

# Biographical Dictionary

## A

**'Abbas** (1571–1629) Shah of the Safavid Empire in Persia (1588–1629); his military victories against the Ottomans and skilled administration brought about a golden age in Safavid history. (p. 105)

**Akbar the Great** (1542–1605) Mughal emperor of India; he ruled from 1556 until 1605 and continued the policy of conquest put in place under regent Bairam Khan, enlarging his empire to include nearly all of the Indian peninsula north of the Godavari River. (p. 107)

**Akhenaton** (died c. 1362 BC) King of Egypt; he practiced monotheism and attempted to change the religious beliefs of his people. (p. 12)

**Aguinaldo, Emilio** (1869–1964) Self-proclaimed President of the new Philippine Republic in 1899; he fought for Filipino independence from the United States. (p. 366)

**Alexander the Great** (356–323 BC) King of Macedon and conqueror of much of Asia; he is considered one of the greatest generals of all time. (p. 16)

**Alexander I** (1777–1825) Czar of Russia from 1801 to 1825; after the defeat of the Napoleon's army in 1812, he became one of Europe's most powerful leaders, supporting the suppression of revolutionary movements in Russia and Europe. (p. 217)

**Alexander II** (1818–1881) Czar of Russia from 1855 to 1881; he freed the Russian serfs and passed other liberal reforms in Russia. (p. 332)

**Aquino, Corazon** (1933–) Philippine politician and president of the Philippines from 1986 until 1992; she struggled to overcome political instability, return to democracy, and rebuild the nation's economy. (p. 529)

**Arkwright, Richard** (1732–1792) English inventor; in 1769 he patented the spinning frame, which spun stronger, thinner, thread. (p. 238)

**Ashoka** (died c. 232 BC) Mauryan emperor from c. 273–c. 232 BC; he was one of the greatest rulers of ancient India and brought nearly all of India under one authority for the first time in history. He also promoted the spread of Buddhism. (p. 14)

**Atahualpa** (c. 1502–1533) Last Inca king of Peru; he was taken prisoner by Pizarro and his army after refusing to accept Christianity and hand over his empire to the Spanish. He was killed by the Spanish and his empire was taken over. (p. 80)

**Atatürk, Kemal** (1881–1938) Turkish leader and founder of modern Turkey; he sought to transform Turkey into a modern, secular state with separation between religion (Islam) and government. (p. 411)

**Augustus** (63 BC–AD 14) First emperor of Rome; he established the Second Triumvirate with Mark Antony and Lepidus. He created the imperial system of administration, established new coinages, and encouraged trade. (p. 17)

**Aung San Suu Kyi** (1945– ) Burmese political leader; she won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 for her efforts to promote democracy in the country of Myanmar (Burma). (p. 521)

**Aurangzeb** (1618–1707) Mughal emperor of India (1658–1707); he expanded Mughal power to its greatest extent, but his efforts to impose his strict religious views weakened Mughal rule. (p. 109)

## B

**Babur** (1483–1530) Founder of the Mughal empire of India; he invaded Afghanistan and India and established an empire there. (p. 107)

**Begin, Menachem** (1913–1992) Israeli politician and prime minister; he signed a peace treaty with Anwar Sadat that ended thirty years of conflict between Israel and Egypt. (p. 558)

**Beethoven, Ludwig van** (1770–1827) German composer who spanned the Classical and Romantic periods; often considered the greatest composer; wrote symphonies, quartets, and sonatas. (p. 278)

**Bell, Alexander Graham** (1847–1922) American inventor and educator; his interest in electrical and mechanical devices to aid people with hearing impairments led to the development and patent of the telephone. (p. 266)

**Ben-Gurion, David** (1886–1973) Israeli statesman; he founded the Histadrut labor organization and was head of the Mapai Labor Party from 1930 to 1965. (p. 553)

**bin Laden, Osama** (1957–) Founder of al Qaeda, the terrorist network responsible for the attacks of September 11, 2001, and other attacks. (p. 501)



**Bismarck, Otto von** (1815–1898) German statesman; he became the leading force behind German unification. His main political goal was for Prussia to gain power over Austria. (p. 321)

**Bolívar, Simón** (1783–1830) South American revolutionary who led independence wars in the present nations of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. (p. 301)

**Bonaparte, Napoleon** (1769–1821) general; Emperor of France; he seized power in a coup d'état in 1799; he led French armies in conquering much of Europe, placing his relatives in positions of power. Defeated at the Battle of Waterloo, he was exiled on the island of Elba. (p. 211)



**Borromeo, Charles** (1538–1584) Archbishop of Milan from 1560 to 1584; he took steps to implement the reforms ordered by the Council of Trent. (p. 59)

**Buonarroti, Michelangelo** (1475–1564) Italian Renaissance sculptor, architect, painter, and poet; he sculpted the *Pieta* and the *David* and he painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. (p. 45)

## C

**Caesar, Julius** (100–47 BC) Roman general and one of the greatest military leaders in history; he conquered most of Gaul and was named dictator for life, but was later murdered by a group of senators. (p. 17)

**Calvin, John** (1509–1564) French Protestant theologian of the Reformation; he founded Calvinism, which was associated with the doctrine of predestination. (p. 54)

**Carnegie, Andrew** (1835–1919) American industrialist and humanitarian; he led the expansion of the American steel industry. (p. 249)

**Carranza, Venustiano** (1859–1920) Mexican revolutionist and politician; he led forces against Victoriano Huerta during the Mexican Revolution. (p. 365)

**Castiglione, Baldassare** (1479–1529) Italian diplomat and writer; he wrote *The Courtier*, one of the most important books of the Renaissance, in which he explained the correct behavior for a courtier to adopt to win favor from a ruler. (p. 42)

**Castro, Fidel** (1926–) Communist political leader of Cuba; he helped overthrow the Cuban government in 1959 and seized control of the country, exercising total control of the government and economy. (p. 571)

**Catherine the Great** (1729–1796) Czarina of Russia from 1762 to 1796; ruling with absolute power, she introduced a number of reforms that extended Peter the Great's policy of "westernization." (p. 157)

**Cavour, Camillo di** (1810–1861) Italian statesman and premier of the kingdom of Sardinia; architect of the Italian unification movement in the late 1800s. (p. 317)

**Cervantes, Miguel de** (1547–1616) Spanish novelist, dramatist, and poet; he wrote *Don Quixote de la Mancha*. (p. 139)



**Chamorro, Violeta** (1929–) President of Nicaragua from 1990 to 1997; she was the first woman to govern a Central American nation. (p. 581)

**Chandragupta Maurya** (c. 321–c. 298 BC) Founder of the Mauryan Empire in India; he conquered much of northern India and ruled over parts of Pakistan. (p. 14)

**Charlemagne** (c. 742–814) King of the Franks from 768 to 814; he united much of France, Germany and northern Italy in one Frankish empire; crowned Emperor of the Roman people in 800. (p. 30)

**Charles I** (1600–1649) King of England, Scotland, and Ireland from 1625 to 1649; his conflict with Parliament started the English Civil War. He was beheaded in 1649. (p. 149)

**Charles II** (1630–1685) King of England, Scotland, and Ireland from 1660 to 1685 and eldest son of King Charles I; he was asked by Parliament to rule England after the death of Oliver Cromwell. (p. 151)

**Charles V** (1500–1558) King of Spain (as Charles I); Holy Roman Emperor (as Charles V) from 1519 to 1558; his opposition to the Protestant Reformation embroiled Spain in a series of wars throughout his reign. (p. 138)

**Chávez, Hugo** (1954–) Venezuelan political leader and president; he set out to eliminate poverty in his country, but his methods of doing so tended to turn his country away from democracy and toward a dictatorship. (p. 584)

**Churchill, Winston** (1874–1965) British prime minister; he opposed the policy of appeasement and led Great Britain through World War II. (p. 438)

**Columbus, Christopher** (1451–1506) Italian explorer, sailing for Spain, who reached the Americas in 1492 while searching for a western sea route from Europe to Asia. (p. 75)

**Confucius** (551–479 BC) Chinese philosopher; he was the most influential teacher in Chinese history. His teachings, Confucianism, focused on morality, family, society, and government. (p. 15)

**Constantine** (died 337) Emperor of Rome from 306 to 377; he ordered the building of Constantinople, which became a gateway between Asia and Europe. (p. 17)

**Copernicus, Nicolaus** (1473–1543) Polish astronomer; he proposed the heliocentric, or sun-centered, theory of the universe. (p. 171)

**Cortés, Hernán** (1485–1547) Spanish conquistador; from 1519 to 1521, he defeated the Aztec Empire, conquering Mexico for Spain. (p. 79)

**Cromwell, Oliver** (1599–1658) Lord Protector of England; in 1642 he led Parliament's forces in deposing King Charles I. (p. 149)

**Cruz, Sister Juana Ines de la** (1651–1695) Mexican nun and poet; she wrote poetry, prose, and plays. (p. 139)



**Curie, Marie** (1867–1934) and **Pierre** (1859–1906) European chemists and physicists; they discovered radium and polonium in 1898. (p. 269)

## D

**Darwin, Charles** (1809–1882) English scientist; he proposed the theory of evolution through natural selection. (p. 269)

**Deng Xiaoping** (1904–1997) Chinese revolutionary and government leader; after a struggle for power following Mao's death, Deng took power in 1981; he made far-reaching market reforms in the Chinese economy. (p. 525)

**Descartes, René** (1596–1650) French philosopher, mathematician, and scientist; his belief that all things should be doubted until they could be proved by reason became one of the underpinnings of the scientific method. (p. 171)

**Díaz, Porfirio** (1830–1915) Mexican general and politician; he was president and dictator of Mexico for a total of 30 years. He encouraged foreign investment but ruled the people of Mexico harshly. (p. 364)

**Dickens, Charles** (1812–1870) English author during the Victorian era; he wrote *Great Expectations*, *A Christmas Carol*, *Oliver Twist*, and *A Tale of Two Cities*, among many other works. (p. 278)

**Disraeli, Benjamin** (1804–1881) British statesman; as prime minister, he passed key reforms, including an extension of male suffrage. (p. 290)

**Drake, Sir Francis** (c. 1540–1596) English admiral; he rounded the tip of South America and explored the west coast. He ended up heading west to return to England, thus becoming the second man to circumnavigate the globe. (p. 76)

**Dürer, Albrecht** (1471–1528) German painter, engraver, and theoretician; he combined Italian Renaissance techniques of realism and perspective with elements unique to the northern Renaissance, such as the use of oils in his painting. (p. 49)

## E

**Edison, Thomas** (1847–1931) American inventor of over 1,000 patents; he invented the light bulb and established a power plant that supplied electricity to parts of New York City. (p. 262)

**Einstein, Albert** (1879–1955) American theoretical physicist; he developed the theory of relativity among his many scientific theories and was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1921. (p. 270)



**Eisenhower, Dwight D.** (1890–1969) General; thirty-fourth president of the United States; as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe during World War II, he led the Allied invasions of North Africa and of France (D-Day). (p. 448)

**El Greco** (c. 1541–1614) Greek painter in Spain; chiefly religious in nature, his works express the spirit of the Counter, or Catholic, Reformation. (p. 139)



**Elizabeth I** (1533–1603) Queen of England from 1558 to 1603; a skillful politician and diplomat, she reasserted Protestant supremacy in England. (p. 56)

**Equiano, Olaudah** (c.1750–1797) African American abolitionist; he was an enslaved African who was eventually freed, became a leader of the abolitionist movement, and wrote *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano*. (p. 91)

**Erasmus, Desiderius** (1466–1536) Dutch priest and humanist; he wrote on the need for a pure and simple Christian life. To his regret, his writings fanned the flames of discontent with the Roman Catholic Church. (p. 47)

**Eyck, Jan van** (c. 1390–1441) Flemish painter; his paintings focused on landscapes and domestic life and fused the everyday with the religious. (p. 49)

**Ezana** (c. AD 300s) Aksumite ruler; he destroyed the Kush capital of Meroë and took over the kingdom of Kush around AD 320. (p. 25)

## F

**Faraday, Michael** (1791–1867) English scientist; he invented the dynamo—a machine that generated electricity. His invention eventually led to today's electrical generators. (p. 262)

**Ford, Henry** (1863–1947) American business leader; he revolutionized factory production through use of the assembly line and popularized the affordable automobile (Model T). (p. 264)

**Fox, Vicente** (1942–) Mexican political leader and president of Mexico; he was the first democratically elected opposition candidate in Mexico's history. (p. 583)

**Francis of Sales** (1567–1622) French Roman Catholic leader and preacher; he worked to win back the district of Savoy from Calvinism. (p. 59)

**Franklin, Benjamin** (1706–1790) American statesman; he was a philosopher, scientist, inventor, writer, publisher, first U.S. postmaster, and member of the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence. (p. 184)

**Franz Ferdinand** (1863–1914) Heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary whose assassination by a Serb nationalist started World War I. (p. 382)

**Franz Joseph I** (1830–1916) Emperor of Austria-Hungary from 1848 to 1916; during his long reign he took small steps to address the democratic and nationalist aspirations of his people. (p. 326)

**Frederick the Great** (1712–1786) King of Prussia from 1740 to 1786; through victories in a series of wars with Austria, Prussia's main rival for dominance among the German states, Frederick made Prussia a major European power in the late 1700s. (p. 159)

**Frederick Wilhelm IV** (1795–1861) King of Prussia from 1840 to 1861; when revolution broke out in Prussia in 1848, Frederick Wilhelm promised a constitution and other reforms, which he later disavowed. (p. 321)

**Freud, Sigmund** (1856–1939) Austrian psychiatrist and founder of psychoanalysis; he treated hysteria using hypnosis and believed that complexes of repressed and forgotten impressions underlies all abnormal mental states. (p. 272)

**Fulton, Robert** (1765–1815) American engineer and inventor; he built the first commercially successful, full-sized steamboat, the *Clermont*, which led to the development of commercial steamboat ferry services for goods and people. (p. 239)

## G



**Galilei, Galileo** (1564–1642) Italian astronomer, mathematician, and physicist; he discovered, including the law of motion of falling objects, put him into conflict with the Roman Catholic Church. (p. 172)

**Gama, Vasco da** (c. 1469–1524) Portuguese navigator; he was the first European to sail around Africa and reach India by sea. (p. 74)

**Gandhi, Indira** (1917–1984) Indian politician; daughter and mother of Indian prime ministers, she was India's first female prime minister; her term was marred by sectarian violence involving India's Sikh minority. (p. 513)



**Gandhi, Mohandas** (1869–1948) Leader of India's struggle for independence from Great Britain; he organized the population for protest through the methods of non-violent resistance and civil disobedience. (p. 411)

**Garibaldi, Giuseppe** (1807–1882) Italian military and nationalist leader; he unified the southern states of Italy and joined them to the north to form the united Kingdom of Italy. (p. 318)

**Genghis Khan** (c. 1162–1227) Mongol warrior and ruler; he forged the Mongol tribes into a fighting force that conquered much of Asia, including parts of China. (p. 27)

**Gorbachev, Mikhail** (1931–) Russian politician; he was the last president of the Soviet Union before the country's collapse in 1991. (p. 494)

**Guevara, Che** (1928–1967) Argentinean revolutionary leader; he was an aide to Fidel Castro during the Cuban revolution. (p. 571)

**Gutenberg, Johannes** (c. 1397–1468) German inventor and printer; he invented movable type. His first printed publication was a 1,282-page Bible. (p. 47)

## H

**Henry IV** (1553–1610) King of France (1589–1610); he issued the Edict of Nantes, which allowed Protestant worship, in order to restore peace to France. (p. 143)

**Henry VIII** (1491–1547) King of England from 1509 to 1547; his desire to annul his marriage led to a conflict with the pope, England's break with the Roman Catholic Church, and its embrace of Protestantism. Henry established the Church of England in 1532. (p. 55)

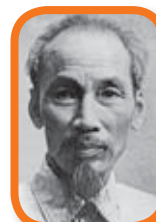
**Henry the Navigator** (1394–1460) Prince of Portugal and patron of exploration; he made no voyages himself but spent his life directing voyages of discovery along the African coast. (p. 73)

**Herzl, Theodor** (1860–1904) Hungarian Zionist leader; in 1896 he wrote *The Jewish State*, which outlines plans for an independent Jewish country. (p. 296)

**Hidalgo, Miguel** (1753–1811) Mexican priest and revolutionary; he made the first public call for Mexican independence. In 1810 he rang a bell in his hometown calling the peasants to fight for their independence from Spain. He was captured and executed. (p. 298)

**Hirohito** (1901–1989) Emperor of Japan from 1926 to 1989; he led Japan during World War II and was forced into unconditional surrender following the atomic-bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. (p. 464)

**Hitler, Adolf** (1889–1945) Totalitarian dictator of Germany; his invasion of European countries led to World War II. He espoused notions of racial superiority and was responsible for the mass murder of millions of Jews and others in the Holocaust. (p. 428)



**Ho Chi Minh** (1890–1969) Vietnamese nationalist and revolutionary leader; president of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) from 1945 to 1969; he wanted to bring communism to South Vietnam. (p. 517)

