based on the Phoenician alphabet.	<b>fi-nish-uhn</b>	1B	9
Phoenicians	Expert Iron Age seamen and traders known for supplying luxury goods, including cedarwood and purple dye, and for spreading their simple writing system throughout the Mediterranean area, ca. 1500–300 BC		1B	9

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Phonetic language system	A language system in which each symbol (phonogram) has its own sound		1B	9
Phonogram	A symbol that represents a sound	<b>foh-nuh-gram</b>	1A	5
Pictogram	A picture used to represent an entire word; also called a pictograph		1A	5
Picts	A non-Roman group of people who spoke Pictish and lived in the area that is now Scotland	pikts	3A	4
Pike	A long spear that is used with two hands		2A	9
Pike hedge	An infantry formation in which the soldiers carry their pikes pointing out in front of them for protection		2A	9
Piye	The Nubian king who ruled Upper Egypt and also conquered Lower Egypt during the Nubian (Twenty-Fifth) Dynasty, ca. 727 BC	<b>pee-yeh</b>	1B	8
Plague	Any disease that is especially widespread and destructive. "The plague" often refers to bubonic plague, a disease caused by the bacterium <i>Yersinia pestis</i> .		3A	5
Plato	The Greek philosopher who believed that all human beings have souls; the founder of the Academy in Athens	<b>pley-toh</b>	2A	12
Plebeian	Any Roman citizen who was not a patrician (for example, a farmer, merchant, or craftsman)	<b>pluh-bee-uhn</b>	2B	1
Pliny the Elder	The Roman scientist whose <i>Natural History</i> is the earliest surviving encyclopedia. He died during the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.	<b>plin-ee</b>	2B	6
Pliny the Younger	The Roman writer known for his collections of letters, which discuss the business of running the Roman Empire and describe the lives of the wealthy	<b>plin-ee</b>	2B	6
Plutarch	The Greek biographer who had Roman citizenship and is famous for <i>The Parallel Lives</i> . His works use the actions and sayings of pairs of important Greek and Roman figures to teach the reader about moral behavior.	<b>ploo-tahrk</b>	2B	6
Pluto	The Roman god of the underworld. He was the brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and his symbols were a key and the three-headed dog Cerberus. His Greek name was Hades.		2B	2
Poland	A realm formed by Slavic-speaking "people of the plains" in northeastern Europe in the tenth century	<b>poh-luhnd</b>	3A	11
<i>Polis</i> (plural: <i>poleis</i> )	The Greek word for a city-state	<b>poh-lis (pol-ays)</b>	2A	1
Polybius	The Greek historian whose <i>Histories</i> focus on the Punic Wars and Rome's conquest of Greece. He traveled to sites where historical events had occurred and interviewed eyewitnesses.	"paw-li-bi-oos (English: puh-lib-ee-uhs)"	2B	6

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Polytheist	A person who worships more than one god	pol-ee- <b>thee</b> -ist	1A	1
Pompeii	The small Roman town that was destroyed by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79 but remained remarkably well preserved under deep layers of ash.	pawm- <b>pey</b> -yee (English: pom- <b>pey</b> )	2B	8
Pompey	A member of the First Triumvirate who supported the <i>optimates</i> , got rid of pirates in the Mediterranean, and became a rival of Julius Caesar	<b>pom</b> -pee	2B	4
Pope	The Christian bishop of Rome who eventually came to lead the whole Western Church	pohp	3A	1
<i>Populares</i> ("the Populares")	A political group in Rome who saw problems in the republic and supported reforms for the plebeians	paw-poo- <b>lah</b> -reys	2B	4
King Porus	The Indian king defeated by Alexander the Great		2A	9
Poseidon	The Greek god of the sea, earthquakes, and storms at sea. He was the brother of Zeus and Hades, and his symbol was a trident. His Roman name was Neptune.	poh- <b>sahyd</b> -n	2A	7
Praetorian Guard	The group of soldiers who were responsible for protecting the Roman emperor and keeping order in Italy and Rome	pree- <b>tawr</b> -ee-uhn	2B	5
Priest	A person who helps his people worship their god (or gods). A female priest is called a priestess.		1A	1
Principate	The early period of the Roman Empire when the government was still organized like a republic but functioned more like a monarchy	<b>prin</b> -suh-peyt	2B	5
Pro-magistrate	A Roman magistrate who was given authority by the Senate over a particular province for a specific length of time	<b>maj</b> -uh-streyt	2B	4
Procopius	A scholar and administrator from the Eastern Empire who wrote many different histories about events in the sixth century	proh- <b>koh</b> -pee-uhs	3A	2
Prophecy	Words that are believed to be a message from a deity	<b>prof</b> -uh-see	1A	14
Prosperous	Having plenty of what you need (usually wealth) to enjoy a successful life		1A	1
Province	Another name for a particular area or territory within a larger kingdom or country		1B	10
Pschent	The double crown of ancient Egypt	skent	1A	10
Ptolemaic Kingdom	The part of Alexander's former empire that included Egypt and was ruled by the descendants of Ptolemy I Soter. It was the longest-lasting Hellenistic kingdom and its capital was Alexandria.	tol-uh- <b>mey</b> -ik	2A, 2B	11 (2A), 3 (2B)

