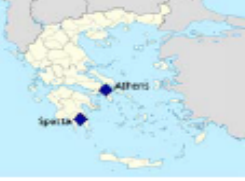























<p>1 city-state</p>  <p>a city that, with its surrounding territory, forms an independent state</p> <p>Example: Athens and Sparta were powerful city-states in Greece that influenced much of the surrounding area.</p> <p>(SS070401)</p>	<p>2 dynasty</p>  <p>a line of hereditary rulers of a country or empire</p> <p>Example: China was ruled by several different dynasties that passed power from person to person within the same family.</p> <p>(SS070401)</p>
<p>3 empire</p>  <p>an extensive group of states or countries under a single, supreme authority</p> <p>Example: The Roman empire was large and powerful.</p> <p>(SS070401)</p>	<p>4 trade route</p>  <p>a series of paths or roads used for the exchange of goods and services across and within regions</p> <p>Example: People from all over Afroeurasia exchanged ideas and good over the 4000 mile long Silk Road.</p> <p>(SS070401)</p>
<p>5 bureaucracy</p>  <p>a group of non-elected officials of a government or organization that carry out the rules, laws and ideas in order to organize and manage people, resources, and territory</p> <p>Example: The state of Michigan has a special department that is in charge of issuing drivers' licenses.</p> <p>(SS070402)</p>	<p>6 polytheistic</p>  <p>believing in more than one god</p> <p>Example: Zeus, Hera, Apollo, and Ares were some of the gods that ancient Greeks believed in.</p> <p>(SS070402)</p>
<p>7 conquest</p>  <p>taking control of a place or people with military force</p> <p>Example: Hitler tried to take over Europe during World War II.</p> <p>(SS070402)</p>	<p>8 alliance</p>  <p>when people or groups of people, like city-states, work together for a common goal</p> <p>Example: Countries in the United Nations often work together to solve big problems like world hunger.</p> <p>(SS070402)</p>

<p>9 power</p> <p>the ability, strength, and capacity to do something</p>  <p>Example: By commanding the strongest army in the world, the emperor had the power to take over foreign lands and their inhabitants.</p> <p>(SS070403)</p>	<p>10 authority</p> <p>the right to use power to enforce rules or give orders</p>  <p>Example: Empires in Era 3 wielded power and authority in different ways.</p> <p>(SS070403)</p>
<p>11 democracy</p> <p>rule by the people or a government in which many people are able to participate</p>  <p>Example: The United States' government is a representative democracy.</p> <p>(SS070403)</p>	<p>12 dictator</p> <p>a ruler with absolute power</p>  <p>Example: Although Sulla was the dictator of Rome for only two years, he had total power for that time.</p> <p>(SS070403)</p>
<p>13 republic</p> <p>a government with elected leaders</p>  <p>Example: After the development of the United States Constitution, the U.S. became a republic.</p> <p>(SS070403)</p>	<p>14 citizen</p> <p>someone officially recognized as a full member of a nation or kingdom</p>  <p>Example: When the United States was first formed, Native Americans and African-Americans were not considered citizens.</p> <p>(SS070403)</p>
<p>15 aristocracy</p> <p>a government in which a few elite citizens rule and have power</p>  <p>Example: The members of the Roman Senate could be considered aristocracy.</p> <p>(SS070403)</p>	<p>16 autocracy</p> <p>a system of government in which all power is held by one person</p>  <p>Example: Rome became an autocracy when it turned into the Roman Empire and had an emperor.</p> <p>(SS070403)</p>

<p>17 slavery</p>  <p>systems in which some people are held as property by others and forced to do different types of work</p> <p>Example: Slavery existed in Ancient Egypt, and the great pyramids of Egypt were built in part by slaves.</p> <p>(SS070404)</p>	<p>18 elite</p>  <p>a group of people considered to be the best in a particular society or category, usually because of their power, talent, or wealth</p> <p>Example: Priests were often included in the elite classes of ancient civilizations because it was believed they could gain favor from the gods.</p> <p>(SS070404)</p>
<p>19 aristocrats</p>  <p>members of a ruling class or of the nobility and were usually wealthy landowners</p> <p>Example: In ancient empires, the family members of the emperor were aristocrats and enjoyed wealth with little work.</p> <p>(SS070404)</p>	<p>20 merchants</p>  <p>people who buy and sell goods for profit; business people</p> <p>Example: Merchants often had connections to people in other places because they bought and sold goods through large trade networks.</p> <p>(SS070404)</p>
<p>21 artisan</p>  <p>a worker in a skilled trade or craft; one who makes things by hand</p> <p>Example: There were many artisans in ancient Greece, some of which were skilled sculptors and stone workers. They were higher in the social hierarchy than unskilled laborers.</p> <p>(SS070404)</p>	<p>22 scholar</p>  <p>a person dedicated to the pursuit of learning and the building of knowledge; valued for their thinking rather than their labor</p> <p>Example: Scholars in ancient Greece were well-respected and studied topics related to mathematics, philosophy, and history.</p> <p>(SS070404)</p>

23
sacred

regarded with great respect by a particular religious group and having a spiritual dimension



Example: The Vedas are the ancient sacred texts of Hinduism, which recorded the religion's philosophy and customs.