**Hongwu** (1328–1398) First emperor of the Ming dynasty in China; he drove the Mongols out of China, Korea, and Manchuria. He concentrated all power in his own hands. (p. 112)

**Hudson, Henry** (died 1611) English navigator; he sailed for the Dutch East India Company and discovered the Hudson River in present-day New York. (p. 76)

**Hussein, Saddam** (1937–2006) President of Iraq from 1979 to 2003; he established a brutal dictatorship and led Iraq into wars with Iran (1980–1990) and Kuwait (1991). He was removed from power in 2003 by U.S.-led forces. (p. 500)

## I

**Ibsen, Henrik** (1828–1906) Norwegian poet and dramatist; he wrote *A Doll's House*, which revealed the unfair treatment of women in the home. (p. 278)

**Ignatius of Loyola** (1491–1556) Spanish churchman and founder of the Jesuits (1534), a Roman Catholic order of priests that helped revive Catholicism during the Catholic Reformation. (p. 58)

**Ivan IV** (1530–1584) Grand duke of Russia and the first Russian ruler to assume the title of czar; also known as Ivan the Terrible. He instituted a campaign of terror against disfavored boyars. He killed his son, leaving no heir to the throne. (p. 155)

## J

**Jefferson, Thomas** (1743–1826) American statesman; he was a member of two Continental Congresses, chairman of the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence, the Declaration's main author and one of its signers, and the third president of the United States. (p. 184)

**Jesus of Nazareth** (AD 1–30) First-century Jewish teacher and prophet; he founded Christianity and taught about kindness and love of God. His teachings spread through the Roman Empire and, eventually, the rest of the world. (p. 17)

**Jiang Jieshi** (1887–1975) Chinese general and politician; he succeeded Sun Yixian as leader of the Nationalist Party in China and led attacks against Communists in China in the 1920s. (p. 410)

**Jinnah, Muhammad Ali** (1876–1948) Indian politician and founder of Pakistan; as leader of the Muslim League, he believed that Indian Muslims needed a separate nation and called for a partition in 1940 (p. 512)

**Justinian** (483–565) Byzantine emperor from 527 to 565; he reunited parts of the Roman Empire, simplified Roman laws with Justinian's Code, and ordered Hagia Sophia built. (p. 28)

## K

**Kangxi** (1654–1722) Chinese emperor of the Qing dynasty from 1661 to 1722; his reign was one of relative internal peace. He constructed many public works and was a patron of the arts. (p. 114)



**Kenyatta, Jomo** (c. 1893–1978) African political leader and first president of Kenya from 1964 to 1978; he was a leader of the African nationalist movement. (p. 540)

**Keynes, John Maynard** (1883–1946) British economist; his revolutionary economic theory, which stated that governments could prevent economic downturns by deficit spending, provided the basis for some of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal policies. (p. 417)

**Khomeini, Ayatollah Ruhollah** (c. 1900–1946) Iranian political and religious leader; he led a revolution to overthrow Iran's government in 1979; he ruled the country for the next ten years. (p. 560)

**Kim Il Sung** (1912–1994) North Korean political leader and chief of state of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from 1948 until 1994; he established a governmental party based on the Soviet model, with the state controlling much of the economy, financing heavy industry and the military. (p. 530)

**Kim Jong Il** (1941–) Dictatorial leader of North Korea; under his rule the North Korean economy has continued to deteriorate. (p. 530)



**King, Martin Luther Jr.** (1929–1968) American civil rights leader; he was a celebrated and charismatic advocate of civil rights for African Americans in the 1950s and 1960s. He was assassinated in 1968. (p. 491)

**Klerk, F. W. de** (1936–) South African statesman and president of South Africa from 1989 to 1994; he began the process of ending apartheid in South Africa by lifting the ban on antiapartheid parties and releasing Nelson Mandela from prison. (p. 546)

**Kublai Khan** (1215–1294) Mongol emperor and founder of the Yüan Dynasty, grandson of Ghen-gis Khan; he continued his grandfather's wars of conquest in China. He moved the Mongol capital to China and expanded his empire beyond China. (p. 27)

## L

**Las Casas, Bartolomé de** (1474–1566) Spanish missionary and historian; he sought to protect Native Americans against Spanish mistreatment by replacing them as laborers with imported African slaves. (p. 81)



**Lenin, Vladimir** (1870–1924) Russian revolutionary and founder of Bolshevism; he rose to power in Russia following the Russian Revolution in 1917. (p. 332)

**Leonardo da Vinci** (1452–1519) Italian painter, sculptor, architect, musician, engineer, and scientist; his interests and talents spanned numerous disciplines. He painted the *Mona Lisa*. (p. 45)

**Leopold II** (1835–1909) King of Belgium from 1865 to 1909; he financed an expedition to the Congo and assumed the title of sovereign of the Congo Free State. His armies treated the Congolese brutally and exploited them as workers. (p. 360)

**Lincoln, Abraham** (1809–1865) Sixteenth president of the United States; his election led to the secession of the Southern states and the Civil War; Lincoln successfully preserved the Union and issued the Emancipation Proclamation. (p. 305)

**Locke, John** (1632–1704) English philosopher and founder of British empiricism; he developed political and economic theories during the Enlightenment. He wrote *Two Treatises on Government* in which he declared that people have a right to rebel against governments that do not protect their rights. (p. 177)

**Louis XIII** (1601–1643) King of France from 1610 to 1643; a relatively weak ruler, he let Cardinal Richelieu, his chief minister, hold great sway during his reign. (p. 143)

**Louis XIV** (1638–1715) King of France from 1643 to 1715; known as the Sun King, he built the palace at Versailles as a means to consolidate absolute power; a series of wars at the end of his long reign drained France's wealth. (p. 144)

**Louis XVI** (1754–1793) King of France from 1774 to 1792; his unpopular policies, including harsh taxes, helped trigger the French Revolution. Deposed by the National Convention, he was executed by guillotine. (p. 196)

**Louis Philippe** (1773–1850) King of France from 1830 to 1848; he came to power after the July Revolution and was known as the "citizen king" for showing an interest in the working class and having much in common with the middle class. (p. 294)

**Louis Napoleon** (1808–1873) Emperor of France from 1852 to 1870; after winning the presidential election in 1848, he staged a coup d'état and took absolute power. He ruled during a time of economic prosperity in France. (p. 294)

**Luther, Martin** (1483–1546) German monk whose protests against the Catholic Church in 1517 (the Ninety-Five Theses) led to calls for reform and to the movement known as the Reformation. (p. 52)

## M

**Macartney, Lord George** (1737–1806) British diplomat; he visited China in 1793 to discuss expanding trade. He was sent away after his goods were found to be inferior and he refused to kowtow to the emperor. (p. 115)

**MacArthur, Douglas** (1880–1964) American general, he commanded U.S. troops in the southwest Pacific during World War II and administered Japan after the war ended. He later commanded UN forces at the beginning of the Korean War, until he was removed by President Truman. (p. 450)

**Machiavelli, Niccolò** (1469–1527) Italian political philosopher and statesman; he wrote *The Prince*, which advised rulers to separate morals from politics. He insisted that a ruler do whatever is necessary to succeed and that the ends would justify the means. (p. 42)

**Madison, James** (1751–1836) American statesman; he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and the fourth president of the United States. He is known as the “father of the Constitution.” (p. 186)

**Magellan, Ferdinand** (c. 1480–1521) Portuguese navigator; his ships were the first to circumnavigate the globe, though he died on the journey. (p. 76)

**Malthus, Thomas** (1766–1834) English economist and sociologist; his theory that population growth would exceed the growth of food production and that poverty would always exist was used to justify low wages and laws restricting charity to the poor. (p. 249)

**Mandela, Nelson** (1918– ) Former guerrilla fighter; statesman; he helped end apartheid and became the first black president of South Africa. (p. 546)

**Mansa Musa** (died 1332) Leader of Mali who held power from 1307 to 1332; he conquered the Kingdom of Songhai. He expanded trade, supported the arts, and promoted Islam. (p. 24)

**Mao Zedong** (1893–1976) Leader of the Chinese Communists; he led a successful revolution and established a Communist government in China in 1949. (p. 410)

**Marconi, Guglielmo** (1874–1937) Italian physicist; he experimented with wireless telegraphy and established communication across the English Channel between France and England. (p. 266)

**Marcos, Ferdinand** (1917–1989) Philippine politician; he was elected president of the Philippines in 1965; but soon became an authoritarian dictator. He imposed martial law, arrested his political opponents, and stole millions from his country’s treasury. (p. 529)

**Maria Theresa** (1717–1780) Austrian archduchess, queen of Bohemia and Hungary from 1740 to 1780; she took the throne after the War of the Austrian Succession. She was one of the most beloved monarchs in the history of Austria. (p. 158)

**Marie-Antoinette** (1755–1793) Queen of France, wife of King Louis XVI; she was queen during the French Revolution and was disliked by many French citizens. She was found guilty of treason and guillotined. (p. 196)

**Martí, José** (1853–1895) Cuban writer and independence fighter; he was killed in battle but became a symbol of Cuba’s fight for freedom. (p. 365)

**Marx, Karl** (1818–1883) German social philosopher and chief theorist of modern socialism and communism; he declared that as capitalism grew, more and more workers would become impoverished and miserable. He advocated for a state in which the workers own the means of production and govern themselves. Along with Friedrich Engels, he wrote the *Communist Manifesto* in 1848, explaining their philosophy. (p. 251)

**Mazzini, Giuseppe** (1805–1872) Italian patriot; he formed the nationalist group called Young Italy to fight for the unification of the separate Italian states into one nation. (p. 316)



**Medici, Lorenzo de** (1449–1492) Florentine ruler; he supported some of the most talented Renaissance artists. He was known for his patronage and liberal mind. (p. 44)

**Mehmed II** (1432–1481) Sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 1444 to 1446 and again from 1451 to 1481; he was a strong military leader who conquered the Byzantine capital of Constantinople. (p. 103)



- Meiji, Emperor** (1852–1912) Emperor of Japan from 1867 to 1912; he restored imperial rule to Japan and with the help of samurais pushed for many reforms in Japan. (p. 352)
- Meir, Golda** (1898–1978) Israeli politician; she was prime minister of Israel during the Yom Kippur War and sought assistance and supplies from the United States. (p. 558)
- Menelik II** (1844–1913) Emperor of Ethiopia after 1889; he gained Ethiopian independence from Italy in 1896. (p. 362)
- Menes** (fl. 3100 BC) First pharaoh of Egypt; he is credited with uniting Upper and Lower Egypt and is said to have founded the city of Memphis, the capital of unified Egypt. (p. 12)
- Metternich, Prince Klemens von** (1773–1859; Austrian statesman and diplomat; he was the Austrian representative at the Congress of Vienna. (p. 219)
- Mobutu Sese Seko** (1930–1997) President of Zaire; he made himself dictator and, over the course of his rule, amassed great wealth for himself at the expense of his people, who remained poor. (p. 547)
- Moctezuma II** (1466–1520) Aztec ruler from 1502 to 1520; he was the emperor of the Aztecs when Cortés and his army conquered the empire. He was taken prisoner and killed during battle with the Spanish army. (p. 79)
- Montesquieu, Baron de** (1689–1755) French jurist and political philosopher; he explored democratic theories of government. He proposed a government divided into three branches and greatly influenced the United States Constitution. (p. 178)
- More, Sir Thomas** (1478–1535) English statesman and author; he wrote *Utopia*, which describes an ideal society. (p. 48)
- Morelos, José María** (1765–1815) Creole priest; he became the leader of the revolutionary movement in Mexico after Hidalgo's death. (p. 300)
- Morse, Samuel** (1791–1872) American artist and inventor; he applied scientists' discoveries of electricity and magnetism to develop the telegraph. (p. 265)

**Muhammad** (c. 570–632) Prophet of Islam whom Muslims recognize as Allah's messenger to all humankind. His teachings form the basis of Islam. (p. 22)

**Muhammad, Askia** (died 1538) Ruler of the West African kingdom of Songhai from 1493 to 1598; he was known for encouraging a revival of Muslim learning during his rule. (p. 24)

**Musharraf, Pervez** (1943– ) Pakistani general; he overthrew the elected government of Pakistan in 1999 and became president. (p. 515)

**Mussolini, Benito** (1883–1945) Italian Fascist leader; he ruled as Italy's dictator for more than 20 years beginning in 1922. His alliance with Hitler brought Italy into World War II. (p. 425)

## N

**Nasser, Gamal Abdel** (1918–1970) Egyptian army officer, political leader, and first president of the republic of Egypt; he helped lead a military coup that forced King Faruq to abdicate. He banned existing political parties and undertook an ambitious land reform program to gain support for his regime among the poor. (p. 554)

**Nehru, Jawaharlal** (1889–1964) Indian statesman; he was the first prime minister of independent India at the end of British colonial rule. (p. 512)

**Nelson, Admiral Horatio** (1758–1805) British admiral; he defeated Napoleon's navy in Egypt and again at the Battle of Trafalgar (1805). (p. 211)

**Newton, Isaac** (1642–1727) English mathematician and natural philosopher; he discovered the law of gravity as well as laws on the physics of objects. (p. 172)

**Nkrumah, Kwame** (1909–1972) Ghanaian nationalist leader and statesman; he pushed for Ghanaian independence from Great Britain and was elected Ghana's first president in 1957. (p. 540)

**Noriega, Manuel** (1938– ) Panamanian general and dictator; he brutally crushed his enemies and used the country as a base for drug smuggling. (p. 579)

## P

**Pahlavi, Mohammad Reza** (1919–1980) Shah of Iran from 1941 to 1979; during his reign, Iran's oil industry was controlled by foreign interests. He was overthrown in a revolution led by the Ayatollah Khomeini. (p. 555)



**Pankhurst, Emmeline** (1858–1928) British woman suffragist; she founded the Women's Social and Political Union in 1903. In support of women's suffrage, she led hunger strikes and was arrested often for her actions. (p. 290)

**Pasteur, Louis** (1822–1895) French chemist; his experiments with bacteria disproved the theory of spontaneous generation and led to the germ theory of infection. He also developed vaccines for anthrax and rabies. (p. 270)

**Pavlov, Ivan** (1849–1936) Russian physiologist and experimental psychologist; he researched the physiology of the heart, the digestive system, the brain, and the higher nervous system. He conducted a famous experiment with dogs demonstrating conditioned reflex. (p. 271)

**Pedro I** (1798–1834) First emperor of Brazil (1822–1831); he declared Brazil's independence from Portugal, where Pedro's father was king. (p. 302)

**Perón, Juan** (1895–1974) President of Argentina from 1946 to 1955 and again from 1973 to 1974; he rose to power following a military coup d'état and was a supporter of the rights of the people. (p. 576)

**Peter the Great** (1672–1725) Czar of Russia from 1682 to 1725; he transformed Russia into a modern state. He was an absolute monarch who brought the ways of Western Europe to Russia and made various reforms. (p. 155)

**Philip II** (1527–1598) King of Spain (1556–1598), Naples from (554–1598), and Portugal (1580–1598); he led Roman Catholic efforts to recover parts of Europe from Protestantism. He was defeated by England and the Netherlands. (p. 138)

**Pinochet, Augusto** (1915– ) President and dictator of Chile from 1973 to 1990; he planned and carried out a coup of Salvador Allende's government in Chile. (p. 578)

**Pisan, Christine de** (1364–c. 1430) French poet and author; her *The City of Women* discusses the role of women in society. She championed the causes of equality and education for women. (p. 48)

**Pizarro, Francisco** (c. 1476–1541) Spanish conquistador; founder of Lima, Peru. From 1530 to 1533, he conquered the Inca Empire. (p. 80)

**Pol Pot** (1925–1998) Cambodian political leader; he led the Khmer Rouge guerillas in establishing a Communist government in Cambodia. Once in power, the Communists' brutal efforts to restructure Cambodian society left 1.5 million people dead. (p. 521)

**Princip, Gavrilo** (1894–1918) Serbian nationalist; he assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, which started World War I. (p. 383)

## Q

**Qianlong** (1711–1799) Emperor of the Qing dynasty from 1735 to 1796; he was the grandson of Kangxi. During his reign, China expanded to its greatest size. He limited foreign contacts and ordered traders to conduct business with the Chinese government, not with private merchants. (p. 114)

## R

**Ramses II** (died c. 1237 BC) Pharaoh of Egypt; he led an army against Hittite invaders in Egypt. He ruled Egypt with extravagance and built more temples and monuments than any other Egyptian pharaoh. (p. 12)

**Raphael** (1483–1520) Italian Renaissance painter; he painted frescos, his most famous being *The School of Athens*. (p. 45)

**Rasputin, Grigory** (1872–1916) A self-proclaimed Russian holy man and prominent figure at the court of Czar Nicholas II. He was viewed as corrupt, and support for czarist Russia deteriorated because of him. (p. 393)

**Rhodes, Cecil** (1853–1902) British imperialist and business magnate; he was one of the foremost advocates of expanding the British Empire and was a strong believer in the superiority of the “Anglo-Saxon” race. (p. 359)

**Ricci, Matteo** (1552–1610) Italian missionary; he traveled to China in 1583. He learned the language and adopted many Chinese customs, which gained him entry to the Ming court. He introduced China to European learning in mathematics, science, and technology. (p. 113)