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Ptolemy	The Greek geographer who lived in Alexandria during Roman times and made important contributions in math and science, especially astronomy. Ptolemy's model of the universe, which included a round Earth at the center, became the standard model of cosmology among the educated peoples of the West all the way to the sixteenth century.	<b>tol-uh-mee</b>	2B	6
Ptolemy Ceraunus ("the Thunderbolt")	The Second Generation Successor who killed Seleucus I Nicator, declared himself king of Macedonia, and died in battle against the Gauls. He was the eldest son of Ptolemy I Soter.	<b>tol-uh-mee say-rah-n-uhs</b>	2A	11
Ptolemy I Soter ("the Savior")	The Successor who built a kingdom based in Egypt. He earned his nickname by helping the people of Rhodes during a lengthy siege.	<b>tol-uh-mee soh-ter</b>	2A	10
Ptolemy II	The Second Generation Successor and son whom Ptolemy I Soter chose to inherit the kingdom in Egypt	<b>tol-uh-mee</b>	2A	11
Punic Wars	A series of three wars fought between Rome and Carthage	<b>pyoo-nik</b>	2B	3
Pyrenees Mountains	A mountain range on what is now the border between France and Spain. During Charlemagne's reign, it was part of the borderlands between his empire and al-Andalus.	<b>pir-uh-nee-z</b>	3A	8
Pyrrhus of Epirus	The king of Epirus (to the west of Macedonia) who had a Macedonian-style army and defeated the Romans in several battles, despite the loss of many men	<b>peer-uhs ih-pa-hy-ruhs</b>	2B	2
Pythagoras	The Greek mathematician and astronomer who was the first man to determine that the earth is round, not flat. He is also remembered for proving why the Pythagorean Theorem works to measure triangles.	<b>pi-thag-er-uhs</b>	2A	12
Qin	The Chinese state that eventually conquered all its rivals during the Warring States Period and created a unified empire in 221 BC	<b>chin</b>	2B	14
Qin Shi Huangdi	A Chinese title, meaning "First Emperor of Qin," used by the Qin ruler Ying Zheng"	<b>chin sher hwong-dee</b>	2B	15
Quorum	The minimum number of people required to be at a meeting in order for an official decision to be made	<b>kwawr-uhm</b>	2A	2
Quran	The sacred book of Islam, also spelled Koran, which Muslims believe contains the words of God (Allah) as directly revealed by the angel Gabriel to Muhammad. Believed to have been revealed between 610 and 632, the Quran consists of 114 chapters, called <i>surahs</i> , which can be further divided into verses called <i>ayats</i> , meaning "signs" or "miracles."	<b>koo-rah-n</b>	3A	6

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Ra	The Egyptian god of the sun and the patron god of Heracleopolis. He is often shown with the head of a hawk (by day) or a ram (by night), and a head-dress with a giant round sun disk. His name is also spelled Re.	rah	1A	16
Ra-Horakty	At one time, the Egyptian gods Ra and Horus were merged into this combined god.	<b>rah</b> -hoh- <b>rahk</b> -tee	1A	16
Raja	The king or ruler of a tribe in ancient India	<b>rah</b> -juh	1B	14
<i>Rajya</i>	A state in ancient India that was ruled by a raja (king). Most were located in the fertile plains of the Ganga river valley.	raa-jyah	2A	14
<i>The Ramayana</i>	One of two ancient Indian epic poems. It tells the story of a prince named Rama who goes on a quest to rescue his wife from an evil demon.	rah- <b>mah</b> -yuh-nuh	2A	14
Ramses II	The Nineteenth Dynasty ruler and most famous Ramses pharaoh. He built many monuments to himself and is also known as Ramses the Great.	<b>ram</b> -seez	1B	2
Ramses III	The best-known Twentieth Dynasty pharaoh who defended Egypt against invasions by the Libyans and the Sea Peoples		1B	2
Rashidun	The Arabic word for “rightly guided,” referring to the first four caliphs, who most Muslims consider their patriarchs. The first caliph in the Rashidun Caliphate was Muhammad’s close friend, Abu Bakr; the second was Umar, who expanded Islam into new lands; the third was Uthman, born of a powerful Meccan family; and the fourth (according to most Muslims) was Ali, Muhammad’s own cousin and son-in-law.	<b>rash</b> -i-dun	3A	6
Red Pyramid	The third and best pyramid built by Pharaoh Snefru out of red stone		1A	13
Reform	A change that is made to social, political, or religious practices or beliefs, with the goal of improving them		2A, 2B	15 (2A), 4 (2B)
Regent	Someone who temporarily rules for a king or queen when the ruler is too young or sick to actively rule		1B	2
Reincarnation	The process of living, dying, and then being reborn as a different person or creature; a key belief in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism	ree-in-kahr- <b>ney</b> -shuhn	2A, 2B	15 (2A), 16 (2B)
Remus	The twin brother of the legendary founder of Rome. Remus was said to be a descendant of Aeneas and was killed by his brother Romulus.	<b>ree</b> -moos (English: <b>ree</b> -muhs)	2B	Intro Part 1
<i>Ren</i>	The Confucian quality of being respectful, kind, and generous toward all people	rehn	2A	16