(SS070405)

24
reincarnation

the cycle of birth and rebirth of a soul into a new body



Example: The ultimate goal of the religious path of Buddhism is to escape the cycle of birth and rebirth by getting rid of desires.

(SS070405)

25
missionary

a person sent to promote a particular religion in a foreign place



Example: Part of the reason the Christian religion spread so far and so fast is due to the use of missionaries who travel to other places and seek to convince people to become Christian.

(SS070405)

26
convert

to adopt a new religion from the one previously practiced



Example: Some religions try to actively convert people through the use of missionaries while others do not.

(SS070405)

27
diaspora

the dispersion of people beyond their original homeland



Example: By 70 CE there were more Jewish people living outside of their homeland, Jerusalem, than within it due to a diaspora.

(SS070405)

28
religion

a system of beliefs involving the existence and often worship of a superhuman controlling power



Example: Buddhism and Christianity are religions that were created during Era 3.

(SS070405)

29
philosophy

the study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality and existence based on observation and rational argument

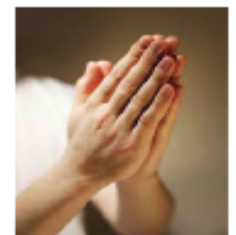


Example: Ancient Greek philosophy arose around 600 BCE and included thinkers like Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.

(SS070405)

30
religious ritual

a set of often repetitive acts that usually use symbolic objects, words, and actions.



Example: The religious ritual of going to church on Sunday is a common practice for Christians.

(SS070405)

31
yoke



a wooden bar that connects two animals like oxen pulling a plow; the word is also used to represent something that is controlling or oppressive

Example: Throughout human history, millions of people have suffered the yoke of slavery. (SS070406)

32
monarchy



a form of government in which one person has the power to rule

Example: Sumer and Egypt, starting around 3000 BCE, were headed by kings and queens, which are the earliest monarchies we know about.

(SS070406)

33
bureaucracy



group of non-elected officials within a government or institution that implements the rules, laws, ideas and functions of their institution

Example: In order to make it easier to manage his empire, Emperor Qin created a bureaucracy by dividing his empire up into different provinces with two government officials in charge of each province.

(SS070406)

34
dharma



the virtue and right behavior (duty) necessary to maintain the natural order or balance of the universe, according to Hindu and Buddhist traditions; this word is difficult to translate into English

Example: One dharma of a child is to obey his/her parents, while one dharma of parents is to look after their children.

(SS070406)

35
oppression



prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or control

Example: Emperor Qin's reign was marked by oppression. He forced thousands of people to build the Great Wall and put many Confucian scholars to death.

(SS070406)


36
silk



a fine, strong, soft, shiny fiber produced by silkworms in making cocoons and collected to make thread and fabric

Example: Many Roman emperors wanted silk sheets.
(SS070407)

37
iron



a strong, hard, magnetic, silvery-gray metal, often used to make tools and weapons

Example: The Celts of northern Europe were known for their iron swords.
(SS070407)

38
diplomacy



managing international relations, or how two countries or empires get along, typically by sending a country's representatives to live with and deal with another place.

Example: The United States uses diplomacy to try to help solve problems with nations in other parts of the world.
(SS070407)


39
merchant



a person involved in selling or trading products; sometimes one who travels bringing products from one place to another

Example: Merchants have played an important role in history by bringing new products from one place to another.
(SS070407)


40
cultural diffusion



the spreading of culture (ideas, language, beliefs, etc.) from one people to another

Example: Cultural diffusion happens very quickly today as a result of the internet.
(SS070407)

41
smelting



removing metal from ore (rock with embedded metal) by heating it up, melting it out, and processing it

Example: To get iron from iron ore, humans had to learn how to build furnaces where they could carry out smelting.
(SS070407)

42
irrigation

supplying dry land with water by means of ditches, pipes, or streams



Example: The Moche used complex irrigation systems to assist in farming.

(SS070408)

43
aquaculture

the farming of ocean and freshwater plants and animals for human consumption



Example: The Lapita used aquacultural resources to live.

(SS070408)

44
grindstone

a stone wheel for sharpening; an abrasive wheel that sharpens or polishes something

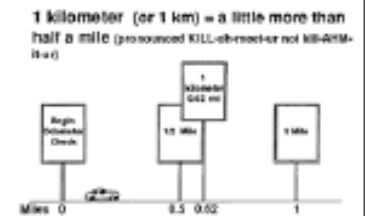


Example: The grindstone was used for sharpening tools and weapons.

(SS070408)

45
kilometer

a unit of length, the common measure of distances equal to 1000 meters, and equivalent to 0.621 mile



Example: The field was five kilometers wide.

(SS070408)

46
stilt-legged

either of a pair of long, slender poles upon which something is rested in order to elevate it above the ground



Example: They built a stilt-legged house in case of a flood.

(SS070408)