**Richelieu, Cardinal** (1585–1642) French minister and chief minister of King Louis XIII; he wanted to strengthen the monarchy and fought against Huguenot resistance to the Catholic monarchy. (p. 143)

**Robespierre, Maximilien** (1758–1794) Leading figure of the French Revolution; he was known for his intense dedication to the Revolution. He became increasingly radical and led the National Convention during its most bloodthirsty time. (p. 204)

**Rommel, Erwin** (1891–1944) German general during World War II; he commanded the Afrika Korps and was nicknamed the Desert Fox for his leadership. (p. 447)

**Roosevelt, Franklin Delano** (1882–1945) Thirty-second president of the United States; he was elected president four times. He led the United States during the major crises of the Great Depression and World War II. (p. 416)

**Rousseau, Jean-Jacques** (1712–1778) Swiss-French political philosopher; he valued the social contract and addressed the nature of man in his work, *On the Origin of Inequality*. (p. 177)

## S

**Sadat, Anwar** (1918–1981) Egyptian soldier and statesman; he launched the Yom Kippur War against Israel. (p. 558)

**San Martín, José de** (1778–1850) South American revolutionary; he led troops in Argentina, Chile, and Peru and gained independence for these nations. (p. 301)

**Santa Anna, Antonio López de** (1794–1876) Mexican general, president, and dictator; he fought in the Texas Revolution and seized the Alamo but was defeated and captured by Sam Houston at San Jacinto. (p. 364)

**Shah Jahan** (1592–1666) Mughal emperor of India from 1628 to 1658; under his rule, Mughal power reached its height and his age was the golden period of Muslim art and architecture. (p. 109)

**Shaka** (died 1828) Founder of the Zulu Empire; he reorganized the army and introduced new fighting tactics. He exterminated many clans and conquered most of southern Africa. (p. 360)

**Shakespeare, William** (1564–1616) English dramatist and poet; he is considered one of the greatest dramatists of all time and wrote such works as *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, and *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. (p. 48)

**Smith, Adam** (1723–1790) Scottish economist; he became the leading advocate of laissez faire economics and is considered by some to be the “father of modern economics.” He wrote the first true text on economics *The Wealth of Nations*, in 1776. (p. 249)

**Solomon** (1000s BC) King of Israel; he led Israel during the height of its wealth and power. (p. 13)

**Stalin, Joseph** (1879–1953) Totalitarian dictator of the Soviet Union; he led the Soviet Union through World War II and created a powerful Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe after the war. (p. 426)

**Suharto** (1921–) President of Indonesia from 1967 to 1998; he seized power in Indonesia from Sukarno in a coup d'état. His authoritarian and corrupt rule eventually led to his ouster. (p. 520)

**Sukarno** (1901–1970) Indonesian politician; he became Indonesia's first president after leading an independence movement. A strong anti-communist, whose policies resulted in the deaths of hundreds, he was deposed in a coup led by Suharto. (p. 520)



**Suleyman I** (1495–1566) Sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 1520 to 1566; he expanded the empire and took on a large economic and political role in the affairs of Europe and the Mediterranean. (p. 103)

**Sunni Ali** (died 1492) First great leader of Africa's Songhai Empire; he organized an uprising against Malian rule and established a new empire in Songhai. (24)



**Sun Yixian** (1866–1925) Chinese statesman and revolutionary leader; he believed that China should be a democracy but that it first needed to replace the Qing dynasty with a ruling nationalist party. He founded the Revolutionary Alliance in 1905. (p. 352)

## T

**Talleyrand, Charles Maurice de** (1754–1838) French statesman and diplomat; he was one of the negotiators at the Congress of Vienna. He represented France on behalf of Louis XVIII. (p. 219)

**Teresa of Avila** (1515–1582) Spanish Carmelite nun of the Roman Catholic Church; she reformed the Carmelite order. Her fervor for the Catholic Church proved inspiring for many people during the Reformation period. (p. 60)

**Thomas Aquinas** (1225–1274) Italian philosopher and theologian; he argued that rational thought could be used to support Christian belief. (p. 33)

**Tokugawa, Ieyasu** (1542–1616) Japanese warrior and dictator; he was appointed shogun by the emperor, thus assuming complete control of the government and establishing the Tokugawa shogunate. (p. 121)

**Tojo, Hideki** (1884–1948) Japanese nationalist and general; he took control of Japan during World War II. He was later tried and executed for war crimes. (p. 443)

**Tolstoy, Leo** (1828–1910) Russian novelist; his novel *War and Peace* portrayed war as confusing and horrible. (p. 278)



**Toussaint L'Ouverture** (c. 1744–1803) Haitian patriot and martyr; he took control of Hispaniola for the French and was a hero of the people. Napoleon felt threatened by his growing popularity and had him captured and killed in 1803. (p. 298)

**Trotsky, Leon** (1879–1940) Russian Communist revolutionary; he negotiated the peace between Russia and the Central Powers to end Russian involvement in World War I. (p. 394)

**Truman, Harry S** (1884–1972) Thirty-third president of the United States; he became president upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt. He led the United States through the end of World War II and the beginning of the Cold War. (p. 463)

**Tull, Jethro** (1674–1741) British inventor; he invented the seed drill. (p. 236)

## V

**Velázquez, Diego** (1465–1524) Spanish painter; he painted in a realistic style but also worked in impressionism towards the end of his career. (p. 139)

**Victor Emmanuel** (1820–1878) King of Sardinia-Piedmont from 1849 to 1861 and king of Italy from 1861 to 1878; he was the first king of a united Italy. (p. 318)

**Victoria, Queen** (1819–1901) Queen of Great Britain and Ireland from 1837 to 1901 and empress of India from 1876 to 1901; she had the longest reign in all of British history and allowed Parliament to become more involved in running the government. (p. 290)

**Villa, Francisco "Pancho"** (1878–1923) Mexican bandit and revolutionary leader; he led revolts against Victoriano Huerta. He was pursued by the United States but evaded General Pershing. (p. 364)

**Vladimir I** (c. 965–1015) Grand prince of Kiev; he converted to Orthodox Christianity in the 980s and made it the state religion. (p. 29)

**Voltaire** (1694–1778) French philosopher and author; he was a supporter of Deism, the idea that God was no longer involved with the universe after creating it. He also advocated a tolerant approach to religion. (p. 178)

## W

**Washington, George** (1732–1799) First president of the United States; he commanded the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War and served as a representative to the Continental Congress. (p. 185)



**Watt, James** (1736–1819) Scottish inventor; he developed crucial innovations to make the steam engine efficient, fast, and better able to power machinery. (p. 239)

**Wellington, Duke of** (1769–1852) British soldier and statesman; he led the British troops against Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo. (p. 218)

**Wilhelm I** (1797–1888) King of Prussia from 1861 to 1888 and emperor of Germany from 1871 to 1888; he chose Otto von Bismarck as Prussia's prime minister, and together they unified Germany. (p. 321)

**William and Mary** King William III (1650–1702) and Queen Mary II (1662–1694), rulers of Great Britain who replaced King James II as a result of the Glorious Revolution. (p. 152)

**William the Conqueror** (c. 1027–1087) King of England from 1060 to 1087; he was a powerful French noble who conquered England and brought feudalism to Britain. (p. 32)

**Wilson, Woodrow** (1856–1924) Twenty-eighth president of the United States; he proposed the League of Nations after World War I as a part of his Fourteen Points. (p. 397)

**Wordsworth, William** (1770–1850) English poet; his works included *The Evening Walk*, *Descriptive Sketches*, *The Prelude*, and *The Excursion*. (p. 278)

**Wright, Orville** (1871–1948) and **Wilbur** (1867–1912) American pioneers of aviation; they went from experiments with kites and gliders to piloting the first successful gas-powered airplane flight. (p. 265)

## Y

**Yaroslav the Wise** (978–1054) Grand duke of Kiev from 1019 to 1054; he promoted Christianity and civilization in Russia and began a codification of the law. (p. 29)

**Yeltsin, Boris** (1931–) Russian politician and president of Russia in the 1990s; he was the first popularly elected leader of the country. (p. 497)

**Yi Song-gye** (1335–1408) Founder of the Korean Choson dynasty; his dynasty became one of the longest continuous dynasties in history. (p. 123)

**Yonglo** (1360–1424) Third emperor of the Ming dynasty in China; he ordered the reconstruction of Beijing and made it the new capital of China. He also commissioned an encyclopedia that covered history, philosophy, literature, astronomy, medicine, and numerous other topics. (p. 112)

## Z

**Zapata, Emiliano** (1879–1919) Mexican revolutionary; he led the revolt against Porfirio Díaz in the south of Mexico during the Mexican Revolution. (p. 364)

**Zheng He** (1371–c. 1433) Admiral, diplomat, and explorer during China's Ming dynasty; his Chinese fleet visited more than 30 countries. (p. 112)

# English and Spanish Glossary

MARK	AS IN	RESPELLING	EXAMPLE
a	alphabet	a	*AL-fuh-bet
ā	Asia	ay	AY-zhuh
ä	cart, top	ah	KAHRT, TAHF
e	let, ten	e	LET, TEN
ē	even, leaf	ee	EE-vuhn, LEEF
i	it, tip, British	i	IT, TIP, BRIT-ish
ī	site, buy, Ohio	y	SYT, BY, OH-HY-oh
	iris	eye	EYE-ris
k	card	k	KAHRD
ō	over, rainbow	oh	OH-vuhr, RAYN-boh
ú	book, wood	ooh	BOOHK, WOOHD
ó	all, orchid	aw	AWL, AWR-kid
oi	foil, coin	oy	FOYL, KOYN
au	out	ow	OWT
	cup, butter	uh	KUHP, BUHT-uhf
ü	rule, food	oo	ROOL, FOOD
yü	few	yoo	FYOO
zh	vision	zh	VIZH-uhn

\*A syllable printed in small capital letters receives heavier emphasis than the other syllable(s) in a word.

## Phonetic Respelling and Pronunciation Guide

Many of the key terms in this textbook have been respelled to help you pronounce them. The letter combinations used in the respelling throughout the narrative are explained in the following phonetic respelling and pronunciation guide. The guide is adapted from *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition*; *Merriam-Webster's Biographical Dictionary*; and *Merriam-Webster's Geographical Dictionary*.

## A

**Abbasid** dynasty that overthrew the Umayyad dynasty to rule the Muslim caliphate from 750 to 1258; for 150 years the Abbasids maintained the unity of the caliphate and Islamic culture and civilization flourished (p. 22)

**Abasida** gobernantes del Imperio musulmán que derrocaron a la familia Umayyad y establecieron un régimen que contribuyó a fortalecer el imperio, lo cual brindó gran prosperidad y crecimiento cultural a la cultura islámica (pág. 22)

**abolition** abolishment of slavery (p. 305)

**abolición** eliminación de la esclavitud (pág. 305)

**absolute monarch** a ruler that has unlimited power and authority over his or her people (p. 137)

**monarca absoluto** gobernante con poder y autoridad ilimitados sobre su pueblo (pág. 137)

**African Diaspora** the dispersal of people of African descent throughout the Americas and Western Europe due to the slave trade (p. 93)

**diáspora africana** resultado del comercio de esclavos, cuando muchos africanos y sus descendientes fueron llevados a la Américas y a Europa Occidental (pág. 93)

**African National Congress** political organization in South Africa; founded in 1912, it developed into the main opposition force to apartheid (p. 546)

**Congreso Nacional Africano** organización política de Sudáfrica; fundada en 1912, comenzó como una agrupación pacífica que luchaba por los derechos civiles y se oponía al apartheid (pág. 546)

**al Qaeda** “the base”; Islamist terrorist organization responsible for the September 11 attacks (p. 501)

**al Qaeda** literalmente significa “la base”; grupo fundamentalista islámico (pág. 501)

**Allied Powers** the alliance formed between Britain, France, and Russia during World War I (p. 383)

**Potencias Aliadas** alianza que formaron Gran Bretaña, Francia y Rusia durante la Primera Guerra Mundial (pág. 383)

**Allies** the alliance of Britain, France, and Russia in World War II; joined by the United States after the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941 (p. 440)

**Aliados** alianza de Gran Bretaña, Francia y Rusia durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial; Estados Unidos se unió tras el bombardeo de Pearl Harbor en 1941 (pág. 440)

**Amritsar Massacre** (1919) an event in which British troops fired on a large crowd of peaceful, unarmed Indian protestors, killing some 400 people; it led to a campaign of protest led by Gandhi (p. 411)

**masacre de Amritsar** (1919) suceso ocurrido en la India en el cual los soldados británicos dispararon contra una multitud de manifestantes pacíficos que no llevaban armas; murieron aproximadamente 400 personas (pág. 411)

**anesthetic** a drug that inhibits pain during surgery (p. 270)

**anestesia** droga que inhibe el dolor durante una cirugía (pág. 270)

**Anti-Comintern Pact** (1936) agreement signed between Germany and Japan in which they established their opposition to the Comintern, a Soviet-sponsored international organization aimed at spreading communism (p. 424)

**Pacto Anti-Comintern** (1936) acuerdo firmado entre Alemania y Japón para establecer su oposición al Comintern, una organización internacional promovida por la Unión Soviética que se dedicaba a difundir el comunismo (pág. 424)

**anti-Semitism** hostility or prejudice towards Jews (pp. 296, 428)

**antisemitismo** creencias en contra de los judíos (pág. 296, 428)

**annulled** declared invalid based on church laws (p. 55)

**anular** declarar inválido según las leyes de la Iglesia (pág. 55)

**apartheid** the South African government's official policy of legalized racial segregation throughout the society (p. 543)

**apartheid** política oficial del gobierno sudafricano que consiste en la segregación racial legalizada en toda la sociedad (pág. 543)

**appeasement** giving in to aggressive demands in order to avoid war (p. 438)

**pacificación** ceder a las demandas de potencias intransigentes para evitar una guerra (pág. 438)

**armistice** an agreement to cease fighting, usually in a war (p. 399)

**armisticio** acuerdo para cesar una lucha, generalmente en una guerra (pág. 399)

**arms race** competition between nations to gain an advantage in weapons (p. 485)

**carrera armamentística** competencia entre naciones para tener ventaja en cuanto a la cantidad de armas (pág. 485)

**artifacts** any object made by early humans such as a tool, a piece of pottery, or a weapon (p. 10)

**artefactos** todo objeto hecho por los primeros humanos, como una herramienta, una pieza de cerámica o un arma (pág. 10)

**artisans** skilled craftspeople who make goods, such as pottery or baskets, by hand (p. 11)

**artesanos** trabajadores que hacen productos a mano, como piezas de cerámica o canastas (pág. 11)

**Aryans** members of a warrior civilization that came to power in India following the Harappas (p. 14)

**arios** civilización guerrera que tomó el poder en la India después de los harappa (pág. 14)

**Asian Tigers** term referring to South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore, which built strong export-driven economies in the late 1900s (p. 531)

**tigres asiáticos** países de Asia que siguen un modelo de desarrollo económico similar al japonés (pág. 531)

**assembly** a group of persons gathered for a particular purpose; in Ancient Greece, they gathered for political purposes (p. 3)

**asamblea** grupo de personas reunidas con un determinado propósito; en la antigua Grecia, se reunían con fines políticos (pág. 3)

**assembly line** a mass-production process in which a product is moved forward through many work stations, where workers perform specific tasks (p. 247)

**línea de montaje** proceso de producción en masa en el que un producto pasa por varias etapas en las que los trabajadores hacen tareas específicas (pág. 247)

**Austro-Prussian War** (1866) war fought between Prussia and Austria lasting seven weeks; Prussian victory dissolved the German Confederation and led to the exclusion of Austria from German affairs (p. 322)

**Guerra austro-prusiana** (1866) guerra entre Prusia y Austria; la victoria prusiana provocó la exclusión de Austria de Alemania (pág. 322)

**autocracy** a government in which the ruler holds absolute power (p. 331)

**autocracia** forma de gobierno en la que el gobernante tiene poder absoluto (pág. 331)

**Axis Powers** the alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan in World War II (p. 439)

**Potencias del Eje** alianza de Alemania, Italia y Japón durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial (pág. 439)

## B

**Baghdad Pact** during the Cold War, a U.S.-led alliance against communism in the Middle East (p. 554)

**Pacto de Bagdad** alianza dirigida por Estados Unidos contra el comunismo en Medio Oriente (pág. 554)

**balance of trade** the difference in value between what a nation imports and exports over a period of time (p. 86)

**balance comercial** la diferencia en valor entre lo que una nación importa y lo que exporta a lo largo de un período de tiempo (pág. 86)

**Balfour Declaration** a statement issued by the British foreign secretary in favor of establishing a Jewish homeland in Palestine (p. 400)

**Declaración de Balfour** declaración escrita por el Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores británico a un líder sionista de Palestina (pág. 400)

**Balkan Wars** (1912–1913) two wars that cost the Ottoman Empire all of its European territories except the area around Constantinople (Istanbul) (p. 329)