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
The Renaissance	When spelled with a capital <i>R</i> , the Renaissance refers to cultural movements in Europe, ca. AD 1400–1600, which bridged the late Middle Ages and the modern era and were inspired by renewed interest in and access to ancient Greek and Roman culture.	<b>ren-uh-sahns</b>	3A	Bk Intro I
Renaissances	When spelled with a lowercase <i>r</i> , the term “renaissances” (French for “rebirths”) refers to periods of time when art and learning flourish.	<b>ren-uh-sahns-ehz</b>	3A	Unit II Intro
Republic	A government in which the people elect leaders to make decisions and to vote on laws for them		2A, 2B	2 (2A), Intro Part II (2B)
<i>Res Publica</i>	The Romans’ name for their government and origin of the English word “republic”; literally means “thing public” or “public affair”	reys <b>poo-bli-kuh</b>	2B	1
Revolt	An action taken by a group of people to rebel against authority		1B	11
<i>Rex</i>	The Latin word for “king”	reyx”	2B	1
Rhodes	A wealthy Greek island in the Aegean and a strong naval power during the Hellenistic Period	roh dz	2A	10
Ritual	A formal practice that needs to be done a certain way. Rituals are often performed at religious services, funerals, and military events, and on social occasions.	<b>rich-oo-uhl</b>	2A	16
Rival	A person who competes for the same thing as someone else (such as winning a race, conquering a city, or winning an election)		1A	8
Rollo	Viking leader who took control of the part of northern France that became Normandy	<b>rol-oh</b>	3A	9
Romanesque architecture	A style of architecture that developed in the tenth and eleventh centuries, inspired by Roman designs and known for thick stone walls and rounded arches. Later scholars called this style Romanesque because, while distinctly different from classical Roman architecture, it shows considerable Roman influence, such as in its rounded arches.	roh-muh- <b>nesk</b> ahr-ki-tek-cher	3A	Unit II Intro, 11
Romulus	The legendary founder of Rome. He had a twin brother named Remus and was said to be a descendant of Aeneas.	<b>roh-moo-loos</b> (English: <b>romyuh-luhs</b> )	2B	Intro Part I
Rosetta Stone	An important stone that had the same message carved in two Egyptian scripts, hieroglyphic and demotic, and also in Greek, which helped historians learn how to translate the Egyptian writing systems. It was carved in 196 BC.		1A	15
Rotated	Turned on its side		1A	5
Royal Cities	The most important cities in the Persian Empire: Persepolis, Babylon, Susa (in Elam), and Ecbatana (in Media)		1B	12



WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Royal Road	A 1,600-mile ancient highway between the cities of Susa and Sardis that became one of the key highways of the Persian Empire		1B	12
Rus'	A group of Scandinavians who came to rule Kiev, Novgorod, and other settlements around the Volga, Don, Dnieper, and other rivers	roos	3A	10
Saffarid Dynasty	A Muslim dynasty from Persia, which ruled a large region bordering India until they were displaced by the Samanids in ca. 900	sa-fuh-rid	3A	15
Sahara Desert	The largest desert in the world, covering about 3.5 million miles. It stretches across northern Africa from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea and the Nile Valley.		1A	11
Sais	A northern city in Egypt from which the last dynasty of native Egyptian pharaohs ruled	sey-is	1B	8
Saite (Twenty-Sixth) Dynasty	The last dynasty of native Egyptian pharaohs, who ruled from the city of Sais and again made Egypt one of the most powerful ancient kingdoms	sey-ahyt	1B	8
Salic Law	Frankish law code written down during the reign of Clovis I that influenced later European law codes	sal-ik	3A	3
Samanid Dynasty	A Muslim dynasty from Persia, which ruled a large region bordering India until they were displaced by the Ghaznavids in ca. 1000	suh-mah-nid	3A	15
Samarra	A city north of Baghdad built as a home for mamluk soldiers that became the Abbasid capital for a number of caliphs before and during a chaotic period known as the Anarchy of Samarra	suh-mahr-uh	3A	16
Sardis	The capital of the Kingdom of Lydia and of the westernmost province of the Persian Empire. The city was destroyed during the Greek Ionian Revolt.		2A	4
Sargon the Great	The first-known emperor in history; the Semitic leader who conquered the city-states of Sumer and built the Akkadian Empire		1A	2, 4
Sassanian Empire	The empire ruled by the Sassanid Dynasty, a Persian dynasty that overthrew the Parthian Empire and became a major rival of Rome in the third and fourth centuries AD. Important Sassanian rulers included Ardashir and his son Shapur.	suh-sey-nee-uhn	2B, 3A	10 (2B), 5 (3A)
Scandinavia	The region in northern Europe consisting of the modern-day countries of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	skan-duh-ney-vee-uh	3A	Bk Intro II
Scipio Africanus	The Roman commander in the Second Punic War who conquered Carthage's empire in Hispania (modern-day Spain) and then defeated Hannibal in Africa	ski-pi-oh ah-fri-kah-noos (English: sip-ee-oh af-ri-kah-nuhs)	2B	3

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Scribe	A specialist in reading and writing who often writes down the history of the kingdom and events after they happen so that they will not be forgotten		1A	Unit I Intro
Sea Peoples	The name given to the unknown groups of people who played an important role in the changes that took place at the end of the Late Bronze Age		1B	7
Second Intermediate Period	The period, ca. 1650–1550 BC, when Egypt was once again divided and was ruled by a foreign people, the Hyksos, for about 100 years		1A	14
Second Triumvirate	An alliance between Octavian, Marc Antony, and Lepidus that was created to punish Julius Caesar's assassins. The triumvirs then divided the empire's territory among themselves.		2B	5
Sect	A group of people within a particular religion who have some different beliefs than others who practice the same religion		2B	16
Seleucid Kingdom	The part of Alexander's former empire that included most of the Near East and was ruled by the descendants of Seleucus I Nicator. It was the largest of the three Hellenistic kingdoms.	si- <b>loo</b> -sid	2A, 2B	11 (2A), 3 (2B)
Seleucus I Nicator ("the Victor")	The Successor who built a kingdom that started in Babylonia and eventually included most of Alexander's eastern conquests. He was the last of the First Generation Successors and was killed by Ptolemy Ceraunus ("the Thunderbolt").	sel- <b>ay</b> -uh-kuhs	2A	10
Seljuk Turks	A Turkish Islamic dynasty, possibly descended from the warlord Seljuk, who conquered the Ghaznavids and established the Great Seljuk Empire, taking control of a vast region in the Middle East and south Asia	sel- <b>jook</b>	3A	16
Semitic languages	A large family of languages that includes those spoken by the Akkadians, Babylonians, Israelites, and Arabs	suh- <b>mit</b> -ik	1A	4
Semitic people	A group of people who spoke a Semitic language as their native tongue		1A	4
Senate	A formal council or group of lawmakers. The English word "senate" is derived from the Latin <i>senatus</i> .		2B	Intro Part I
<i>Senatus</i>	The Romans' word for a council of elders	se- <b>nah</b> -toos (English: suh- <b>ney</b> -tuhs)	2B	Intro Part I
Septimius Severus	The Roman emperor from North Africa who had both Roman and Punic ancestors. He was the victor of the Year of the Five Emperors and founded the Severan Dynasty.	sep- <b>ti</b> -mi-oos se- <b>wey</b> -roos (English: sep- <b>ti</b> -mee-uhs se- <b>vuhr</b> -uhs)	2B	10

