

1. abode	home	25. Confucianism	the teachings of Confucius emphasizing love for humanity
2. administer	to manage or direct	26. conqueror	a person who gains control by winning a war
3. administration	management	27. Constitution	A document which spells out the principles by which a government runs and the fundamental laws that govern a society
4. adoption	to accept or act in accordance with (a plan, principle, etc.).	28. constitutional monarchy	a monarch keeps his or her ceremonial position, but all political power belongs to the people and is outlined in a constitution.
5. affairs	matters of personal concern; business	29. convey	make known
6. agriculture	farming; the raising of crops and animals for human use	30. cultivate	to nurture, improve, refine
7. Alexander	founded many cities and spread Greek culture from Egypt to the edges of India, and helped unite the culture of Greece with that of the Middle East. Alexander achieved this before dying at the age of 33.	31. cultural diffusion	the transmission of ideas, customs, beliefs, and other cultural elements from one group to another.
8. apportioned	divided up	32. decree	(n.) an order having the force of law; (v.) to issue such an order; to command firmly or forcefully
9. aristocracy	a Greek word meaning "rule by the best" Some of the Greek city-states during the classical period were ruled by monarchs, usually kings. Others were very wealthy and noble land-owning families	33. democracy	a form of government in which citizens govern themselves
10. ascend	to move upward, to rise from a lower station	34. deposited	put, laid, or set down
11. assembly	a group of people gathered together for a religious, political, or educational purpose.	35. dharma	in Hinduism, the duties and obligations of each caste
12. assume	To take for granted or without proof.	36. dictator	A ruler who has complete power over a country
13. avoid	to keep away from	37. direct democracy	a form of government in which all people, or all citizens, come together to pass laws and make decisions for their communities.
14. bicameral	A legislature consisting of two parts, or houses	38. discharge	release
15. blend	mix	39. divine right	Belief that a ruler's authority comes directly from god.
16. bounty	a reward or payment; money	40. domesticate	to tame; to bring plants or animals under human control
17. bureaucracy	a hierarchical system in which work flows through a set chain of command. A bureaucracy is made up of unelected government officials, and workers often are referred to as civil servants.	41. dynasty	a series of rulers in a particular kingdom or empire, and each ruler in the series is said to be a member of the same family.
18. ceremony	a celebration to honor a cultural or religious event	42. emperor	a male leader of an empire or a ruler who has total power in a country or region.
19. citizenship	informed and active membership in a political community; the way you conduct yourself as a member of the community	43. Emperor Augustus	First emperor of Rome, brought peace to the Roman empire after centuries of civil war.
20. civilization	A society with cities, a central government, job specialization, and social classes	44. enlightenment	in Buddhism, a state of perfect wisdom in which one understands basic truths about the universe
21. civil war	a war between political factions or regions within the same country	45. equal	Having the same value.
22. class	group of similar orders; people having the same social, economic, or educational status	46. erupt	burst or break out
23. companion	friend		
24. conferring	giving		

47. excel	to do better than, surpass
48. exhibit	to show; to display
49. expansive	large
50. expel	force to leave or move out
51. expenditures	government spending
52. extends	straighten or lengthen
53. feudalism	a social and economic system based on a strict hierarchy. In feudal societies, a large landholder - such as a noble or lord - gives land and titles to vassals in exchange for the loyalty of those vassals.
54. Filial Piety	In Confucian thought, one of the virtues to be cultivated, a love and respect for one's parents and ancestors.
55. foretold	to tell of beforehand; predict; prophesy.
56. Gobi Desert	One of the world's largest deserts, covers part of China and present-day Mongolia.
57. gradual	happening little by little
58. Great Wall of China	is not a single structure but a linked series of defensive walls, watchtowers, and natural barriers. It was built over a period of 2,000 years and stretches more than 5,000 miles across China and southern Mongolia.
59. Han dynasty	the emperors maintained, in large part, the centralized administrative government begun by the Qin dynasty. However, they favored a government based on Confucian principles and sought to avoid the more repressive aspects of Qin rule. Han rulers instituted a merit system for government workers: the civil service exam.
60. Hellenistic Era	the age of Alexander the Great; period when the Greek language and ideas were carried to the non-Greek world
61. Hindus	Followers of Hinduism; Majority religious group in India
62. hither	here
63. Huang He River	Yellow River
64. imperfect	not perfect
65. Imperialism	a policy by which one nation controls another, usually smaller or weaker, nation.
66. Indus Valley	Location of the first Indian Civilization
67. intrinsic	true
68. irrigate	To bring water to a dry place in order to grow crops