**Guerras de los Balcanes** (1912–1913) dos guerras que se libraron por el último de los territorios europeos del Imperio otomano; a causa de ellas, el área que rodea a Constantinopla (Estambul) quedó como el único territorio otomano en Europa (pág. 329)

**Bataan Death March** (1942) a forced march of American and Filipino prisoners of war captured by the Japanese in the Philippines in World War II (p. 450)

**marcha de la muerte de Bataan** (1942) marcha forzada de los prisioneros de guerra estadounidenses y filipinos capturados por los japoneses en Filipinas durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial (pág. 450)

**Battle of Britain** (1940) three month air battle between Germany and Great Britain fought over Great Britain during World War II; Britain's victory forestalled a German invasion (p. 442)

**batalla de Inglaterra** (1940) serie de batallas aéreas entre Alemania y Gran Bretaña que se libraron en Gran Bretaña durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial (pág. 442)

**Battle of El Alamein** (1942) World War II battle in which Britain won a decisive victory over Germany in Egypt, securing the Suez Canal (p. 448)

**batalla de El Alamein** (1942) batalla clave de la Segunda Guerra Mundial donde los británicos obtuvieron una victoria aplastante sobre los alemanes en Egipto (pág. 448)

**Battle of Guadalcanal** (1942–1943) World War II battle in the Pacific; it represented the first Allied counter-attack against Japanese forces; Allied victory forced Japanese forces to abandon the island (p. 452)

**batalla de Guadalcanal** (1942–1943) batalla de la Segunda Guerra Mundial que se libró en el Pacífico por tierra, mar y aire; la victoria aliada obligó a las fuerzas japonesas a abandonar la isla (pág. 452)

**Battle of Iwo Jima** (1945) World War II battle between Japanese forces and invading U.S. troops (p. 462)

**batalla de Iwo Jima** (1945) batalla de la Segunda Guerra Mundial entre las fuerzas japonesas y el ejército invasor estadounidense (pág. 462)

**Battle of Midway** (1942) World War II naval battle fought in the Pacific; the Americans broke the Japanese code and knew the date and location of the attack, setting the stage for a major American victory (p. 451)

**batalla de Midway** (1942) batalla de la Segunda Guerra Mundial librada en el Pacífico; los estadounidenses descifraron el código japonés y averiguaron dónde y cuándo atacarían los japoneses, lo que les permitió obtener una victoria importante (pág. 451)

**Battle of Okinawa** (1945) World War II victory for the Allied troops that resulted in the deaths of almost all of the 10,000 Japanese defenders; the battle claimed 12,000 American lives (p. 463)

**batalla de Okinawa** (1945) victoria de los Aliados en la Segunda Guerra Mundial que tuvo como consecuencia la muerte de los casi 10,000 defensores japoneses; los estadounidenses perdieron 12,000 soldados en la batalla (pág. 463)

**Battle of Stalingrad** (1942) World War II battle between invading German forces and Soviet defenders for control of Stalingrad, a city on the Volga River; each side sustained hundreds of thousands casualties; Germany's defeat marked a turning point in the war (p. 450)

**batalla de Stalingrado** (1942) una de las batallas más sangrientas de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, en la que los soviéticos defendieron la ciudad, a costa de decenas de miles de vidas, y lograron echar a los alemanes de la ciudad (pág. 450)

**Battle of Verdun** (1916) the longest battle of World War I; it ended in stalemate, with both sides suffering hundreds of thousands of casualties (p. 388)

**batalla de Verdún** (1916) la batalla más larga de la Primera Guerra Mundial; ambos bandos quedaron muy debilitados tras perder decenas de miles de vidas (pág. 388)

**Bay of Pigs invasion** (1961) the failed attempt of Cuban exiles backed by the U.S. to overthrow the Cuban socialist government of Fidel Castro (p. 487)

**invasión de la Bahía de Cochinos** (1961) intento frustrado de los exiliados cubanos, apoyados por Estados Unidos, de derrocar al gobierno socialista de Fidel Castro (pág. 487)

**Berlin airlift** (1948–1949) a program in which the United States and Britain shipped supplies by air to West Berlin during the Soviet blockade of all routes to the city (p. 482)

**punto aéreo de Berlín** (1948–1949) programa de envío de suministros a Berlín occidental por parte de Estados Unidos y Gran Bretaña durante el bloqueo soviético de todas las vías de acceso a la ciudad (pág. 482)



**Berlin Conference** (1884–1885) a meeting at which representatives from European nations agreed upon rules for the European colonization of Africa (p. 360)

**Conferencia de Berlín** (1884–1885) encuentro en el que representantes de países europeos acordaron reglas para la colonización europea de África (pág. 360)

**Bessemer process** a process developed in the 1850s that led to faster, cheaper steel production (p. 263)

**proceso de Bessemer** proceso desarrollado en la década de 1850 que permitió producir acero de forma más rápida y económica (pág. 263)

**Bill of Rights** the first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution (p. 7)

**Declaración de Derechos** primeras 10 enmiendas hechas a la Constitución de Estados Unidos (pág. 7)

**biotechnology** the use of biological research in industry (p. 610)

**biotecnología** usa de la investigación biológica en la tecnología (pág. 610)

**Black Death** a terrible outbreak of bubonic plague that swept through Europe, beginning in 1347; (p. 33)

**Peste Negra** terrible plaga de peste bubónica, propagada por las pulgas que tenían las ratas, que comenzó en 1347 y arrasó Europa (pág. 33)

**Black Tuesday** October 29, 1929, the day that the United States stock market crashed (p. 415)

**martes negro** 29 de octubre de 1929, día en que el mercado de valores de Estados Unidos colapsó (pág. 415)

**blitzkrieg** a German word meaning “lightning war”; a fast, forceful style of fighting used by Germans in World War II (p. 440)

**blitzkrieg** palabra alemana que significa “guerra relámpago”; estilo de combate rápido y contundente que usaron los alemanes en la Segunda Guerra Mundial (pág. 440)

**Bloody Sunday** January 22, 1905, the day that czarist troops fired on protestors at the Winter Palace, igniting the Russian Revolution of 1905 (p. 334)

**Domingo sangriento** 22 de enero de 1905 acontecimiento inspirador de la Revolución rusa de 1905, cuando el ejército disparó contra unos manifestantes frente al Palacio de Invierno (pág. 334)

**Bolsheviks** Marxists whose goal was to seize state power and establish a dictatorship of the proletariat; Soviet Communists (p. 392)

**bolcheviques** seguidores de Marx cuyo objetivo era apropiarse del poder estatal y establecer una dictadura del proletariado; comunistas soviéticos (pág. 392)

**bourgeoisie** the urban middle class; merchants, professionals, and manufacturers (p. 197)

**burguesía** la clase media urbana; mercaderes, profesionales y fabricantes (pág. 197)

**Boxer Rebellion** (1900) a siege of a foreign settlement in Beijing by Chinese nationalists who were angry at foreign involvement in China (p. 351)

**rebelión de los boxers** (1900) asedio a un asentamiento extranjero en Beijing por parte de nacionalistas chinos que estaban en desacuerdo con la intervención extranjera en China (pág. 351)

**boyars** wealthy Russian landowners (p. 154)

**boyars** ricos terratenientes ruso (pág. 154)

**British East India Company** a joint-stock company granted a royal charter by Elizabeth I in 1600 for the purpose of controlling trade in India (p. 344)

**British East India Company** sociedad por acciones a la que Isabel I otorgó un cédula real en 1600 para controlar el comercio en la India (pág. 344)

**Buddhism** the religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama, which teaches the Four Noble Truths and following the Eightfold Path (p. 14)

**budismo** religión fundada por Siddhartha Gautama que enseña las Cuatro Nobles Verdades y a seguir el sendero óctuple (pág. 14)

**Bushido** “way of the warrior;” code of behavior of Japanese samurai warriors, stressing bravery, loyalty, and honor (p. 119)

**bushido** “vía del guerrero”; código de conducta de los guerreros samuráis japoneses que destacaba la valentía, la lealtad y el honor (pág. 119)

## C

**caliph** “successor to the Prophet”; title given to the political and religious leader of Muslims (p. 22)

**califa** “sucesor del Profeta”; título dado al líder político y religioso de los musulmanes (pág. 22)

**Camp David Accords** (1978) a peace agreement mediated by U.S. President Carter between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin (p. 558)

**Acuerdos de Camp David** (1978) acuerdos de paz entre el presidente egipcio Anwar Sadat y el primer ministro israelí Menachem Begin en los que el presidente Carter actuó como mediador (pág. 558)

**canon law** the code of laws that govern a Christian church (p. 31)

**derecho canónico** código de leyes que gobiernan una iglesia cristiana (pág. 31)

**capitalism** economic system in which most businesses are privately owned (p. 89)

**capitalismo** sistema económico donde la mayoría de las empresas son de propiedad privada (pág. 89)

**caravel** a sailing vessel that uses square and triangular sails to help it sail against the wind (p. 73)

**carabela** barco de velas triangulares y cuadradas que permiten navegar con el viento en contra (pág. 73)

**Central Powers** the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire during World War I (p. 383)

**Potencias Centrales** alianza entre Alemania, el Imperio austrohúngaro y el Imperio otomano durante la Primera Guerra Mundial (pág. 383)

**charter** a founding document or agreement, such as the one that created the United Nations (p. 642)

**carta de constitución** documento que crea organizaciones, como Naciones Unidas (pág. 642)

**checks and balances** a system in which the powers of government are balanced among different branches so that each branch can check, or limit, the power of the other branches (p. 4)

**equilibrio de poderes** sistema mediante el cual el poder de un gobierno está distribuido entre las distintas ramas, de manera que cada rama pueda limitar el poder de las demás (pág. 4)

**circumnavigate** to proceed completely around (p. 76)

**circunnavegar** dar una vuelta completa alrededor de algo (pág. 76)

**civilization** a complex, organized society that has advanced cities, a government, religion, record keeping and writing, job specialization, social classes, and arts and architecture (p. 11)

**civilización** sociedad compleja y organizada que tiene ciudades desarrolladas, un gobierno, una religión, registros escritos, especialización laboral, clases sociales y arte y arquitectura (pág. 11)

**cloning** the process of making a genetically identical copy of an animal's cell (p. 610)

**clonación** proceso de hacer una copia genéticamente idéntica de la célula de un animal (pág. 610)

**Cold War** an era of high tension and bitter rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union in the decades following World War II (p. 481)

**Guerra Fría** época de mucha tensión y rivalidad implacable entre Estados Unidos y la Unión Soviética tras el fin de la Segunda Guerra Mundial (pág. 481)

**Columbian Exchange** the transfer of plants, animals, and disease between the Americas and Europe, Asia, and Africa (p. 85)

**intercambio colombino** intercambio de plantas, animales y enfermedades entre las Américas, Europa, Asia y África (pág. 85)

**commonwealth** a republican government based on the common good of all the people (p. 150)

**commonwealth** gobierno democrático basado en el bien común de todos los ciudadanos (pág. 150)

**communism** economic and political system in which government owns the means of production and controls economic planning; a socialist economic system without social classes (p. 251)

**comunismo** sistema político y económico en que el gobierno posee los medios de producción y controla la planificación económica; sistema económico socialista sin clases sociales (pág. 251)

**concentration camps** detention sites created for military or political purposes to confine, terrorize, and, in some cases, kill civilians (p. 457)

**campos de concentración** lugares de detención creados con fines militares o políticos para confinar, intimidar y, en algunos casos, matar a civiles (pág. 457)

**conquistador** a Spanish soldier and explorer who led military expeditions in the Americas and captured land for Spain (p. 79)

**conquistador** soldado y explorador español que encabezó expediciones militares en América y capturó territorios en nombre de España (pág. 79)

**constitutional monarchy** a monarchy limited by certain laws (p. 152)

**monarquía constitucional** monarquía limitada por ciertas leyes (pág. 152)

**containment** the United States policy adopted in the 1940s to stop the spread of communism by providing economic and military aid to countries opposing the Soviets (p. 482)

**contención** política estadounidense adoptada en la década de 1940 para detener la difusión del comunismo; se proporcionó ayuda económica y militar a los países que se oponían a los soviéticos (pág. 482)

**Continental System** the system of commercial blockades of Britain and continental Europe, set in place by Napoleon with the intent of destroying Britain's economy (p. 212)

**Sistema Continental** sistema de bloqueos comerciales a Gran Bretaña y Europa continental impuestos por Napoleón para intentar destruir la economía británica (pág. 212)

**Contras** rebels seeking to overthrow Nicaragua's Sandinista government in the 1980s; financed by the United States (p. 574)

**contras** rebeldes que intentaban derrocar el gobierno sandinista de Nicaragua; financiados por Estados Unidos (pág. 574)

**cottage industry** a usually small-scale industry carried on at home by family members using their own equipment (p. 237)

**industria casera** industria que los miembros de una familia desarrollan en el hogar, generalmente a pequeña escala y con sus propias herramientas (pág. 237)

**Council of Trent/Concilio de Trento**

**Council of Trent** a meeting of church leaders in the 1500s whose purpose was to clearly define Catholic doctrines for the Catholic Reformation (p. 58)

**Concilio de Trento** encuentro de los líderes de la Iglesia en el siglo XVI con el fin de definir claramente las doctrinas católicas para la Reforma católica (pág. 58)

**counterculture** a rebellion of teens and young adults against mainstream American culture in the 1960s (p. 492)

**contracultura** rebelión de adolescentes y adultos jóvenes contra la cultura masiva estadounidense en la década de 1960 (pág. 492)

**Counter-Reformation** the Catholic Church's series of reforms in response to the spread of Protestantism (p. 58)

**Contrarreforma** serie de reformas que emprendió la Iglesia católica como respuesta a la difusión de las iglesias protestantes (pág. 58)

**counterrevolution** a revolution against a government established by a revolution (p. 206)

**contrarrevolución** revolución contra un gobierno establecido por una revolución (pág. 206)

**coup d'état** "stroke of state"; the sudden overthrow of a government by force (p. 211)

**golpe de estado** derrocamiento súbito de un gobierno por la fuerza (pág. 211)

**credit** an arrangement by which a purchaser borrows money from a bank or other lender and agrees to pay it back over time (p. 415)

**crédito** acuerdo por el cual un comprador pide dinero a un banco o a otro prestamista para hacer una compra y se compromete a devolverlo en determinado tiempo (pág. 415)

**creoles** people of Spanish or Portuguese descent born in the Americas (p. 298)

**criollos** nativos de las Américas descendientes de españoles o portugueses (pág. 298)

**Crimean War** (1853–1856) war between the Ottoman Empire and Russia, ostensibly over access for Eastern Orthodox Christians to the Holy Land, controlled by the Ottomans; Britain and France allied with the Ottomans to check Russian expansion (p. 328)

**Guerra de Crimea** (1853–1856) guerra entre Gran Bretaña, Francia y los turcos otomanos por un lado y Rusia por el otro, causada por disputas religiosas entre los cristianos católicos y los cristianos ortodoxos en Palestina (pág. 328)

**Crusades** (1096–1204) a series of wars carried out by European Christians to gain control of the Holy Land from their Muslim rulers (p. 33)

**Cruzadas** (1096–1204) serie de guerras santas encabezadas por los católicos para recuperar partes de Medio Oriente, en posesión de los musulmanes (pág. 33)

**Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen/  
Declaración de los Derechos del Hombre y del Ciudadano**

**Cuban Missile Crisis** (1962) confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union over Soviet missiles in Cuba (p. 487)

**crisis de los misiles en Cuba** (1962) confrontación entre Estados Unidos y la Unión Soviética acerca de los misiles soviéticos en Cuba (pág. 487)

**cultural diffusion** the spreading of culture from one society to another (pp. 11, 597)

**difusión cultural** transmisión cultural de una sociedad a otra (pág. 11, 597)

**Cultural Revolution** the violent attempt at social change in China, launched by Mao Zedong in 1966 (p. 524)

**Revolución cultural** intento violento de cambiar la sociedad china, ideado por Mao Tsé-Tung en 1966 (pág. 524)

**cuneiform** Sumerian writing (p. 13)

**cuneiforme** tipo de escritura que usaban los sumerios (pág. 13)

**czar** "caesar"; title taken by the ruler of Russia (p. 154)

**zar** "césar"; título que llevaba el gobernante del ruso (pág. 154)

**D**

**daimyo** a warrior lord in feudal Japan who controlled vast amounts of land and commanded a private army of samurai (pp. 27, 121)

**daimyo** señor guerrero del Japón feudal que controlaba grandes extensiones de tierra y lideraba un ejército privado de samuráis (pág. 27, 121)

**Daoism** a system of ideas and beliefs based on the teachings of Chinese thinker Laozi, who believed that people should live a simple, honest life and not interfere with the course of natural events (p. 15)

**taoísmo** sistema de ideas y creencias basadas en las enseñanzas del pensador chino Laozi, quien creía que se debe vivir una vida sencilla y honesta sin interferir con el desarrollo natural de los acontecimientos (pág. 15)

**D-Day** June 6, 1944; the first day of the Allied invasion of Normandy in World War II (p. 461)

**Día D** 6 de junio de 1944; el primer día de la invasión de los Aliados a Normandía durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial (pág. 461)

**Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen** a document that laid out the basic principles of the French Revolution—liberty, equality, and fraternity (pp. 7, 200)

**Declaración de los Derechos del Hombre y del Ciudadano** documento que estableció los principios básicos de la Revolución francesa: libertad, igualdad y fraternidad (pág. 7, 200)

**Declaration of Independence** statement of the Second Continental Congress that formally announced the American colonies break with Britain (p. 7)

**Declaración de Independencia** pronunciamiento del Segundo Congreso Continental que anunció formalmente la separación de las colonias de Gran Bretaña (pág. 7)

**deforestation** the clearing of forests (p. 608)

**deforestación** tala de árboles (pág. 608)

**democracy** a government run by the people (p. 16)

**democracia** gobierno del pueblo (pág. 16)

**deported** forced to leave a country (p. 457)

**deportado** obligado a dejar un país (pág. 457)

**desertification** the transformation of habitable land to desert through a change in climate or destructive land use (p. 548)

**desertificación** transformación de una región habitable en un desierto, a través de un cambio en el clima o el uso destructivo de la tierra (pág. 548)

**détente** efforts taken by President Nixon in the late 1960s and early 1970s to lower Cold War tensions (p. 489)

**détente** intento que hizo el presidente Nixon a finales de la década de 1960 y comienzos de la década de 1970 para reducir la tensión de la Guerra Fría (pág. 489)

**deterrence** the development of or maintenance of military power to deter, or prevent, an attack (p. 485)

**disuasión** desarrollo o mantenimiento de un poder militar para disuadir, o impedir, un ataque (pág. 485)

**devolution** the redistribution of power from the central government to local governments (p. 625)

**devolución** redistribución del poder del gobierno central a los gobiernos locales (pág. 625)

**Diaspora** the dispersal of the Jews from their homeland in Palestine during the 2,600 years that followed the destruction of the Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem in 586 BC by the Chaldeans (p. 13)

**diáspora** dispersión de los judíos desde su tierra natal en Palestina durante los 1,800 años que siguieron a la destrucción del Templo de Jerusalén, en el año 70 d.C., por parte de los romanos (pág. 13)

**direct democracy** the type of governing system where all people vote directly on an issue (p. 3)

**democracia directa** sistema de gobierno donde todos los ciudadanos votan directamente sobre una cuestión (pág. 3)

**divine right** the belief that a ruler's authority comes directly from God (p. 137)

**derecho divino** creencia de que la autoridad de un gobernante viene directamente de Dios (pág. 137)

**division of labor** when certain people do a specific task or type of work (p. 11)

**división del trabajo** cuando ciertas personas hacen una tarea o trabajo específicos (pág. 11)

**domino theory** the belief during the Cold War that the fall of one non-communist country to communism would cause neighboring non-communist countries also to fall to communists (p. 518)

**teoría del dominó** creencia de que el comunismo se difundiría a otros países (pág. 518)

**Dreyfus affair** a political scandal that divided France in the 1890s, involving the wrongful conviction of Jewish army officer Alfred Dreyfus for treason (p. 296)

**caso Dreyfus** escándalo político que dividió a Francia en la década de 1890 y que se inició cuando el militar judío Alfred Dreyfus fue condenado erróneamente por traición (pág. 296)

**Dual Monarchy** Austria-Hungary (1867–1918), two separate, equal states ruled by one monarch (p. 326)

**monarquía dual** sistema de gobierno donde un mismo rey gobierna a dos estados (pág. 326)

**Duma** the Russian assembly formed after the Revolution of 1905 in charge of approving all laws (p. 334)

**Duma** asamblea rusa formada después de la Revolución de 1905 que aprobaba todas las leyes (pág. 334)

## E

**Edict of Nantes** (1598) a declaration of French king Henry IV in which he promised that Protestants could live peacefully in France and were free to establish houses of worship in selected French cities (p. 143)

**Edicto de Nantes** (1598) declaración del rey francés Enrique IV, donde prometía que los protestantes podrían vivir en paz en Francia y eran libres de establecer sus lugares de culto en ciertas ciudades francesas (pág. 143)

**Emancipation Proclamation** (1862) an order issued by President Abraham Lincoln freeing the enslaved people in areas rebelling against the Union (p. 306)

**Proclamación de Emancipación** (1862) decreto emitido por el presidente Abraham Lincoln para liberar a los esclavos en las áreas que se rebelaban contra la Unión (pág. 306)

**enclosure movement** a process in Europe from 1700s to the mid-1800s where landowners fenced small fields to create large farms, allowing for more efficient farming methods and increased the food supply (p. 237)

**movimiento de cercamiento** proceso por el cual los terratenientes cercaban pequeños campos para crear grandes granjas; esto permitía aplicar métodos agrícolas más rentables y aumentó el suministro de alimentos (pág. 237)

**encomienda** Spanish colonial system in which a colonist was given a certain amount of land and a number of Native Americans to work the land in exchange for teaching the Native Americans Christianity (p. 79)

**encomienda** sistema por el cual un colono recibía una porción de tierra y un grupo de indígenas norteamericanos lo cultivaban a cambio de recibir enseñanzas cristianas (pág. 79)

**English Bill of Rights** document drafted by Parliament that set limits on the monarch's power (p. 6)

**Declaración de Derechos inglesa** documento redactado por el Parlamento que limitaba el poder del monarca (pág. 6)

**enlightened despots** the absolute monarchs in 18th-century Europe who ruled according to the principles of the Enlightenment (p. 180)

**déspotas ilustrados** los monarcas absolutos europeos del siglo XVIII, que gobernaban según los principios de la Ilustración (pág. 180)

**Enlightenment** a time of optimism and possibility from the late 1600s to the late 1700s; also called the Age of Reason (pp. 6, 176)

**Ilustración** época de optimismo y nuevas posibilidades que comenzó en Europa en el siglo XVII; también llamada Edad de la Razón (pág. 6, 176)

**entrepreneur** a risk taker who starts a new business within the economic system of capitalism (p. 249)

**empresario** persona que corre un riesgo para emprender un negocio dentro del sistema económico capitalista (pág. 249)

**epidemic** an outbreak of a contagious disease that spreads rapidly and affects many people (p. 600)

**epidemia** algo que afecta a muchas personas y se propaga o extiende rápidamente (pág. 600)

**ethnic cleansing** the elimination of an ethnic group from society through killing or forced migration (p. 499)

**limpieza étnica** eliminación de un grupo étnico de una sociedad, ya sea asesinando o expulsando del área a los miembros de dicho grupo (pág. 499)

**extraterritoriality** the right of citizens to be tried in the courts of their native country rather than in the courts of the country that they are living in (p. 349)

**extraterritorialidad** derecho de un ciudadano a ser juzgado por una corte de su país natal y no del país donde vive (pág. 349)

## F

**factors of production** the basic resources for industrialization, such as necessary land, labor, and capital (p. 237)

**factores de producción** recursos básicos para la industrialización, como la tierra necesaria, la mano de obra y el capital (pág. 237)

**factory** a place where goods are manufactured in mass quantity (p. 238)

**fábrica** lugar de producción masiva de bienes (pág. 238)

**famine** an extreme shortage of food (p. 599)

**hambruna** escasez extrema de alimentos (pág. 599)

**fascism** a totalitarian system of government that focuses on the good of the state rather than on the good of the individual citizens (p. 425)

**fascismo** sistema totalitario de gobierno que se centra en el bien del estado y no en el bienestar de los ciudadanos individuales (pág. 425)

**federal system** a system of government in which power is divided between a central, or a federal, government and individual states (p. 7)

**sistema federal** sistema de gobierno donde el poder se divide entre un gobierno central o federal, y estados individuales (pág. 7)

**feudal system** a political and social system based on the granting of land in exchange for loyalty, military assistance, and other services (p. 31)

**sistema feudal** sistema político y social basado en la cesión de tierras a cambio de lealtad, protección militar y otros servicios (pág. 31)

**fief** a grant of land from a lord to a vassal (p. 31)

**feudo** cesión de tierras por parte de un señor a un vasallo (pág. 31)

**Final Solution** the Nazi Party's plan to murder the entire Jewish population of Europe and the Soviet Union (p. 457)

**Solución Final** plan del Partido Nazi para asesinar a toda la población judía de Europa y la Unión Soviética (pág. 457)

**First Estate** in pre-Revolution France, the clergy (p. 196)

**primer estado** en la Francia prerrevolucionaria, el clero (pág. 196)

**Fourteen Points** President Woodrow Wilson's plan for organizing post-World War I Europe and for avoiding future wars (p. 399)

**Catorce Puntos** plan del presidente Woodrow Wilson para organizar Europa después de la Primera Guerra Mundial y evitar futuras guerras (pág. 399)

**Franco-Prussian War** (1870–1871) a war fought between France and Prussia that ended in the defeat of France and the unification of Germany (p. 322)

**Guerra franco-prusiana** (1870–1871) guerra entre Francia y Prusia que terminó con la derrota de Francia y la fundación de Alemania (pág. 322)

**free trade** the exchange of goods among nations without barriers such as tariffs, or taxes (p. 595)

**libre comercio** intercambio de bienes entre naciones sin barreras como aranceles o impuestos (pág. 595)

## G

**Gallipoli Campaign** (1915) failed attempt by the Allies in World War I to take control of the Dardanelles (p. 389)  
**campaña de Gallipoli** (1915) intento de los Aliados en la Primera Guerra Mundial de tomar el control de los Dardanelos; terminó en un fracaso para los Aliados (pág. 389)

**Gang of Four** powerful group of radicals, including Madame Mao, responsible for many of the excesses of China's Cultural Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s; they lost power after Mao's death in 1976 (p. 525)

**Banda de los Cuatro** grupo comunista radical de la señora Mao, que quería continuar la Revolución cultural en China (pág. 525)

**General Assembly** a United Nations body consisting of all the member nations (p. 643)

**Asamblea General** de Naciones Unidas; está formada por todas las naciones miembro (pág. 643)

**genetic engineering** changing the genetic makeup of a plant or animal to create a new type (p. 610)

**ingeniería genética** cambio de la estructura genética de una planta o un animal para crear un nuevo tipo (pág. 610)

**genocide** the killing of an entire people (p. 390)

**genocidio** asesinato de todo un pueblo (pág. 390)

**geocentric theory** scientific theory that has the earth as the center of the universe with the sun and stars revolving around it (p. 170)

**teoría geocéntrica** teoría científica que afirma que la Tierra es el centro del universo y el Sol y las estrellas giran a su alrededor (pág. 170)

**ghazis** warriors for the Islamic faith (p. 102)

**gazis** guerreros de la fe islámica (pág. 102)

**ghetto** an area where minority groups live (p. 457)

**gueto** área donde vive un grupo de personas de un determinado origen étnico (pág. 457)

**glasnost** "openness"; refers to a new era of media freedom in the Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachev in the 1980s (p. 494)

**glasnost** "apertura": se refiere a una nueva era de libertad de los medios de comunicación en la Unión Soviética bajo el gobierno de Mikhail Gorbachev (pág. 494)

**global warming** an increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere (p. 609)

**calentamiento global** aumento de la temperatura promedio de la atmósfera terrestre (pág. 609)

**globalization** the process in which trade and culture link together countries around the world (p. 594)

**globalización** hacer global o universal el alcance o la aplicación de algo (pág. 594)

**Glorious Revolution** (1688) a nonviolent revolution in which leaders of Britain's Parliament invited Mary, daughter of King James II, and her husband, the Dutch ruler William of Orange, to replace King James II (p. 152)

**Revolución gloriosa** (1688) revolución pacífica en que los líderes del Parlamento británico invitaron a María, hija del rey Jacobo II, y a su marido, el gobernante holandés Guillermo de Orange, a sustituir al rey Jacobo II (pág. 152)

**Gothic** a style of church architecture characterized by tall spires and flying buttresses developed during the 1100s (p. 33)

**gótica** estilo de arquitectura religiosa caracterizado por chapiteles altos y arbotantes que se desarrolló en el siglo XII (pág. 33)

**Great Depression** (1929–1930s) a severe worldwide depression that followed the collapse of the United States stock market; prices and wages fell, business activity slowed, and unemployment rose (p. 415)

**Gran Depresión** (1929–década de 1930) grave crisis económica mundial que siguió al colapso del mercado de valores de Estados Unidos; los precios y los salarios bajaron, la actividad comercial disminuyó y aumentó el desempleo (pág. 415)

**Great Leap Forward** (1958) Mao Zedong's second Five-Year Plan for China; its goal was to speed progress (p. 523)

**Gran Salto Adelante** (1958) segundo plan de cinco años para China de Mao Tsé-Tung, cuyo fin era acelerar el progreso (pág. 523)

**green revolution** a significant increase in agricultural productivity resulting from the introduction of high-yield varieties of grains, the use of pesticides, and improved management techniques (p. 610)

**revolución verde** aumento significativo de la productividad agrícola debido a la introducción de variedades de cereales de alto rendimiento, el uso de pesticidas y la mejora de las técnicas de administración (pág. 610)

**guillotine** a device used during the French Revolution for beheading people (p. 204)

**guillotina** aparato usado durante la Revolución francesa para decapitar a las personas (pág. 204)

**Gulag** a Soviet forced labor camp or prison, used especially for political dissidents (p. 427)

**gulag** campo de trabajos forzados de la Unión Soviética, destinado especialmente para los prisioneros políticos (pág. 427)

## H

**haiku** a Japanese poem that consists of 17 syllables set in three lines (p. 123)

**haiku** poema japonés que consiste en 17 sílabas dispuestas en tres versos (pág. 123)

**heliocentric theory** scientific theory that has the sun as the center of the universe with the earth rotating around the sun (p. 171)

**teoría heliocéntrica** teoría científica que afirma que el Sol es el centro del universo y la Tierra gira a su alrededor (pág. 171)

**Hellenistic** the blending of Greek cultures with those of Persia, Egypt, and Central Asia following the conquests of Alexander the Great (p. 16)

**helenístico** mezcla de las culturas griegas con las culturas de Persia, Egipto y Asia Central (pág. 16)

**Hinduism** the largest religion in India; Hindus believe in reincarnation and strive to break free from the cycle of rebirth (p. 14)

**hinduismo** la religión más importante de la India; los hindúes creen en la reencarnación y se esfuerzan por liberarse del ciclo de renacimiento (pág. 577)

**Holocaust** the killing of millions of Jews and others by the Nazis during World War II (p. 458)

**Holocausto** asesinato de millones de judíos y otras personas por los nazis durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial (pág. 458)

**Huguenot** a French Protestant (p. 143)

**hugonote** protestante francés (pág. 143)

**human equality** the belief that all people are equal (p. 4)

**igualdad humana** creencia de que todas las personas son creadas iguales (pág. 4)

**humanism** an intellectual movement during the Renaissance that focused on the study of worldly subjects, such as poetry and philosophy, and on human potential and achievements (p. 41)

**humanismo** movimiento intelectual del Renacimiento que se centró en el estudio de temas terrenales como la poesía y la filosofía, y en el potencial humano y sus logros (pág. 41)

**Hundred Days** (1815) period that marks the time between Napoleon's return to Paris from Elba (March 20), his final defeat at Waterloo (June 18), and the restoration of King Louis XVIII (June 28) p. 218

**Cien Días** (1815) también llamados campaña de Waterloo; período que marca la época entre el regreso de Napoleón a París desde Elba (20 de marzo) y la restauración del rey Luis XVIII (28 de junio) (pág. 218)

**hydrogen bomb** a nuclear weapon that gets its power from the fusing together of hydrogen atoms (p. 485)

**bomba de hidrógeno** arma nuclear que debe su potencia a la fusión de átomos de hidrógeno (pág. 485)

**hyperinflation** an extremely high level of inflation that grows rapidly in a short period of time (p. 577)

**hiperinflación** nivel de inflación extremadamente alto que aumenta con rapidez en un corto período de tiempo (pág. 577)

## I

**icon** a painting or carving of Jesus, the Virgin Mary, or a saint (p. 29)

**icono** pintura o grabado de Jesús, la Virgen María o un santo (pág. 29)

**import-substitution led industrialization** an economic policy of replacing certain imported goods with a country's own manufactured goods (p. 570)

**industrialización de sustitución de importaciones** política económica que consiste en reemplazar ciertos bienes importados por bienes producidos en el país (pág. 570)

**impressionism** a new style of painting that began in France in the 1860s in which artists used light, vivid color, and seeming motion to capture an impression of a scene (p. 278)

**impresionismo** novedoso estilo de pintura que comenzó en Francia en la década de 1860 en la que los artistas usaban juegos con la luz, el movimiento y el uso de colores vivos (pág. 278)

**indemnity** compensation that is paid to a nation for the damage inflicted upon it (p. 220)

**indemnización** compensación que se paga a una nación por los daños causados a dicha nación (pág. 220)

**independent judiciary** a branch of the government that includes the court system and remains separate from the other branches of government (p. 6)

**poder judicial** rama del gobierno que incluye el sistema de cortes y permanece separada de los otros poderes del gobierno (pág. 6)

**Indian National Congress** a major political party in India; founded in 1885 to press for greater rights for Indians under British rule, it later became one of the main forces calling for Indian independence (p. 346)