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Set	The Egyptian god of chaos, conflict, and evil. He is shown with the head of an unidentified, make-believe “Set” animal. He was the brother of Osiris, whom he killed, and uncle of Horus.		1A	16
Seven Wonders of the Ancient World	Structures that the Greeks and Romans considered especially magnificent: the Great Pyramid at Giza, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Statue of Zeus at Olympia, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, the Lighthouse of Alexandria, and the Colossus of Rhodes		1B	11
Severan Dynasty	The four emperors of Rome who ruled after the Year of the Five Emperors. The dynasty included Severus, Caracalla, Elagabalus, and Alexander. Their wives and mothers also played important roles.	se-vur-uhn	2B	10
Severus Alexander	The last ruler of the Severan Dynasty. He became emperor of Rome at a young age and later fought the Sassanians.	se-vehy-ruhs ah-lek-sahn-der (English: se-vur-uhhs)	2B	10
Shakas	The nomadic tribe from central Asia that invaded Bactria ca. 150 BC, conquering the Bactrian Greeks	shuh-kahs	2B	16
Shalmaneser V	The Neo-Assyrian king who is remembered for conquering the Kingdom of Israel	shal-muh-nee-zer	1B	10
Shamhat	The legendary woman who befriended Enkidu and taught him how to speak and act like a human	sham-hat	1A	8
Shamshi-Adad I	The strong king who reigned during the Assyrian Old Kingdom and created a small empire	sham-she-ah-dahd	1B	4
Shang dynasty	The second ancient Chinese dynasty, ca. 1600–1050 BC, and the first for which we have written records and archaeological evidence	shong	1B	15
Shang Yang	The chief official who made the state of Qin more powerful by focusing on agriculture, raising a large, well-trained army, and implementing Legalist philosophy	shong yong	2B	14
Shangdi	The Chinese chief god who was believed to control health, farming, and the weather	shong-dee	1B	15
Shield wall	An infantry formation in which the soldiers’ shields overlap to form a solid wall that protects the men from attacks		2A	9
Shield wall	An infantry formation in which the soldiers’ shields overlap to form a solid wall that protects the men from attacks		2A, 3A	9 (2A), 8 (3A)
Shoshenq I	The Libyan chief who took the Egyptian throne, founded the Twenty-Second (Libyan) Dynasty, and reunited the kingdom, ca. 945 BC	shu-shenq	1B	8

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Shunga Empire	The Indian empire that took over part of the Mauryan Empire and controlled much of the central and eastern subcontinent, ca. 185–73 BC	<b>shung-uh</b>	2B	16
Sicily	The island located at the toe of Italy's "boot" that included the cities of Syracuse and Messina	<b>sis-uh-lee</b>	2B	3
Siege	An attack, usually on a city or fortress, during which the enemy blocks the location from receiving food and other supplies	seej	1B	11
Sinicization	The integration and absorption of non-Chinese people into Han Chinese society. In the Middle Ages, northern tribal groups, such as the Xiongnu and Xianbei, were gradually sinicized into Chinese culture as they adopted Chinese language and customs.	<b>sin-uh-suh-zey-shuhn</b>	3A	14
Slave society	A society in which a large percentage of the population is enslaved and in which slave labor is essential to how the society functions		2B	11
Slavs	A group of Slavic-speaking people who became powerful in the areas around the Danube and in eastern Europe	slahvs	3A	5
Snefru	The first pharaoh of the Fourth Dynasty who was known for building three pyramids: the Meidum Pyramid, the Bent Pyramid, and the Red Pyramid	<b>snef-roo</b>	1A	12
Social harmony	The idea of people living together in a peaceful and friendly way; the main focus of Confucianism		2A	16
Social War	A series of revolts (91–ca. 87 BC) by Rome's allies who wanted full Roman citizenship		2B	4
Society	A group of people who have organized themselves in a particular way		1A	Intro Part I
Socrates	The Greek philosopher who taught that the main purpose of being human was to understand what it meant to lead a virtuous life	<b>sok-ruh-teez</b>	2A	12
Solomon's Temple	The magnificent temple in Jerusalem that was built by King Solomon and was the single place of worship for the Israelites		1B	7
Sparta	The most powerful of the Peloponnesian <i>poleis</i> , known for its excellent army and strict military lifestyle		2A	1
Spartacus	A slave who led a rebellion of thousands of slaves in Italy against the Romans in 73–70 BC	<b>spuhr-tuh-coos</b> (English: <b>spahr-tuh-kuhs</b> )	2B	11
Specialist	A person who learns one particular skill or craft, does it well, and then uses it to provide for the society		1A	Intro Part III

