**APWH: Modern Vocabulary - Period 2 1450-1750**

**Unit 3 Land-Based Empire**

1. **Akbar** – N: Mughal emperor of India (1556-1605) who conquered most of northern India and exercised religious tolerance.
2. **balance of power** – n: an equilibrium of power between nations
3. **bourgeoisie** – n: social class between the lower and upper classes
4. **Catholic (Counter) Reformation** – N:  reaction of the Roman Catholic Church to the Reformation reaffirming the veneration of saints and the authority of the Pope (to which Protestants objected); many leaders were Jesuits
5. **deforestation** – n: clearing of trees, transforming a wooded area into cleared land
6. **devshirme system** – n: involved the periodic conscription of Christian boys between the ages of 10 and 20. The boys were taken to Constantinople, converted to Islam, and employed in a variety of posts, especially the Janissaries.
7. **Divine Right –** N: doctrine that kings derive their right to rule directly from God and are not accountable to their subjects
8. **gentry** – n: people who rank just below the nobility, often the most powerful members of a society
9. **Holy Roman Empire** – N: political entity in Europe that began with the papal coronation of Otto I as the first emperor in 962 and lasted until 1806 when it was dissolved by Napoleon
10. **indulgence** – n: grant by the Pope of remission of the temporal punishment in purgatory still due for sins after absolution. The unrestricted sale of indulgences by pardoners was a widespread abuse during the later Middle Ages.
11. **Janissary** – N: elite fighting corps of the Ottoman Empire, trained from Christian boy slaves which formed the Sultan's guard between the 14th and 19th centuries.
12. **Little Ice Age** – N: period of atmospheric cooling that extending from the 16th to the 19th centuries; not a true ice age, but a time when mountain glaciers expanded at several locations and mean annual temperatures dropped
13. **Manchu (Qing) Dynasty** – N: the last imperial dynasty of China (from 1644 to 1912) which was overthrown by revolutionaries
14. **monumental architecture** – n: large human-made structures of stone or earth which are used as public buildings or communal spaces, as opposed to everyday private residences.
15. **Mughal Empire** – N: imperial power in the Indian subcontinent from about 1526 to 1757; were Muslims and direct descendants of Genghis Khan
16. **Muscovy** – N: medieval principality in west central Russia, centered around Moscow, that formed the center of modern Russia
17. **Ottoman Empire** – N: Turkish sultanate of southwestern Asia and northeastern Africa and southeastern Europe; created in the 13th century and lasted until the end of World War I; although initially small it expanded until it superseded the Byzantine Empire
18. **papacy** – n: the government of the Roman Catholic Church
19. **Peter the Great** – N: Russian czar in the late 17th century, best known for his extensive reforms in an attempt to Westernize Russia.
20. **Protestant Reformation** – N: religious movement of the 16th century that began as an attempt to reorganize the Roman Catholic Church and resulted in the creation of new branches of Christian churches
21. **rajput** – n: member of the dominant Hindu military caste in northern India
22. **Renaissance** – N: period in Europe between the 14th and 17th centuries when there was a surge of interest in and production of art and literature.
23. **Romanov Dynasty** – N: reigning royal house of Russia from 1613 to 1917
24. **Safavid Empire** – N: Considered one of the Gunpowder Empires, a vast kingdom located around modern-day Iran. Almost all of its members were of Shi'ia Islam, and this brought it into heightened conflicts with its Sunni neighbor, the Ottomans. This limited its spread. Though not a major player in world history, but it certainly had an effect on the Middle Eastern region and had a unique culture.
25. **Scientific Revolution** – N: series of events that marked the emergence of modern science during the early modern period, when developments in mathematics, physics, astronomy, biology (including human anatomy) and chemistry transformed the views of society about nature.
26. **Shah Abbas I** – N: shah of Safavid Empire from 1588 to 1629, who strengthened the dynasty by expelling Ottoman troops from Persian soil and by creating a standing army. He also fostered commerce and the arts, so that Persian artistic achievement reached a high point in his reign.
27. **Shi’a (Shi’ite)** – N: member of the branch of Islam that regards Ali as the legitimate successor to Mohammed and rejects the first three caliphs
28. **Sikhism** – N: doctrines of a monotheistic religion founded in northern India in the 16th century by Guru Nanak and combining elements of Hinduism and Islam
29. **Suleiman** – N: sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 1520 to 1566 who not only undertook bold military campaigns that enlarged his realm but also oversaw the development of what came to be regarded as the most characteristic achievements of Ottoman civilization in the fields of law, literature, art, and architecture; know as “the Magnificent” and “the Law Giver.”
30. **Sunni** – N: member of the largest branch of Islam; a Muslim who believes that the caliph Abu Bakr was the rightful successor to Muhammad after his death.
31. **syncretism** – n: the union (or attempted fusion) of different systems of thought or belief (especially in religion or philosophy)
32. **Tokugawa Shogunate** – N: feudal military dictatorship in Japan that lasted from 1603 to 1868. S amurais, who were essentially professional warriors, were the primary leaders in this period, but all of them were governed and ultimately controlled by shoguns.
33. **tributary state** – n: state that is subordinate to a more powerful neighbor. It was a form of subordination in pre-modern times. the state sent a regular token of submission to the superior power. This was a tribute, a substantial gift of wealth, such as the gold, produce, or slaves.
34. **tsar (czar)** – n: a male monarch or emperor (especially of Russia prior to 1917
35. **Zamindar** – N: Typically hereditary, these leaders held enormous tracts of land and control over their peasants, from whom they reserved the right to collect tax on behalf of imperial courts or for military purposes; means [*land owner*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_owner) in [Persian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_language).