**Congreso Nacional de la India** importante partido político de la India, fundado en 1885 con el fin de organizar a los ciudadanos en la lucha contra el Imperio británico (pág. 346)

**indulgences** pardons issued by the pope of the Roman Catholic Church that could reduce a soul's time in purgatory; from the 1100s to the 1500s, indulgences could be purchased, which led to corruption (p. 52)

**indulgencias** perdones comprados a la Iglesia católica con el fin de evitar un castigo por un pecado (pág. 52)

**Industrial Revolution** a period of rapid growth in the use of machines in manufacturing and production that began in the mid-1700s (p. 235)

**revolución industrial** período de rápido crecimiento del uso de las máquinas para la producción; comenzó a mediados del siglo XVIII (pág. 235)

**industrialization** developing industries for the production of goods (p. 237)

**industrialización** desarrollo de las industrias que producen bienes (pág. 237)

**interchangeable parts** identical parts that can replace each other (p. 247)

**piezas intercambiables** partes idénticas que se pueden reemplazar entre sí (pág. 247)

**interdependence** a relationship between countries in which they rely on one another for resources, goods, or services (p. 594)

**interdependencia** relación entre países que se produce cuando dependen mutuamente para poder obtener recursos, bienes o servicios (pág. 594)

**Internet** an electronic system that allows the linking of millions of individual computers around the world (p. 500)

**Internet** sistema electrónico que conecta a millones de computadoras individuales de todo el mundo (pág. 500)

**intifada** a violent uprising by Palestinians against the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the late 1980s (p. 558)

**intifada** levantamiento violento de los palestinos contra la ocupación israelí de Cisjordania y la franja de Gaza a finales de la década de 1980 (pág. 558)

**Iranian Revolution** (1978–1979) a revolution against the shah of Iran led by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, which resulted in Iran becoming an Islamic republic with Khomeini as its leader (p. 560)

**Revolución iraní** (1978–1979) revolución contra el sha de Irán dirigida por el ayatolá Ruhollah Khomeini, cuyo resultado fue que Irán se transformó en una república islámica dirigida por Khomeini (pág. 560)

**iron curtain** term coined by Winston Churchill in 1946 to describe an imaginary line dividing Communist countries in the Soviet bloc from countries in Western Europe during the Cold War (p. 481)

**cortina de hierro** término creado por Winston Churchill en 1946 para describir una línea imaginaria que separaba a los países comunistas del bloque soviético de los países de Europa occidental durante la Guerra Fría (pág. 481)

**Islam** a monotheistic religion whose prophet is Muhammad and whose holy book is the Qur'an; the term means "achieving peace through surrender to God" (p. 22)

**Islam** religión enseñada por Mahoma; el término significa literalmente "entregarse" o "someterse" (pág. 22)

**isolationism** staying out of the affairs and wars of other nations; the position initially held by the United States at the beginning of World War II (p. 444)

**aislacionismo** permanecer al margen de los asuntos y los conflictos bélicos de otras naciones; postura que mantenía Estados Unidos al comienzo de la Segunda Guerra Mundial (pág. 444)

## J

**Janissaries** highly trained soldiers in the elite guard of the Ottoman Empire (p. 102)

**Jenizaros** soldados sumamente entrenados de la guardia de élite del Imperio otomano (pág. 102)

**Jesuits** members of a Catholic religious order, the Society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534 (p. 58)

**jesuitas** miembros de la orden católica de la Compañía de Jesús, fundada por Ignacio de Loyola en 1534 (pág. 58)

**joint-stock companies** businesses formed by groups of people who jointly make an investment and share in the profits and losses (p. 89)

**sociedad por acciones** empresas formada por personas que realizan una inversión conjunta y comparten las ganancias y las pérdidas (pág. 89)

**joint ventures** business partnerships and co-ownership (p. 634)

**empresa conjunta** asociación comercial y copropiedad (pág. 634)

**junta** a group of leaders who rule jointly (p. 574)

**junta** grupo de líderes que gobiernan juntos (pág. 574)



## K

**kabuki** a form of Japanese theater dating from the 1600s, featuring a highly stylized blend of singing and dancing; performances can last all day (p. 123)

**kabuki** forma de teatro japonés que podía durar todo un día y en la cual los actores cantaban, bailaban e interactuaban con el público (pág. 123)

**kamikazes** in World War II, Japanese pilots who loaded their aircraft with bombs and crashed them into enemy ships (p. 452)

**kamikazes** en la Segunda Guerra Mundial, pilotos que se estrellaban con su avión cargado de explosivos contra un barco enemigo (pág. 452)

**Khmer Rouge** Communists trained by the Vietcong who came to power in Cambodia in 1975 (p. 521)

**Khmer Rouge** comunistas entrenados por el Vietcong que se hicieron con el poder en Camboya en 1975 (pág. 521)

**kivas** underground chambers in a Pueblo village, used by the men for religious ceremonies or councils (p. 19)

**kivas** cámaras subterráneas de los indios Pueblo, usadas por los hombres para celebrar ceremonias religiosas o consejos (pág. 19)

**Kristallnacht** (1938) “night of broken glass”; an event that occurred on the nights of November 9 and 10 in which Hitler’s Nazis encouraged Germans to riot against Jews; nearly 100 Jews died (p. 429)

**Kristallnacht** (1938) “noche de cristales rotos”; suceso que tuvo lugar en las noches del 9 y 10 de noviembre, en el que ciudadanos alemanes, alentados por los nazis de Hitler, atacaron a los judíos; murieron casi 100 judíos (pág. 429)

## L

**labor union** an organization representing workers’ interests (p. 246)

**sindicato** organización que representa los intereses de los trabajadores (pág. 246)

**laissez-faire** a business system where companies are allowed to conduct business without interference by the government (p. 248)

**laissez-faire** sistema comercial donde las empresas pueden llevar a cabo actividades comerciales sin interferencia del gobierno (pág. 248)

**League of Nations** an international body of nations formed after World War I to prevent future wars (p. 399)

**Liga de las Naciones** cuerpo internacional de naciones formado después de la Primera Guerra Mundial para evitar futuras guerras (pág. 399)

**Legalism** a Chinese political philosophy that holds that the most effective government is that which rules the people by a harsh set of laws (p. 15)

**legalismo** filosofía política china que sostiene que el gobierno más eficaz es el que gobierna mediante un conjunto de leyes severas (pág. 15)

**Liberation Theology** the belief, common in Latin America in the late 1900s, that the Roman Catholic Church should be active in the struggle for economic and political equality (p. 570)

**teología de la liberación** creencia de que la iglesia cristiana debe participar activamente en la lucha por la igualdad política y económica (pág. 570)

**limits on executive power** the restriction of a particular ruler’s power (p. 5)

**límites del poder ejecutivo** restricciones al poder de un gobernante en particular (pág. 5)

**Long March** (1934) the 6,000-mile journey made by Communist Chinese to escape Nationalist troops (p. 410)

**Larga Marcha** (1934) viaje de 6,000 millas hecho por los comunistas chinos para escapar de las tropas nacionalistas (pág. 410)

**Louisiana Purchase** (1803) the purchase of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains that nearly doubled the size of the United States (p. 304)

**Compra de Luisiana** (1803) compra de tierra entre el río Mississippi y las montañas Rocallosas que casi duplicó el tamaño de Estados Unidos (pág. 304)

## M

**Magna Carta** (1215) a charter agreed to by King John of England that granted nobles certain rights and restricted the king’s powers (pp. 5, 32)

**Carta Magna** (1215) carta de libertades aceptadas por el rey Juan de Inglaterra, que obligaban al respetar ciertos derechos (pág. 5, 32)

**Magyars** a Hungarian ethnic group (p. 326)

**magiares** grupo étnico de Hungría (pág. 326)

**maize** corn (p. 18)

**maíz** grano (pág. 18)

**Manchukuo** Japanese puppet state (1932–1945) formed in Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia (p. 424)

**Manchukuo** antiguo estado del este de Asia en Manchuria y el este de Mongolia Interior; fue establecido como estado títere en 1932 después de que los japoneses invadieran Manchuria en 1931 (pág. 424)

**Manchurian Incident** (1931) using an explosion on a Japanese-controlled Southern Manchurian railroad as an excuse, Japanese military forces conquered Manchuria and set up a puppet government (p. 423)

**incidente de Manchuria** (1931) plan de los japoneses para incriminar a los chinos en la explosión de una bomba en un ferrocarril controlado por los japoneses en la región china de Manchuria; el gobierno japonés se negó a apoyar la acción con sus tropas, lo que produjo una importante crisis diplomática en Japón (pág. 423)

**Mandate of Heaven** the Chinese belief that royal authority is the result of divine approval (p. 15)

**Mandato del Cielo** creencia china de que la autoridad del rey es el efecto de la aprobación divina (pág. 15)

**mandates** territories once part of the Ottoman Empire that the League of Nations gave to other European powers to rule after World War I (p. 400)

**mandatos** después de la Primera Guerra Mundial, los territorios del Imperio otomano que serían gobernados por potencias europeas (pág. 400)

**manifest destiny** a belief shared by many Americans in the mid-1800s that the United States should expand from Atlantic to Pacific oceans (p. 305)

**destino manifiesto** creencia compartida por muchos estadounidenses a mediados del siglo XIX de que Estados Unidos debía expandirse desde el océano Atlántico hasta el Pacífico (pág. 305)

**manorial system** an economic system in the Middle Ages that was built around large estates called manors (p. 31)

**sistema de feudos** sistema económico de la Edad Media cuya base eran grandes propiedades llamadas feudos (pág. 31)

**maquiladora** a large industrial assembly plant located in the border towns of Mexico that produces finished goods for export to the United States (p. 629)

**maquiladora** gran planta de montaje industrial ubicada en las ciudades fronterizas de México en la que se fabrican productos elaborados para exportar a Estados Unidos (pág. 629)

**Marshall Plan** (1947) plan for the economic reconstruction of Europe after World War II (p. 481)

**Plan Marshall** (1947) plan para la reconstrucción económica de Europa tras la Segunda Guerra Mundial (pág. 481)

**Marxism-Leninism** the political and economic philosophy of the Bolsheviks, expounded by Vladimir Lenin, which looked to an uprising of the proletariat that would abolish private property and enforce social equality (p. 394)

**marxismo-leninismo** filosofía política y económica de los bolcheviques; se concentraba en el levantamiento contra los burgueses; refutaba el capitalismo y tenía como objetivo final la creación de una sociedad sin clases (pág. 394)

**mass production** the system of manufacturing large numbers of identical items (p. 247)

**producción en masa** sistema de fabricación que consiste en producir gran cantidad de artículos idénticos (pág. 247)

**Mau Mau** a violent movement in Kenya during the 1960s, led by Kikuyu farmers, to rid the country of white settlers (p. 541)

**Mau Mau** movimiento emprendido por los agricultores kikuyu con el fin de expulsar de Kenia por medios violentos a los agricultores blancos (pág. 541)

**megacity** an urban area with a population of 10 million or more (p. 629)

**megalópolis** ciudad con una población de 10 o más millones de habitantes (pág. 629)

**mercantilism** an economic system used from about the 1500s to the 1700s, which held that a nation's power was directly related to its wealth (p. 86)

**mercantilismo** sistema económico usado desde el siglo XVI hasta el siglo XVIII aproximadamente, que afirmaba que el poder de una nación estaba directamente asociado a su riqueza (pág. 86)

**Middle Passage** name for voyages that brought enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to North America and the West Indies (p. 91)

**Paso Central** viaje en el que los esclavos africanos atravesaban el océano Atlántico hasta llegar a América del Norte y las Antillas (pág. 91)

**monotheism** the belief in one god (p. 12)

**monoteísmo** creencia en un solo dios (pág. 12)

**Monroe Doctrine** (1823) U.S. President James Monroe's statement forbidding further colonization in the Americas and declaring that any attempt by a foreign country to colonize would be considered an act of hostility by the United States (p. 304)

**Doctrina Monroe** (1823) declaración del presidente Estados Unidos James Monroe en la que se prohibía la colonización del continente americano y se advertía que todo intento de colonización por parte de cualquier país extranjero sería considerado un acto hostil (pág. 304)

**Mughal Empire** a Muslim empire in India (1526–1761) founded by Babur (p. 107)

**Imperio mughal** imperio musulmán en la India (1526–1761) fundado por Babur (pág. 107)

**multinational corporations** large companies that operate in several different countries and sell their products around the world (p. 594)

**corporaciones multinacionales** grandes empresas que operan en varios países diferentes y venden sus productos en todo el mundo (pág. 594)

**Muslim League** political group founded in 1906 to protect the rights of Indian Muslims; it later became one of the main forces calling for India independence and a separate nation for Indian Muslims (p. 347)

**Liga musulmana** grupo político de musulmanes de la India que buscaban proteger sus derechos (pág. 347)

**Muslims** followers of Islam (p. 22)

**musulmanes** seguidores del Islam (pág. 22)

## N

**Nanjing Massacre** (1937) the murder of as many as 300,000 Chinese men, women, and children by Japanese troops (p. 424)

**masacre de Nanjing** (1937) asesinato de nada menos que 300 mil hombres, mujeres y niños chinos por parte de las tropas japonesas (pág. 424)

**nationalism** sense of pride and devotion to one's nation (p. 215)

**nacionalismo** sentido de orgullo y lealtad por la propia nación (pág. 215)

**NATO** North Atlantic Treaty Organization; a defensive military alliance of twelve Western nations formed in 1949 (p. 482)

**OTAN** Organización del Tratado del Atlántico Norte; alianza militar defensiva de doce naciones occidentales formada en 1949 (pág. 482)

**natural rights** rights that every person is granted, such as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness (p. 4)

**derechos naturales** derechos que tienen todas las personas, como el derecho a la vida, a la libertad y a la búsqueda de la felicidad (pág. 4)

**Nazi Party** National Socialist Party; fascist political party of Adolf Hitler governed on totalitarian lines and advocating German racial superiority (p. 428)

**Partido Nazi** Partido Nacional Socialista de los Trabajadores Alemanes; partido político fascista liderado por Adolf Hitler que se basaba en el totalitarismo, la superioridad racial y el control gubernamental de la industria (pág. 428)

**negritude movement** African and Afro-Caribbean literary movement founded in Paris in the 1930s that rejected European models and promoted pride in African cultural identity (p. 549)

**movimiento de la negritud** movimiento literario fundado por un grupo de estudiantes africanos y afro-caribeños que vivían en París en la década de 1930 (pág. 549)

**neutral** in a war, not aiding either side (p. 383)

**neutral** en una guerra, que no apoya a ningún bando (pág. 383)

**New Deal** U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan of economic relief, recovery, and reforms for the country during the Great Depression (p. 417)

**Nuevo Trato** plan del presidente Franklin D. Roosevelt destinado a proporcionar ayuda económica, y a recuperar y reformar económicamente al país después de la Gran Depresión (pág. 417)

**New Economic Policy** Lenin's plan, started in 1921, to allow limited capitalism, especially among farmers, in order to restore the Soviet economy (p. 395)

**Nueva Política Económica** Respuesta de Lenin a los campesinos y trabajadores que sufrían después de la Revolución Rusa; autorizó un poco de capitalismo para que estas personas pudieran recuperarse (pág. 395)

**NGO** a non-governmental organization, or a group not affiliated with any government, that is formed to provide services or to push for a certain public policy (p. 599)

**ONG** organización no gubernamental, o grupo no afiliado a ningún gobierno, que se forma para brindar servicios o promover cierta política pública (pág. 599)

**nomads** people who move from place to place in search of food and water (p. 11)

**nómadas** personas que se trasladan de un lugar a otro en busca de comida y agua (pág. 11)

**nonaggression pact** an agreement between nations to not attack one another (p. 440)

**pacto de no agresión** acuerdo entre naciones de no atacarse entre sí (pág. 440)

**nonaligned nations** nations who refused to ally with either side in the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union (p. 488)

**naciones no alineadas** naciones que se niegan a aliarse con uno de los bandos en un conflicto (pág. 488)

**North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** a free trade agreement that eliminated tariffs on trade between Mexico, the United States, and Canada (p. 582)

**Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte (TLCAN o NAFTA)** organización que une México, Estados Unidos y Canadá en una gran zona de libre comercio (pág. 582)

**Nuremberg Laws** Nazi laws that eliminated citizenship and many civil and property rights for Jews (p. 429)

**Leyes de Nuremberg** leyes de los nazis que negaban la ciudadanía y muchos derechos civiles y de propiedad a los judíos (pág. 429)

**Nuremberg trials** (1945–1949) trials in which an Allied military tribunal tried several dozen top Nazi and military officials; many were executed for war crimes (p. 480)

**juicios de Nuremberg** (1945–1949) juicios en los que un tribunal militar de los Aliados juzgó a varias decenas de autoridades militares y nazis de alto rango; muchos fueron ejecutados por crímenes de guerra (pág. 480)

## O

**Old Order** the political and social system in place in France before the Revolution (p. 195)

**Viejo Orden** sistema político y social que funcionaba en Francia antes de la Revolución (pág. 195)

**offshoring** the movement of an entire factory or other business enterprise abroad (p. 633)

**externalización** acto de trasladar al extranjero una fábrica o negocio al completo (pág. 633)

**one-party system** political system in which a single political party controls the government and elections are rarely competitive (p. 547)