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Spring and Autumn Period	The period in China's history, ca. 771–403 BC, when there were times of both peace and rivalry between the states, the people increased their use of iron, and the idea systems of Confucianism and Daoism began		2A, 2B	16 (2A), Unit III Intro (2B)
<i>The Springs and Autumns Annals</i>	Some of the earliest and most complete kingdom records for the study of ancient China		2A	16
Statue of Zeus	The enormous statue that once stood in the temple at Olympia and became one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World	zoos	2A	3
Step pyramid	A style of pyramid made with platforms stacked on top of each other, each one a little smaller than the platform below, so that the sides look like steps		1A	1
Stephen	First king of Hungary, who helped establish Christian churches and secured Hungary's independence from East Frankia	stee-vuhn	3A	11
Steppe	A grassland plain that is too dry to have more than a few trees but not dry enough to be a desert	step	3A	Unit II Intro
Stone Age	The time before the Bronze Age when the world's first people used stone, wood, and even bone to make weapons and tools		1B	Intro Part II
Stone of Destiny	The stone on which, according to tradition, the rightful kings of Scotland must stand or sit to be crowned; later also called the Stone of Scone		3A	4
Strabo	The Greek scholar who studied in Rome and then set out to write a lengthy <i>Geography</i> about the known world	struh-boh (English: strey-boh)	2B	6
Stylus	A writing tool		1A	5
Successor	Someone who takes over a position, title, or throne from the person before him or her		2A, 2B	10 (2A), Unit II Intro (2B)
Suetonius	The Roman biographer who is famous for his <i>Lives of the Twelve Caesars</i> , which is about the lives and personalities of Julius Caesar and the first eleven emperors. His goal was to tell the reader about each emperor's life and personality.	swey-toh-ni-oos (English: swi-toh- nee-uhs)	2B	6
Sui dynasty	The short-reigning dynasty that reunified China, re-established the capital at Chang'an, created a bureaucratic government, and achieved major construction projects such as the Grand Canal	swee	3A	14
Sumer	The first important civilization in Mesopotamia	soo-mer	1A	1
Sumerian Archaic Period	The first period of Sumerian civilization, ca. 3200–2350 BC		1A	2
Sumerian King List	An ancient document that lists the kings of Sumer and gives information about these early rulers		1A	2
Susa	The Elamite capital that was later chosen to be one of the Persian Empire's Royal Cities	soo-suh	1B	4

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Symmetrical	Balanced	si- <b>me</b> -tri-kuhl	2A	5
Syria	The northern part of the Levant, above Canaan. (Ancient Syria is <i>not</i> in the same exact region as the modern-day nation-state of Syria.)		1B	Intro Part II
Syrian War	The war (192–188 BC) fought between Rome and the Seleucid Kingdom (Antiochus III) for control of western Anatolia and the Greek Peninsula	<b>seer</b> -ee-uhn	2B	3
Tacitus	The Roman historian known for two works, <i>Annals</i> and <i>Histories</i> , which cover major events from the death of Augustus to the death of Domitian	<b>tuh</b> -ki-toos (English: <b>tas</b> -i-tuhs)	2B	6
<i>The Tale of Sinuhe</i>	An ancient Egyptian work of literature written during the Middle Kingdom, ca. 1875 BC	“Sinuhe” likely pronounced <b>shin</b> -hay	1B	1
Tang dynasty	The long-reigning dynasty that ushered in a high point in Chinese civilization. During this time, the empire expanded its territory and influence, and culture and arts flourished through contact with a variety of other peoples and religions.	tahng	3A	14
Tanistry	A method of choosing a ruler's heir from among all his male relatives; practiced in Ireland and the area that is now Scotland	<b>tan</b> -uh-stree	3A	3
Tara	An ancient burial site and meeting place where Irish high kings often held their inaugurations	<b>tar</b> -uh	3A	3
Tarquin the Proud	The last king of Rome. He was a tyrant whose actions led to the beginning of the republic.	<b>tar</b> -kwin	2B	Intro Part II
Taxes	Money or goods that a government requires from individuals and businesses, usually (but not always) to help provide services to the people. Sometimes, tyrants collect huge taxes to spend on themselves and their palaces.		1A	5
Temple of Artemis	The magnificent temple in Ephesus that became one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. It was built in the same style as the Parthenon at Athens but was twice the size.		2A	7
Terra-cotta	A type of brownish-red clay that was used to make the Chinese warrior sculptures found in the First Emperor's tomb		2B	15
Teshub	The Hittite god of storms	<b>teh</b> -shub	1B	3
Tetrarchy	From the Greek word for “rule by four,” the Tetrarchy (with a capital <i>T</i> ) refers specifically to the system of rule created by Diocletian. A tetrarchy (small <i>t</i> ) can be any system of four-man rule or to a territory divided into four parts with four rulers.	<b>te</b> -chrahr-kee	2B	10
Thebes	The strong <i>polis</i> that became a powerful rival of Athens and Sparta and had a brief period of dominance after the Peloponnesian War	theebz	2A	6

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Thebes (Egypt)	The city in Upper Egypt that was the center of worship of the god Amun and also the capital many times in Egypt's ancient history. It was the capital of Upper Egypt during parts of the First Intermediate Period, of all Egypt after Mentuhotep II united the kingdom, and of Upper Egypt during the beginning of the Third Intermediate Period	theebz	1A,1B	14 (1A), 8 (1B)
Themistocles	The Athenian political leader who convinced the Assembly to increase the size of the Athenian navy after the Battle of Marathon. He was also the skillful commander of the fleet during the Persian Wars.	thuh-mis-tuh-kleez	2A	4
Theodora	A former commoner who married Justinian I and became one of his key advisors	thee-uh-dawr-uh	3A	5
Theodoric the Great	A powerful king of the Ostrogoths who ruled Italy at the turn into the sixth century. Having received a Roman education, he dressed and lived like a Roman emperor and relied on Roman officials to help run his government.	thee-uh-dawr-ik	3A	2
Theodosius I	Last Roman emperor to rule the entire empire by himself. His sons permanently divided the empire in half with an emperor in the east and another in the west.	thee-uh-doh-shee-uhs	3A	1
Theophanu	Byzantine noblewoman who married Otto II and who ruled as regent on behalf of her son Otto III, who had inherited the throne when he was three years old	thee-off-uh-noo	3A	11
Third Intermediate Period	A period in Egyptian history, ca. 1070–664 BC, of changing dynasties, division, and rule by two different foreign peoples: the Libyans and the Nubians.		1B	8
Toth	The Egyptian god of writing, wisdom, and the moon. He is often shown with the head of an ibis and holding a scribe's palette. The Egyptians believed he invented hieroglyphics.	thahth <i>or</i> that	1A	16
Three Kingdoms Period	A period of power struggle in China (220–280) among the kingdom of Shu in the southwest, the kingdom of Wu in the southeast, and the kingdom of Wei to the north of the Yangtze River. It lasted for the first sixty years of the First Chinese Intermediate Period.		3A	14
Thucydides	The second most famous Greek historian; the author of <i>The History of the Peloponnesian War</i>	thoo-sid-i-deez	2A	12
Thutmose I	The Eighteenth Dynasty pharaoh who doubled the size of the kingdom of Egypt and increased trade with other lands	tut-mose	1B	2