69. Julius Caesar	Roman general and dictator. He was murdered by a group of senators and his former friend Brutus who hoped to restore the normal running of the republic.
70. jurisdiction	area of influence of power, range of authority; (law) the right and power to interpret and apply the law
71. justice	the quality of fairness; rightfulness
72. justify	to show fairness
73. knowledge	what you know
74. Legalism	created harsh punishments for people who did not follow the laws. Believed that a strong leader was necessary to ensure harmony among people, so they also passed laws that increased the power of the rulers.
75. magistrates	elected officials
76. mandate	a command, usually an official order, that grants rights.
77. Mandate of Heaven	a political theory of ancient China in which those in power were given the right to rule from a divine source but the people could remove the leader if they lost virtue or acts foolishly
78. Mekong River	This river begins in southwest China and flows south all the way through Vietnam
79. meritocracy	a form of government or public administration in which people are chosen for their jobs based on their merits, or abilities.
80. Ming Dynasty	A major dynasty that ruled China from the mid-fourteenth to the mid-seventeenth century. It was marked by a great expansion of Chinese commerce into East Africa, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia
81. monarchy	A government ruled by a king or queen
82. monotheistic	belief in one god
83. morality	motivation based on ideas of right and wrong
84. Nationalism	loyalty and devotion to a nation, a feeling that the nation and its people are one and that the interests of the nation are more important than those of individuals or groups.
85. nobles	people from rich and powerful families
86. North China Plain (or Yellow Plain)	a very large, flat area of land by the Yellow Sea in China.
87. observe	to watch carefully
88. octavian	Roman statesman who established the Roman Empire and became emperor in 27 BC

89. oligarchy	A government ruled by a few powerful people	107. Roman Senate	A council whose members were the heads of wealthy, landowning families. Originally an advisory body to the early kings, in the era of the Roman Republic they effectively governed the Roman state and the growing empire.
90. Patrician	ranked just below the emperor and his family. The nobles of Rome.	108. sacred	holy
91. peasants	people who worked the land or served the nobles; poor	109. Sanskrit	(Hinduism) an ancient language of India (the language of the Vedas and of Hinduism); the first written language of India
92. peculiarity	feature, characteristic, quality	110. sediment	small, solid pieces of material that come from rocks or living things
93. perish	to die	111. Shang dynasty	arose along the Huang He River in northern China sometime between 1760 and 1520 BCE. Shang society was divided into levels. The king was at the top, followed by the noble class and then the peasants.
94. philosophy	founded many cities and spread Greek culture from Egypt to the edges of India, and helped unite the culture of Greece with that of the Middle East. Alexander achieved this before dying at the age of 33.	112. Silk Road	An ancient trade route between China and the Mediterranean Sea extending some 6,440 km (4,000 mi) and linking China with the Roman Empire. Marco Polo followed the route on his journey to Cathay.
95. Plato	(430-347 BCE) Was a disciple of Socrates whose cornerstone of thought was his theory of Forms, in which there was another world of perfection.	113. Silk Road	a system of caravan tracts that connected ancient China to civilizations to the west. This enabled the exchange of valuable goods as well as cultural ideas.
96. Plebeians	Members of the lower class of Ancient Rome including farmers, merchants, artisans and traders	114. sociality	living in groups
97. polytheistic	belief in many gods	115. social order	groups attend society that are separated from other groups based on wealth, property, and rights.
98. priests	religious leaders	116. Socrates	Athenian philosopher (ca. 470-399 B.C.E.) who shifted the emphasis of philosophical investigation from questions of natural science to ethics and human behavior.
99. prophet	a person regarded as an inspired teacher or proclaimer of the will of God. A person who speaks or interprets for God to other people	117. Socratic Method	philosophical method of questioning to gain truth
100. Qin Dynasty	(221-207 BCE) The first centralized dynasty of China that used Legalism as its base of belief.	118. solidify	to make or become firm or hard
101. Qinling Mountains	stretch east and west for nearly 1,000 miles. This mountain range provides a natural barrier between China's northern and southern regions.	119. Song Dynasty	(960-1279 CE) The Chinese dynasty that placed much more emphasis on civil administration, industry, education, and arts other than military.
102. quarry	animal hunted or caught for food	120. Taoism	both a philosophy and a religion. This does not have detailed rules for all the relationships between people. In fact, Taoists believe that to live in harmony with nature, people must not have too many rules.
103. Representative Democracy	a form of government in which people elect leaders, called representatives, to stand in for them.	121. thither	from place to place
104. Republic	A form of government in which the people select representatives to govern them and make laws.	122. Tiber River	a river flowing southward from north-central Italy across the Latium plain, and into the Tyrrhenian Sea. The river where Rome was founded.
105. restoration	a return of something to a former, original, normal, or unimpaired condition.	123. Tibetan Plateau	rises high above sea level in southwestern China. Also known as the roof of the world
106. revenue	incoming money		

124. transference	to be moved from one place to another:
125. transition	a change
126. Tribune	In ancient Rome, an official elected by the plebeians to protect their rights.
127. Tyranny	Cruel and oppressive government or rule; A form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator (not restricted by a constitution or laws or opposition etc.)
128. tyrant	a cruel and oppressive ruler
129. understanding	comprehension
130. uniform code	the same set of principles or laws
131. utterly	completely, totally
132. varna	a basic subdivision of humanity in the Hindu caste system; caste; one of the four broad classes of human society under Hinduism
133. wisdom	the trait of utilizing knowledge and experience with common sense and insight
134. Zhou Dynasty	China developed political and cultural characteristics that shaped the Chinese way of life for 2,000 years. Three great philosophical schools took root: Confucianism, Taoism, and Legalism.