**sistema de partido único** sistema político donde un único partido controla el gobierno y las elecciones no suelen ser competitivas (pág. 547)

**Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** an organization that coordinates petroleum policies of major producing countries (p. 557)

**Organización de Países Exportadores de Petróleo (OPEP)** organización que coordina las políticas sobre el petróleo de las empresas productoras más importantes (pág. 557)

**Orthodox Church** the church that followed the Eastern traditions of Christianity as opposed to the Western traditions (p. 29)

**iglesia ortodoxa** iglesia que siguió las tradiciones cristianas orientales, en lugar de las tradiciones occidentales (pág. 29)

**Ottomans** ruling dynasty of the Ottoman Empire (1293–1922), named for Osman I, the founder; at the Empire's height, the Ottomans ruled a vast area that encompassed southwest Asia, northeast Africa, and southeast Europe (p. 102)

**otomanos** descendientes de Osmán I, que gobernó el vasto sultanato turco del suroeste de Asia, el noreste de África y el sureste de Europa hasta su disolución tras la Primera Guerra Mundial (pág. 102)

**outsourcing** the practice of using workers from outside a company to cut costs or increase production (p. 594)

**tercerización** práctica de las empresas de usar trabajadores externos para reducir los costos o aumentar la producción (pág. 594)

## P

**Pan-Arabism** political movement in the 1950s and 1960s promoting Arab unity (p. 555)

**panarabismo** la unidad de los pueblos de ascendencia árabe (pág. 555)

**Parliament** the governing body of England (p. 5)

**Parlamento** el cuerpo que gobierna Inglaterra (pág. 5)

**partition** division (p. 512)

**partición** división (pág. 512)

**pasteurization** the process of heating liquids to kill bacteria and prevent fermentation (p. 270)

**pasteurización** proceso de calentar los líquidos para matar las bacterias y evitar la fermentación (pág. 270)

**patronage** the practice of rewarding political loyalty with well-paying government positions (p. 547)

**tráfico de influencias** dar puestos bien pagados en el gabinete gubernamental a los seguidores leales de un funcionario del gobierno (pág. 547)

**Pax Romana** a period of peace in Roman Empire lasting from the beginning of Augustus's reign until the death of Marcus Aurelius (27 BC–AD 180) (p. 17)

**Pax Romana** período de paz en Roma que duró desde el comienzo del gobierno de Augusto hasta la muerte de Marco Aurelio (pág. 17)

**Peace of Augsburg** (1555) an agreement between states in the Holy Roman Empire that gave each German prince the right to decide whether his state would be Catholic or Protestant (p. 138)

**Paz de Augsburg** (1555) acuerdo por el cual la religión de cada estado alemán sería decidida por su gobernante (pág. 138)

**peacekeeping** sending multinational forces into countries to enforce ceasefires or truces among warring countries or warring groups within a single country (p. 643)

**mantenimiento de la paz** envío de fuerzas internacionales a otros países para que se respete un cese del fuego o una tregua entre países en guerra o entre grupos en guerra dentro de un mismo país (pág. 643)

**Peloponnesian War** (431 BC) war fought between Athens and Sparta; the war effectively ended the Classical Age in Greece (p. 16)

**Guerra del Peloponeso** (431 a.C.) guerra entre Atenas y Esparta; significó el fin de la época clásica griega (pág. 16)

**peninsulares** colonists in Latin American who were born on the Iberian Peninsula, in Spain or Portugal (p. 298)  
**peninsulares** europeos que nacieron en la península ibérica, es decir, en España o Portugal (pág. 298)

**perestroika** “restructuring”; restructuring of the corrupt government bureaucracy in the Soviet Union begun by Mikhail Gorbachev (p. 494)  
**perestroika** “reestructuración”; la reestructuración de la burocracia corrupta del gobierno soviético que se realizó bajo la presidencia de Mikhail Gorbachev (pág. 494)

**Persian Gulf War** (1990–1991) war in which U.S.-led forces liberated Kuwait from Iraq (p. 500)  
**Guerra del Golfo** (1990–1991) guerra en que las fuerzas lideradas por Estados Unidos liberaron Kuwait de Irak (pág. 500)

**pharaoh** ruler of ancient Egypt (p. 12)  
**faraoón** gobernador de Egipto antigua (pág. 12)

**philosophes** philosophers of the Enlightenment (p. 178)  
**filósofos** filósofos de la Ilustración (pág. 178)

**plantations** large farms that usually specialized in the growing of one type of crop for a profit (p. 90)  
**plantación** establecimientos agrícolas grande, generalmente especializado en un tipo de cultivo con el fin de obtener una ganancia (pág. 90)

**plebiscite** the procedure used to submit the constitution of a new government to the people for a yes-or-no vote (p. 212)  
**plebiscito** procedimiento para someter a votación la aprobación de una nueva constitución o gobierno; los ciudadanos votan a favor o en contra (pág. 212)

**pogroms** the organized persecutions and massacres of Jews in Russia in the 1880s (p. 332)  
**pogroms** persecuciones organizadas y masacres de los judíos en Rusia en la década de 1880 (pág. 332)

**polis** a city-state of ancient Greece (p. 16)  
**polis** ciudad estado de la antigua Grecia (pág. 16)

**polytheism** the belief in many gods (p. 12)  
**politeísmo** creencia en muchos dioses (pág. 12)

**popular culture** cultural traits such as food, sports, and music, that are common within a group of people (p. 597)  
**cultura popular** rasgos culturales que son bien conocidos y aceptados (pág. 597)

**popular sovereignty** the idea that political authority belongs to the people (p. 7)  
**soberanía popular** idea de que la autoridad política pertenece al pueblo (pág. 7)

**populist** a supporter of the rights of the common people as opposed to the privileged elite (p. 576)  
**populista** defensor de los derechos y el poder del pueblo (pág. 576)

**Potsdam Conference** (1945) a meeting of Allied leaders in the German city of Potsdam to address issues about the post-World War II Europe (p. 465)

**Conferencia de Potsdam** (1945) encuentro de los líderes Aliados hacia el final de la Segunda Guerra Mundial (pág. 465)

**predestination** the belief that at the beginning of time God decided who would gain salvation (p. 54)  
**predestinación** creencia de que al comienzo de los tiempos Dios decidió quién alcanzaría la salvación (pág. 54)

**privatization** the process of converting businesses or industries from public to private ownership (p. 634)  
**privatización** el control privado de las industrias, en contraposición al control del gobierno (pág. 634)

**propaganda** information such as posters and pamphlets created by governments in order to influence public opinion (p. 387)

**propaganda** información difundida con la intención de influir en la opinión pública (pág. 387)

**Protestant Reformation** a religious movement in the 1500s that split the Christian church in western Europe and led to the establishment of a number of new churches (p. 51)

**Reforma protestante** revolución religiosa del siglo XVI que dividió la iglesia de Europa occidental y llevó al establecimiento de una serie de iglesias nuevas (pág. 51)

**Puritans** English Protestants of the late 1500s and most of the 1600s who wanted to “purify” the Church of England through reforms (p. 149)

**puritanos** protestantes inglés que quería “purificar” la Iglesia de Inglaterra a través de reformas (pág. 149)

## Q

**Qur'an** the sacred text of Islam (p. 22)  
**Corán** texto sagrado del Islam (pág. 22)

## R

**radical** a person with extreme views (p. 201)  
**radical** persona con opiniones extremas (pág. 201)

**radioactivity** a process in which atoms of certain elements constantly break down and release energy (p. 269)  
**radioactividad** proceso por el cual los átomos de ciertos elementos se desintegran constantemente y liberan energía (pág. 269)

**Raj** the British rule of India from 1757 until 1947 (p. 345)

**Raj** gobierno británico en la India desde 1757 hasta 1947 (pág. 345)

**reactionary** an extremist who not only opposes change but also wants to undo certain changes (p. 220)

**reaccionario** extremista que no solamente se opone al cambio, sino que también quiere revertir algunos cambios (pág. 220)

**realism** a mid-1800s movement in art and literature that rejected romanticism and sought to depict the details of everyday life, no matter how unpleasant (p. 278)

**realismo** movimiento artístico y literario de mediados del siglo XIX que rechazaba el romanticismo y prefería representar el mundo tal cual es (pág. 278)

**realpolitik** “the politics of reality”; the belief in practical goals instead of theory in political philosophy (p. 321)

**realpolitik** “la política de la realidad”; la creencia en los objetivos prácticos en lugar de en la teoría de la filosofía política (pág. 321)

**Red Guards** a group of young men who carried out the work of the Cultural Revolution; they roamed the cities and villages, identifying possible opposition to Mao Zedong’s leadership (p. 524)

**Guardias Rojos** grupo de jóvenes que llevaron a cabo el trabajo de la Revolución cultural; recorrían las ciudades y los pueblos en busca de posibles opositores al liderazgo de Mao Tsé-Tung (pág. 524)

**Red Shirts** army of volunteer troops led by Guiseppe Garibaldi; in 1860 they attacked the island of Sicily and won it for the Italians (p. 318)

**Camisas Rojas** ejército de tropas voluntarias dirigidas por Guiseppe Garibaldi; en 1860 atacaron la isla de Sicilia y la conquistaron para los italianos (pág. 318)

**refugees** people who leave their country to escape danger or persecution (p. 600)

**refugiados** personas que dejan su país para escapar de un peligro o una persecución (pág. 600)

**Reign of Terror** a period during the French Revolution in which the Robespierre-led government executed thousands of political figures and ordinary citizens (p. 206)

**Reino del Terror** período de la Revolución francesa en que el gobierno dirigido por Robespierre ejecutó a miles de figuras políticas y ciudadanos comunes (pág. 206)

**Renaissance** “rebirth”; following the Middle Ages, a movement that centered on the revival of interest in the classical learning of Greece and Rome (p. 41)

**Renacimiento** movimiento posterior a la Edad Media que se centró en revivir el interés por el legado clásico de Grecia y Roma (pág. 41)

**representative government** a government in which citizens elect officials to represent them (p. 4)

**gobierno representativo** gobierno en el cual los ciudadanos eligen a los funcionarios que los representan (pág. 4)

**republic** a political system in which the citizens of a region elect representatives to run the government (pp. 3, 17)

**república** sistema político en el que los ciudadanos de una región eligen representantes para dirigir el gobierno (pág. 3, 17)

**Restoration** the period of the reign of Charles II in England when the monarchy was restored after the collapse of Oliver Cromwell’s government; there was also a rebirth of English culture during this time (p. 151)

**Restauración** período de la historia de Inglaterra durante el reinado de Carlos II en el que se restauró la monarquía tras la caída del gobierno de Oliver Cromwell; durante este período, también hubo un renacimiento de la cultura inglesa (pág. 151)

**romanticism** an artistic and literary movement at the beginning of the 1800s which rejected the rationalism of the Enlightenment in favor of emotion, intuition, and imagination (p. 278)

**romanticismo** movimiento intelectual de comienzos del siglo XIX que se concentró en el sentimiento y la imaginación, y se ocupó del tema del romance de la vida en contraposición a la razón (pág. 278)

**Roosevelt Corollary** a policy proposed by U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt as an addition, or corollary, to the Monroe Doctrine; it pledged to use U.S. military force to prevent European interference in the internal affairs of Latin American nations while reserving for the United States the right to intervene (p. 367)

**Corolario de Roosevelt** cambio en la Doctrina Monroe en la que se declaraba que Estados Unidos podía intervenir en los asuntos internos de los países latinoamericanos (pág. 367)

**Royalists** supporters of government by a monarch; used as a name for supporters of England’s King Charles I (p. 149)

**monárquicos** defensores de un gobierno monárquico (pág. 149)

**rule of law** a system in which government leaders must act according to a set of laws (p. 4)

**gobierno de la ley** sistema en el que los líderes de un gobierno deben actuar de acuerdo a una serie de leyes establecidas (pág. 4)

**Russo-Japanese War** (1904–1905) an imperialistic conflict that stemmed from the rival designs of Russia and Japan on Manchuria and Korea, resulting in the defeat of Russia (p. 332)

**Guerra ruso-japonesa** (1904–1905) conflicto entre imperios que surgió debido a las intenciones rivales de Rusia y Japón respecto a Manchuria y Corea; terminó con la derrota de Rusia (pág. 332)

## S

**Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre** August 24, 1572; a massacre of 6,000 to 8,000 Huguenots in Paris authorized by King Charles IX and his mother Catherine de Médici (p. 143)

**masacre del día de San Bartolomé** 24 de agosto de 1572; sangriento episodio que ocurrió durante las guerras religiosas en Francia después del intento de asesinato de un líder militar hugonote, planeado por Catalina de Médici; el resultado fue un extenso combate donde murieron entre 6,000 y 8,000 hugonotes (pág. 143)

**salons** gatherings in which intellectual and political ideas were exchanged during the Enlightenment (p. 177)

**salóns** reunión donde se intercambiaban ideas intelectuales y políticas durante la Ilustración (pág. 177)

**samurai** a professional Japanese warrior hired by wealthy landowners for protection in feudal Japan (pp. 27, 119)

**samurai** guerrero profesional japonés contratado por los terratenientes ricos del Japón feudal para obtener protección (pág. 27, 119)

**sanctions** economic or political penalties imposed by one country on another to try and force a change in policy (p. 605)

**sanciones** penalidades económicas o políticas impuestas por un país a otro para obligarlo a cambiar su política (pág. 605)

**Sandinistas** Marxist group who led the revolution against the dictator of Nicaragua and then ruled the country from 1979 to 1990 (p. 574)

**sandinistas** grupo marxista que dirigió la revolución contra el dictador de Nicaragua (pág. 574)

**sansculottes** “without breeches”; a radical group of shopkeepers and wage earners during the French Revolution who wanted a larger voice in government and an end to food shortages (p. 197)

**sansculottes** “sin pantalones”; grupo radical de comerciantes y trabajadores a sueldo que, durante la Revolución francesa, querían tener más participación en el gobierno y poner fin a la escasez de comida (pág. 197)

**scholasticism** in the Middle Ages, the theological and philosophical school of thought that attempted to reconcile faith and reason (p. 33)

**escolasticismo** escuela de pensamiento teológico y filosófico de la Edad Media que intentaba reconciliar la fe y la razón (pág. 33)

**scientific method** a method of inquiry that promotes observing, measuring, explaining, and verifying as a way to gain scientific knowledge (p. 170)

**método científico** método de investigación basado en la observación, medición, explicación y verificación como la verdadera manera de adquirir el conocimiento científico (pág. 170)

**Scientific Revolution** a transformation in European thought in the 1500s and 1600s that called for scientific observation, experimentation, and the questioning of traditional opinions (p. 170)

**revolución científica** transformación del pensamiento que ocurrió durante los siglos XVI y XVII debida a la observación, experimentación y cuestionamiento científico de las opiniones tradicionales (pág. 170)

**secession** the act of separating from (p. 305)

**secesión** acto de separarse de algo (pág. 305)

**Second Estate** in pre-Revolution France, the nobles (p. 196)

**Segundo Estado** en la Francia anterior a la Revolución, los nobles (pág. 196)

**Secretariat** body of the United Nations responsible for carrying out the administrative tasks (p. 643)

**Secretaría** de Naciones Unidas; grupo se encarga de las tareas administrativas de NU (pág. 643)

**secular** having to do with worldly, as opposed to religious, matters (pp. 41, 639)

**secular** relacionado con cuestiones terrenales, en contraposición a las cuestiones religiosas (pág. 41, 639)

**Security Council** body of the United Nations, consisting of 15 members, five of them permanent, charged with being the guardians of world peace (p. 643)

**Consejo de Seguridad** de Naciones Unidas; su función es mantener la paz (pág. 643)

**separation of powers** the distribution of political power among the branches of government, giving each branch a particular set of responsibilities (p. 4)

**separación de poderes** distribución del poder político que da a cada poder del gobierno un conjunto particular responsabilidades (pág. 4)

**Sepoy Mutiny** (1857) a rebellion of Hindu and Muslim soldiers against the British in India (p. 344)

**Motín de Sepoy** (1857) rebelión de los soldados hindúes y musulmanes contra los británicos que estaban en la India (pág. 344)

**serfs** peasants who were legally bound to their lord's land (p. 331)

**siervos** campesinos que estaban legalmente obligados a quedarse en las tierras de su señor (pág. 331)

**shah** name given to a king of the Safavid Empire (p. 104)

**shah** nombre dado al rey del Imperio safavida (pág. 104)

**Sharpeville massacre** (1960) an incident in which South African police fired on a crowd of apartheid protestors, killing 67 people (p. 546)

**masacre de Sharpeville** (1960) incidente en el cual una organización nacionalista africana convocó a una manifestación frente a la estación de policía del municipio de Sharpeville; la policía abrió fuego contra los manifestantes y mató a 67 (pág. 546)

**Shining Path** guerrilla group in Peru that terrorized the countryside in the 1980s and 1990s (p. 579)

**Sendero Luminoso** grupo guerrillero de Perú que sembró el terror en las áreas rurales en la década de 1990 (pág. 579)

**shogun** the hereditary chief of Japan's warrior class who held the real power, while the emperor ruled in name only (pp. 27, 121)