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Thutmose III	The Eighteenth Dynasty pharaoh who expanded the borders of Egypt to their farthest points		1B	2
Tiberius	The second Julio-Claudian emperor of Rome and the successor of Augustus who is remembered for being a tyrant	ti- <b>be</b> -ri- <i>oos</i> (English: <b>tahy-beer-ee-uhs</b> )	2B	8
Tiglath-Pileser I	The king who ruled at the height of the Assyrian Middle Kingdom and was known for traveling all the way to the Mediterranean Sea	<b>tig</b> -lath-pee- <b>laz</b> -er	1B	4
Tiglath-Pileser III	The Neo-Assyrian ruler known for expanding the Assyrian empire in the Iron Age and creating a powerful army of mostly full-time, professional soldiers		1B	10
Tigris and Euphrates Rivers	Two rivers that flow through the Middle East and whose valleys form the eastern arc of the Fertile Crescent, from modern-day eastern Turkey to the Persian Gulf	<b>tahy</b> -gris yoo- <b>frey</b> -teez	1A	Intro Part III
Titus	The son of Vespasian whose short reign as emperor of Rome included the destruction of Pompeii and completion of the Colosseum.	ti- <b>toos</b> (English: <b>tahy-tuhs</b> )	2B	8
Tragedy	A play with a serious or sad plot that centers on a subject such as lost love, guilt, or pride	<b>traj</b> -i-dee	2A	5
Trajan	The well-liked Nerva-Antonine Dynasty emperor who expanded the Roman Empire to its greatest size. He is also remembered for his campaigns in Dacia and Parthia.	<b>trey</b> -juhn	2B	9
Trajan's Column	A large, circular column in Rome that was built to honor Trajan's victory over the Dacians	<b>trey</b> -juhnz	2B	9
Tribal Assembly ( <i>comitia tributa</i> )	An assembly of all male Roman citizens that was organized by geographical area. It made decisions regarding local matters and elected the lesser magistrates.	caw- <b>mi</b> -ti-uh tri- <b>boo</b> -tuh	2B	1
Tribe	A large group of people who usually are related and often live near each other		1A	Intro Part II
Tribune	A Roman official who was elected to speak for the plebeians and to bring their concerns to the patricians	<b>trib</b> -yoon	2B	1
Tribute	Payment (such as money, goods, or manpower) that a strong kingdom demands from another society or kingdom		1A	2
Trilogy	A long story divided into three separate books	<b>tril</b> -uh-jee	2A	5
Trireme	A swift warship with three rows of oars on each side	<b>trahy</b> -reem	2A	4
Triumvirate	Rule by three people (called triumvirs) at the same time. The First Triumvirate of was Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Caesar.	trahy- <b>uhm</b> -vur-it	2B	4
True pyramid	A style of pyramid with smooth, slanted sides, such as those found in Egypt		1A	3



WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Tsar	A Slavic version of the title “caesar,” which was given first to the leaders of the Bulgarian Empire. It was also eventually given to other Slavic rulers with imperial aspirations, such as those of Serbia and Russia.	zahr	3A	10
Tutankhamun	The Eighteenth Dynasty “boy king” Egyptian pharaoh who became famous after his tomb was discovered undisturbed and filled with riches	tut-anch- <b>amun</b>	1B	2
Twelve Tables	The written law code of the early Roman Republic		2B	2
Tyrant	A ruler who has complete power over the people and who rules unfairly and cruelly		1A	Intro Part I
Umayyad Dynasty	The Arab family who ruled the caliphate after the Rashidun and who later ruled al-Andalus	oo- <b>mahy</b> -ad	3A	6, 15, 16
Underworld	The land of the dead believed to exist below the earth		1A	16
Upper Egypt	The southern part of Egypt that was upstream on the Nile River		1A	10
Ur III Empire	The great empire that ruled Mesopotamia, ca. 2100–2000 BC, after the Akkadian Empire ended		1A	6
Ur-Nammu	The founder and first ruler of the Ur III Empire	<b>oo r-nah</b> -moo	1A	6
Utu	The Mesopotamian god of the sun, justice, and truth, and the patron god of Sippar and Larsa. His symbol was a stylish disc that looked like a cross between a sun and a star. He was believed to travel by boat or on a fast horse, and was shown holding a jagged knife.	<b>oo</b> -too	1A	7
Valens	Brother of Valentinian I and ruler of the Eastern Roman Empire who let Gothic refugees into Roman territory when the Huns first invaded. He was later killed when the Goths revolted.	<b>vey-luhn</b> z	3A	1
Vandals	A group of Germanic-speaking people who moved into Roman territory in the fourth century AD and established a kingdom in North Africa in the fifth century	<b>van-duh</b> ls	3A	1, 2
Varangian Guard	Elite Rus', Scandinavian, and Anglo-Saxon warriors who guarded the Byzantine emperor	<i>vuh-ran-jee-uhn</i>	3A	10
Varna	The Indian term for a hereditary social class (caste)	<b>vahr-nuh</b>	2A	14
Vedas	The oldest religious texts of Indian civilization	<b>vey-duh</b>	1B	14
Vedic Period	The second period of ancient Indian history, ca. 1600–500 BC, during which the culture was shaped by Indo-Aryan tribes	<b>vey-dik</b>	1B	14
Veii	The first Etruscan city conquered by the Romans	<b>vey-ee</b>	2B	1