**APWH: Modern Vocabulary - Period 2 1450-1750**

**Unit 4 Transoceanic Interconnections**

1. **transoceanic** – adj: on or from the other side of an ocean
2. **facilitate** – v: to make easier or increase the likelihood of (a response); to be of use
3. **maritime** – adj: relating to or involving ships or shipping or navigation or seamen
4. **monopoly** – n: a market in which there are many buyers but only one seller; exclusive control or possession of something
5. **commerce** – n: exchange of goods and services; business
6. **mercantilism** – n: economic system (Europe in 18th century) to increase a nation's wealth by government regulation of all of the nation's commercial interests
7. **joint stock company** – n: business owned by its investors, with each investor owning a share based on the amount of stock purchased and are created in order to finance endeavors that are too expensive for an individual or even a government to fund. The owners of a joint-stock company expect to share in its profits.
8. **coercive labor** – n: subjection of a person to another person, especially in being forced into work; another term for slavery.
9. **Columbian Exchange** – N: widespread exchange of animals, plants, culture, human populations (including slaves), communicable disease, and ideas between the Western and Eastern Hemispheres.
10. **disease vector** – n: any agent who carries and transmits an infectious pathogen into another living organism
11. **endemic** – adj: regularly found among particular people or in a certain area or regularly found among particular people or in a certain area.
12. **staple crops** – n: relates to the traditional diet of the people and are the main food source of that area
13. **cash crops** – n: produced for its commercial value rather than for use by the grower which include cotton, rubber, sugar cane, tobacco, figs, rice, and so on.
14. **plantation economy** – n: based on agricultural mass production, usually of a few commodity crops grown on large farms which rely on the export of cash crops as a source of income.
15. **colonial economy** – n: system of production and consumption introduced in the Americas by the Europeans in order provide raw materials, markets.
16. **mit’a** – n: mandatory public service in the society of the Inca Empire; a form of tribute to the Inca government in the form of labor. It was modified and intensified by the Spanish in which they required Indians to perform periodic forced labor, especially in the mines
17. **encomienda** – n: a grant by the Spanish Crown to a colonist in America conferring the right to demand tribute and forced labor from the Indian inhabitants of an area.
18. **hacienda** – n: in Spanish-speaking regions a large estate or plantation with a dwelling house.
19. **chattel slavery** – n: people are treated as the personal property of the owner and are bought and sold as commodities. Slave status was imposed on children of the enslaved at birth
20. **indentured servitude** – n: labor system in which people paid for their passage to the New World by working for an employer for a fixed term of years. It was widely employed in the 18th century in the British colonies in North America and elsewhere. It was a way for the poor in Britain and the German states to obtain passage to the American colonies.
21. **Sociedad de Castas or Sistema de Castas** – N: social structure created by the Spanish and applied in the New World to classify descendants of racially mixed couples
22. **caravel** – n: light sailing ship of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries in Europe, much-used by the Spanish and Portuguese for long voyages.
23. **conquistador** – n: conqueror, especially one of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru in the 16th century.
24. **Indigenous** – adj: originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native
25. **plantocracy** – n: ruling class, political order or government composed of (or dominated by) plantation owners; also known as slavocracy.
26. **mestizo** – n: person of combined European and Indigenous American descent; part of the Casta System
27. **mulatto** – n: person of combined European and African descent; part of the Casta System
28. **Vodun** – N: syncretic religion that merges Catholic and African beliefs to form a unique set of rituals that include dolls and symbolic drawings
29. **Mexica** – N: indigenous people of the Valley of Mexico who were the rulers of the Aztec Empire.
30. **creole** – n: a person born in the West Indies or Spanish America but of European, usually Spanish, ancestry; part of the Casta System
31. **Atlantic System** – N: three-part commercial network developed between western Europe, Africa, and America that involved the trade of slaves, raw materials, and manufactured goods.
32. **Middle Passage** – N: stage of the triangular trade in which millions of Africans were forcibly transported to the New World as part of the Atlantic slave trade.
33. **chartered companies** – n: association with investors or shareholders and incorporated and granted rights by royal charter for the purpose of trade, exploration, and colonization
34. **peninsulare** – n: was a Spanish-born Spaniard residing in the New World; part of the Casta System
35. **Potosí** – N: Spanish silver-mining town was founded in the Andes mountains in 1545 (modern-day Bolivia); for next 250 years, the mines of Potosí would fund the Spanish crown and its imperial ambitions with thousands of tons of silver