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Venus	The Roman goddess of spring, love, and beauty. She was the daughter of Jupiter, mother of Aeneas, and wife of Vulcan. She was the most beautiful of the goddesses, and her symbols were a dove, the rose, and seashells. Her Greek name was Aphrodite.		2B	2
Vespasian	The first emperor of the Flavian Dynasty. He was a plebeian, ruled during the destruction of Jerusalem in AD 70, and ordered the construction of the Colosseum.	ve-spey-zhuhn	2B	8
Vice	A blameworthy habit of thinking and acting that has become a deep and permanent part of a person's character		2A, 2B, 3A	Intro Part I (2A), Appx C (2B)
Vikings	Seafaring Scandinavian warriors known for raiding, trading, and settling across large areas of Europe and beyond in the eighth through the eleventh centuries. The origin of the term "Vikings" is much debated, but later in the Middle Ages its meaning seems similar to "pirate" or "sea raider."	vahy-kings	3A	Unit II Intro, 9
Virgil	The greatest Roman poet, whose work <i>The Aeneid</i> describes the journeys of Aeneas, one of the legendary founders of the Roman people	vur-juhl	2B	6
Virtue	A praiseworthy habit of thinking and acting that has become a deep and permanent part of a person's character; an excellent quality that people should have. The Greeks called it <i>arete</i> , and the Romans called it <i>virtus</i> .	vur-choo	2A, 2B, 3A	Intro Part I (2A), Appx C (2B)
Virtuous	Doing what is right or excellent; having skill or excellence at being a student, neighbor, citizen, friend, and worker		2A, 2B	Intro Part I, Appx C
<i>Virtus</i>	The Roman (Latin) word for "excellence" or "goodness"	vir-toos	2B, 3A	Appx C (2B)
Vizier	A chief official of a pharaoh or Middle Eastern ruler	vi-zeer	1A	12
Vulcan	The Roman god of metalworkers, fire, and the forge. He was the son of Jupiter and Juno. He was known for being the ugliest god and for tricking Venus into marrying him and for making Jupiter's thunderbolts. His symbol was a hammer, and his Greek name was Hephaestus.		2B	2
Wang Mang	The regent who seized power from the Han dynasty and briefly established the Xin dynasty	wong mong	2B	15
Warring States Period	The period in Chinese history, ca. 403–221 BC, during which seven strong states fought a series of civil wars that eventually led to the creation of a single empire. It was also a time when Chinese culture flourished.		2B	Unit III Intro

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Emperor Wen	Founding emperor of the Sui dynasty who unified China after the chaos of the First Chinese Intermediate Period	won	3A	14
King Wen	The Chinese ruler who believed the Zhou dynasty had a divine right to replace the Shang dynasty	won	1B	16
West Frankia	Realm formed from the portion of the Frankish Empire west of the Meuse River and given to Charlemagne's grandson Charles the Bald	<b>frangk</b> -ee-uh	3A	8
Western Han Period	The first half of the Han period in Chinese history, 206 BC–AD 9		2B	15
Western Zhou Period	The period ca. 1050–771 BC when the Zhou rulers were most powerful, Chinese culture began to take shape, and the people began to have written texts		1B	16
White Nile River	A river that begins in the African mountains at Lake Victoria and flows north, joining with the Blue Nile River near Khartoum, Sudan, to create the Nile River		1A	11
William the Conqueror	Duke of Normandy (also known as William II of Normandy) who conquered England and was crowned king in 1066		3A	12
<i>Witan</i>	The name given to the assembly made up of the most important nobles and churchmen, who acted as the chief advisors of the kings in England (as well as in the earlier Anglo-Saxon kingdoms)	<b>wit</b> -n	3A	12
Emperor Wu	The emperor of the Han dynasty whose strong leadership led to the expansion of the empire and the opening of the trade routes later known as the Silk Road		2B	15
King Wu	The son of King Wen and the Zhou leader whose army defeated the Shang in the Battle of Muye	woo	1B	16
King Wu Ding	The longest-ruling Shang king, who was known for depending on oracle bones	woo-ding	1B	15
Empress Wu Zetian	The only female emperor in the history of China, who, after claiming power and holding on to it tightly, ruled efficiently during the Tang dynasty	woo <b>ze</b> -tee-uhn	3A	14
Xerxes I	The Persian ruler who was the son of Darius I and continued the Persian Wars against Greece	zurk-seez	2A	4
Xia dynasty	The legendary first Chinese dynasty to form along the Yellow River, ca. 2700–1600 BC	sheeyah	1B	15
Xiangyang	The capital of the state of Qin and the first Chinese empire	shee-ong-yong	2B	15
Xin dynasty	The dynasty founded by Wang Mang that ruled from AD 9–23, during what is known as the Xin Interregnum	sheen	2B	15
Yangtze River	The longest river in China and the world's third longest river. It flows for 3,700 miles, starting in Tibet and ending in a delta region near Shanghai.	<b>yang</b> -see	1B, 3A	15

WORD	DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION	BOOK	CHAPTER
Year of the Five Emperors	The year AD 193 when Rome had five different emperors after the assassination of Commodus		2B	10
Year of the Four Emperors	The year AD 69, when Rome transitioned between four different emperors who were not related to the Julio-Claudians and who were chosen by soldiers rather than by the Senate.		2B	8
Yellow River	The second-longest river in China, along which the oldest Chinese civilization formed. The Yellow River flows for almost 3,400 miles from Tibet down to the Yellow Sea and is named for the large amounts of silt it carries.		1B, 3A	15
Ying Zheng	The ruler of the state of Qin who united the states into an empire at the end of the Warring States Period and became China's first emperor; also known as Qin Shi Huangdi	yeeng jung	2B	14
Yu the Great	The legendary founder of the Xia dynasty and architect of a system of irrigation canals for the Yellow River	you	1B	15
Zagros Mountains	A group of mountains, located east of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, that begin in southern Iran and go northwest through modern Iran, Iraq, and part of Turkey	za-gres	1B	3
Zeus	The Greek god of the sky, king of the Greek gods, and lord of the universe. He was married to Hera, and his symbol was a lightning bolt. His Roman name was Jupiter.		2A	3, 7
Zhou dynasty	The dynasty that overthrew the Shang and became the longest dynasty to rule China, ca. 1050–256 BC. The Zhou are the second Chinese dynasty for which we have written records and archaeological evidence.	joe	1B, 2B	16 (1B), Unit III Intro (2B)
Ziggurat	The style of step pyramid, made of clay bricks, that the ancient Mesopotamians used as a place to worship their gods	zig-oo-rat	1A	1
Zoroaster	The founder of the religion called Zoroastrianism	zawr-oh-as-ter	1B	12
Zoroastrianism	A religion based on the teachings of the prophet known as Zoroaster (or Zarathustra). It was one of the most powerful religions of the ancient world during the various Persian Empires, and its followers believe that a good god, Ahura Mazda, fights the forces of evil.	zawr-oh-as-tree-uh-niz-uhm	1B, 3A	12 (1B), 5 (3A)

- A** “Aramean” is also commonly spelled “Aramaean.” We have chosen to omit the extra *a* in order to keep the spelling simpler for grammar-school students.
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- B** Among scholars, the Old and Middle Kingdoms of Assyria are more commonly referred to as “periods” rather than “kingdoms.” We have chosen to call them “kingdoms” in order to help maintain consistency with the naming conventions and periods of the other ancient kingdoms we are studying in *Level 1*.
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- C** The vocabulary phrase “Big Three” cities is not an official historical term, but rather a phrase we created to help students remember these three most important city-states.
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- D** It is important to clarify our use of the term “cult” in this text. When historians and social scientists use the term “cult” in a historical context, they are referring to a particular system of practices devoted to the worship of a particular deity or sacred thing, or to a particular organization intended to support such worship practices. However, in popular usage the meaning of “cult” is usually more along the lines of referring to either an offshoot of a larger or older religious organization or tradition that is considered heretical by members of the older or larger group, or to a religious group that is characterized by a domineering, charismatic leader and/or a very controlling influence over the group members’ personal lives. The latter two meanings can be perfectly valid uses of the word “cult” in other contexts, but neither is at all what we mean when we use the term “cult” in our study of ancient Rome.
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- E** As mentioned in TE note D in *TCH1B* chapter 12, misuse of the term “Aryan” has overshadowed its original meaning. However, “Indo-Aryan” continues to be the widely used term for referring both to the group of people who arrived and settled in India toward the end of the Harappan Civilization, and to the shared common language family of the early Persians and the nomads who settled in India.
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- F** In *Level 1A*, we introduced “Middle East” as a vocabulary term in order to help simplify things for students new to both the study of ancient history and the geography of the Middle East; however, “Near East” is the more technical and correct term for referring to the ancient region, and also enables us to make a clearer differentiation between the civilizations of the Near East and those of the Far East. In general “Middle East” is more commonly used when discussing medieval and modern times, so in *Level 3* we shift our usage back. Used interchangeably, “Near East” and “Middle East” are synonyms.
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- G** Among scholars, the Neo-Babylonian Empire is more commonly referred to as the “Neo-Babylonian Period” rather than an “empire.” We have chosen to call it an “empire” in order to help maintain consistency with the naming conventions and periods of the other Iron Age empires we are studying in *Level 1*.
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- H** The vocabulary phrase “Period of Three Rivals” is not an official historical term, but rather a phrase we created to help students remember the three-way rivalry that occurred after the Peloponnesian War.
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- I** Since there are multiple Persian Empires throughout the course of history, it would technically be more accurate to refer to this first Persian Empire as the “Old Persian Empire.” However, because our text moves chronologically through the old, middle, and new (or neo) kingdom periods of Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, and other lands, we do not want students to mistakenly assume that this first Persian Empire falls during the Bronze Age and the old kingdom periods we’ve already studied. Therefore, for simplicity’s sake, we have chosen to call it the “Persian Empire.” Scholars also refer to this first Persian period as the “Achaemenid Persian Empire” after Achaemenes, a legendary ruler to whom Darius the Great attributed the foundation of an early dynastic line.
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- J** The convention in Chinese studies is to call a dynasty by its proper name only. For instance, when discussing the “Shang dynasty,” historians simply call it “the Shang.” The word “dynasty” is usually omitted; if included, “dynasty” is lowercase to show that it is not technically part of the dynasty’s name. In other words, it is similar to saying that an event took place during the “time of the Shang” or the “period of the Shang,” in which case the words “time” and “period” would not be capitalized. The word “China” may also be substituted for “dynasty” to denote the territory that is being discussed: for example, “Tang China” instead of “Tang dynasty.”

**K** We have chosen to use the terms “true pyramid” and “smooth pyramid” in *TCH1A* when referring to the pyramids of Egypt, rather than just calling them “pyramids,” in order to help students distinguish them from the Mesopotamian step pyramids. However, note that “true pyramid” and “smooth pyramid” are not actually technical terms.