**shogun** jefe hereditario de la clase guerrera japonesa que poseía el verdadero poder, mientras que el emperador sólo gobernaba nominalmente (pág. 27, 121)

**Siege of Leningrad** (1941–1942) Nazi army's unsuccessful attempt to capture the city of Leningrad in the Soviet Union during World War II; as many as 1 million civilians perished during the siege (p. 448)

**sitio de Leningrado** (1941–1942) toma de Leningrado por parte de Hitler en Rusia; durante este sitio, murieron nada menos que un millón de civiles (pág. 448)

**Sikhism** an Indian religion founded in the late 1400s whose beliefs blend elements of Hinduism and Islam (p. 108)

**sikhismo** religión no violenta cuyas creencias unen las religiones hinduista y musulmana (pág. 108)

**Sino-Japanese War** (1894) war fought between China and Japan for influence over Korea; Japan's victory symbolized its successful modernization (p. 353)

**Guerra sinojaponesa** (1894) guerra entre China y Japón a causa de una rebelión en Corea; ambas naciones enviaron tropas para someter a los rebeldes coreanos (pág. 353)

**Six-Day War** (June, 1967) war between Israel and Egypt, Syria, and Jordan; Israel's victory gave it control of areas with large Palestinian populations, including the West Bank and Gaza (p. 558)

**Guerra de los Seis Días** (junio de 1967) guerra entre Israel y Egipto a causa del deseo de Egipto de ser la figura dominante del mundo árabe; terminó con una victoria aplastante para Israel (pág. 558)

**Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act** (1930) a U.S. law that set extremely high tariffs on imports in an effort to protect American farmers and manufacturers; the result was a worsening of the Great Depression (p. 417)

**Ley arancel Smoot-Hawley** (1930) arancel extremadamente alto sobre los productos agrícolas y manufacturados (pág. 417)

**social contract** an agreement between a people and their government, stating that people would give up some of their freedom and in return, their government would provide them with peace, security, and order (pp. 6, 177)

**contrato social** acuerdo entre un pueblo y su gobierno que establece que el pueblo cederá parte de su libertad a cambio de que el gobierno brinde paz, seguridad y orden (pág. 6, 177)

**Social Darwinism** an application of Charles Darwin's scientific theories of natural selection and the survival of the fittest to the struggle between nations and races; used in the late 1800s to justify imperialism and racism (p. 359)

**darwinismo social** visión de la sociedad basada en la teoría científica de la selección natural de Charles Darwin (pág. 359)

**socialism** a political and economic system in which society, usually in the form of the government, owns the means of production (p. 250)

**socialismo** sistema económico y político en el cual la sociedad, generalmente en la forma del gobierno, posee los medios de producción (pág. 250)

**socialist republic** a type of republic in which there is no private property and the state owns and distributes all goods to people (p. 332)

**república socialista** tipo de república en la cual no hay propiedad privada y el estado posee todos los bienes y los distribuye entre los ciudadanos (pág. 332)

**Solidarity** an independent labor union founded in Soviet-controlled Poland in 1980 (p. 494)

**Solidaridad** sindicato independiente fundado en 1980 en la Polonia controlada por los soviéticos (pág. 494)

**Soweto Uprising** (1976) a major student protest against apartheid that took place in the township of Soweto; the peaceful march turned violent, killing more than 600 people and wounding 4,000 (p. 546)

**rebelión de Soweto** (1976) importante protesta estudiantil contra el apartheid que ocurrió en el municipio de Soweto; la marcha pacífica se tornó violenta, con más de 600 muertos y 4,000 heridos (pág. 546)



**Spanish-American War** (1898) war fought between Spain and the United States that began after the sinking of the battleship USS *Maine*; the United States won the war in four months, gaining control of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines (p. 366)

**Guerra hispano-estadounidense** (1898) guerra entre España y Estados Unidos que comenzó tras el hundimiento de *Maine*; fue un desastre para España y Estados Unidos ganó la guerra en cuatro meses, tomando el poder de Puerto Rico, Guam y las Filipinas (pág. 366)

**Spanish Armada** a great fleet (130 ships and 20,000 men) assembled by Spain in 1588 for an invasion of England (p. 140)

**Armada española** gran flota de barcos; incluía aproximadamente 130 barcos y 20,000 marineros y soldados (pág. 140)

**Sputnik** (1957) the first artificial satellite; launched by the Soviet Union (p. 486)

**Sputnik** (1957) primer satélite artificial; lanzado por la Unión soviética (pág. 486)

**Stamp Act** (1765) a law passed by the British Parliament that raised tax money by requiring the American colonists to pay for an official stamp whenever they bought paper items (p. 183)

**Ley del Sello** (1765) ley aprobada por el Parlamento británico que aumentaba los impuestos para los colonos estadounidenses, obligándoles a pagar un sello oficial cada vez que compraran artículos de papel (pág. 183)

**standard of living** a measure of the quality of life (p. 253)  
**nivel de vida** medida de la calidad de vida (pág. 253)

**strike** a work stoppage (p. 246)  
**huelga** detención del trabajo (pág. 246)

**subsidies** grants of money (p. 87)  
**subsidios** dinero que se otorga (pág. 87)

**Suez Canal** Egyptian waterway connecting the Mediterranean and Red seas; built in 1869 by Franco-Egyptian company; in 1875 Britain bought Egypt's share in the canal (p. 360)  
**canal de Suez** canal de agua egipcio del que se apoderaron los ingleses en 1882 (pág. 360)

**Suez Crisis** (1956) Egypt's confrontation with Britain, France, and Israel over control of the Suez Canal (p. 554)  
**crisis de Suez** confrontación entre Egipto por un lado y Gran Bretaña, Francia e Israel por el otro, sobre el control del Canal de Suez (pág. 554)

**suffrage** the right to vote (p. 290)  
**sufragio** derecho a votar (pág. 290)

**sultan** title for the ruler of the Ottoman Empire (p. 102)  
**sultán** título del gobernador del Imperio otomano (pág. 102)

**surplus** excess (p. 11)  
**excedente** lo que sobra (pág. 11)

**sustainable development** economic development that is maintained over a period of time but does not harm the environment (p. 608)  
**desarrollo sostenible** desarrollo económico que se mantiene durante cierto tiempo, pero que no daña el medio ambiente (pág. 608)

## T

**Taiping Rebellion** (1850–1864) revolt against the Qing dynasty in China led by Hong Xiuquan, a convert to Christianity; over 20 million Chinese died; eventually suppressed with British and French aid (p. 350)

**rebelión de Taiping** (1850–1864) rebelión en China encabezada por Hong Xiuquan, quien declaró que se establecería una nueva dinastía (pág. 350)

**Taj Mahal** a mausoleum built from 1632–1643 by India's Mughal emperor Shah Jahan to honor his wife (p. 109)

**Taj Mahal** maravilla arquitectónica creada por el Shah Jahan (pág. 109)

**Taliban** Islamist group that took control over much of Afghanistan in the late 1990s; were ousted by the United States invasion of 2001 (p. 501)

**talibanes** grupo que tomó el control de gran parte de Afganistán después de la ocupación soviética en 1979 (pág. 501)

**telegraph** a machine perfected by Samuel F. B. Morse in 1832; it uses pulses of electric current to send messages across long distances through wires (p. 265)  
**telégrafo** máquina perfeccionada por Samuel F.B. Morse en 1832 que usa pulsaciones de corriente eléctrica para enviar mensajes a larga distancia mediante cables (pág. 265)

**terrorism** the use of violence by individuals and groups to advance political goals (p. 602)  
**terrorismo** uso de la violencia, por parte de individuos o grupos, para conseguir objetivos políticos (pág. 602)

**theocracy** a government ruled by religious leaders who claim God's authority (p. 54)  
**teocracia** gobierno de líderes religiosos que afirman tener la autoridad de Dios (pág. 54)

**Third Estate** in pre-Revolution France, the bourgeoisie, artisans, workers, and peasants (p. 197)  
**Tercer Estado** en la Francia antes de la Revolución, la burguesía, los artesanos, los trabajadores y los campesinos (pág. 197)

**Thirty Years' War** (1618–1648) a conflict in Europe that began in Prague as a Protestant rebellion against the Holy Roman Empire; fought over religion and power among ruling dynasties (p. 158)

**Guerra de los Treinta Años** (1618–1648) conflicto europeo que comenzó en Praga como una rebelión protestante contra el Santo Imperio Romano; fue una guerra por motivos religiosos y de poder entre familias dominantes (pág. 158)

**Tiananmen Square Massacre** violent suppression by the Chinese communist government of a large pro-democracy protest in Beijing's central square in 1989 (p. 525)

**masacre de la plaza de Tiananmen** gran protesta en favor de la democracia realizada en China en 1989 y que el gobierno reprimió con fuerzas militares; en consecuencia, murieron cientos de personas (pág. 525)

**totalitarianism** form of government in which the person or party in charge has absolute control over all aspects of life (p. 426)

**totalitarismo** forma de gobierno en la cual la persona o partido que está en el poder tiene un control absoluto de todos los aspectos de la vida (pág. 426)

**total war** a war that requires the use of all society's resources (p. 387)

**guerra total** guerra que requería el uso de todos los recursos de una sociedad (pág. 387)

**Trail of Tears** (1838–39) an 800-mile march made by the Cherokee from their homeland in Georgia to Indian Territory; resulted in the deaths of almost one-fourth of the Cherokee people (p. 305)

**Ruta de las Lágrimas** (1838–39) marcha de 800 millas que hizo la tribu cherookee desde su territorio natal en Georgia hasta el Territorio Indígena; tuvo como consecuencia la muerte de casi la cuarta parte del pueblo cherookee (pág. 305)

**Trans-Siberian Railroad** railroad, begun in 1891, linking western Russia to Siberia in the east (p. 332)

**ferrocarril transiberiano** ferrocarril que unió Rusia occidental y el este de Siberia (pág. 332)

**Treaty of Kanagawa** (1854) trade treaty between Japan and the United States opening up two Japanese ports to U.S. trade; signed in response to a show of force by U.S. admiral Matthew Perry (p. 352)

**Tratado de Kanagawa** (1854) tratado que permitió a los barcos estadounidenses detenerse en dos puertos japoneses (pág. 352)

**Treaty of Paris** (1783) the agreement that officially ended the American Revolution and established British recognition of the independence of the United States (p. 186)

**Tratado de París** (1783) acuerdo que puso fin oficialmente a la Guerra de Independencia estadounidense y estableció el reconocimiento británico de la independencia de Estados Unidos (pág. 186)

**Treaty of Tordesillas** (1494) the agreement between Spain and Portugal that created an imaginary north-south line dividing their territory in the Americas (p. 81)

**Tratado de Tordesillas** (1494) acuerdo entre España y Portugal que creaba una línea imaginaria de norte a sur que dividía el territorio de las Américas (pág. 81)

**Treaty of Utrecht** (1713) treaty that ended the War of the Spanish Succession; it gave the throne to Louis XIV's grandson but also stated that France and Spain would never be ruled by the same monarch (p. 146)

**Tratado de Utrecht** (1713) tratado que supuso el fin de la Guerra de Sucesión Española y dio el trono al nieto de Luis XIV, pero también impuso la condición de que Francia y España nunca serían gobernadas por el mismo rey (pág. 146)

**Treaty of Versailles** (1919) treaty ending World War I; required Germany to pay huge war reparations and established the League of Nations (p. 399)

**Tratado de Versalles** (1919) tratado que puso fin a la Primera Guerra Mundial; exigía a Alemania que pagara enormes indemnizaciones de guerra y estableció la Liga de las Naciones (pág. 399)

**Treaty of Westphalia** (1648) treaty ending the Thirty Years' War; it reduced the power of the Holy Roman Emperor; it extended religious toleration to Protestants and Catholics within most of the empire (p. 158)

**Tratado de Westfalia** (1648) tratado que puso fin a la Guerra de los Treinta Años; en un sentido general, fue una victoria protestante y extendió la tolerancia religiosa (pág. 158)

**trench warfare** a form of combat in which soldiers dug trenches, or deep ditches, to seek protection from enemy fire and to defend their positions (p. 386)

**guerra de trincheras** forma de combate en que los soldados cavaban trincheras, o pozos profundos, para protegerse del fuego enemigo y defender sus posiciones (pág. 386)

**triangular trade** trading network lasting from the 1600s to the 1800s that carried goods and enslaved people between Europe, the Americas, and Africa (p. 91)

**comercio triangular** redes de intercambio de bienes y esclavos entre Inglaterra, las colonias norteamericanas y África (pág. 91)

**Triple Alliance** an alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy (p. 382)

**Triple Alianza** alianza entre Alemania, el Imperio austrohúngaro e Italia (pág. 382)

**Triple Entente** an alliance between France, Russia, and Great Britain (p. 382)

**Triple Entente** alianza entre Francia, Rusia y Gran Bretaña (pág. 382)

**Truman Doctrine** (1947) U.S. President Truman's pledge to provide economic and military aid to countries threatened by communism (p. 481)

**Doctrina Truman** (1947) compromiso del presidente dos Estados Unidos Truman para prestar ayuda económica y militar a los países amenazados por el comunismo (pág. 481)

## U

**U-boats** submarines used by Germans in World Wars I and II (p. 397)

**U-boats** nombre que recibieron los pequeños submarinos que usaron los alemanes en la Primera y la Segunda Guerra Mundial (pág. 397)

**Umayyad** (661–750) first ruling dynasty over the Muslim Caliphate (p. 22)

**Umayyad** califato de Mu'awiya que marcó un período de enorme crecimiento y cambio para el imperio musulmán (pág. 22)

**unequal treaties** trade treaties that China signed under pressure of invasion; gave Western powers trade benefits (p. 349)

**tratados desiguales** tratados comerciales que China firmó bajo amenaza de invasión y que dieron beneficios comerciales a las potencias occidentales (pág. 349)

**United Nations** international organization formed in 1945 to maintain world peace and encourage cooperation among nations (p. 465)

**Naciones Unidas** organización internacional que promueve la cooperación entre las naciones (pág. 465)

**United States Constitution** the governmental structure of the United States (p. 7)

**Constitución de Estados Unidos** estructura da gobierno de Estados Unidos (pág. 7)

**urbanization** the migration of people from rural areas to cities (p. 274)

**urbanización** migración de las áreas rurales a las ciudades (pág. 274)

## V

**vassal** in medieval Europe, a person granted land from a lord in return for services (p. 31)

**vasallo** en la Europa medieval, persona que recibía tierras de un señor a cambio de ciertos servicios (pág. 31)

**V-E Day** (1945) May 8, 1945; a term used by the Allies, it stands for "victory in Europe" during World War II (p. 462)

**Día V-E** (1945) 8 de mayo de 1945; fecha en que los Aliados celebraron su victoria en Europa en la Segunda Guerra Mundial (pág. 462)

**Vedas** sacred writings of the Indo-Aryans (p. 14)

**Vedas** escrituras sagradas de los indoarios (pág. 14)

**Velvet Revolution** (1989) a quick, peaceful revolution that swept the Communists from power in Czechoslovakia (p. 495)

**revolución de terciopelo** (1989) revolución rápida y pacífica que expulsó a los comunistas del poder en Checoslovaquia (pág. 495)

**viceroy** officials who ruled Spain's American empire (p. 81)

**virreyes** funcionarios que gobernaban en el imperio español en las Américas (pág. 81)

**Victorian Era** the era spanning the reign of Queen Victoria of England (1837–1901) (p. 290)

**época victoriana** reinado de la reina Victoria entre los años 1837 y 1901; el reinado más largo de la historia de los monarcas británicos (pág. 290)

**Vietcong** communist guerilla force allied with North Vietnam which fought to overthrow the government of South Vietnam from the 1950s to 1975 (p. 518)

**Vietcong** fuerzas militares del Frente Nacional de Liberación, grupo que quería derrocar al gobierno de Vietnam (pág. 518)

**Vietminh** nationalist organization led by Ho Chi Minh that fought for Vietnamese independence from French rule in the 1940s and 1950s (p. 517)

**Vietminh** fuerza dirigida por Ho Chi Minh que desafió la autoridad de los franceses en Indochina (pág. 517)

**V-J Day** (1945) August 15, 1945; a term used by the Allies, it stands for "victory over Japan" during World War II (p. 464)

**Día V-J** (1945) 15 de agosto de 1945; fecha en que los Aliados declararon la victoria sobre Japón en la Segunda Guerra Mundial (pág. 464)

## W

**War of the Spanish Succession** (1701–1713) war fought over the Spanish throne; Louis XIV wanted it for his son and fought a war against the Dutch, English, and the Holy Roman Empire to gain the throne for France (p. 146)

**Guerra de Sucesión Española** (1701–1713) guerra por la sucesión al trono de España; Luis XIV lo quería para su hijo y luchó contra los holandeses, los españoles y el Santo Imperio Romano para que el trono quedara en manos francesas (pág. 146)

**Warsaw Pact** a military alliance of the Soviet-dominated countries of Eastern Europe, established in 1955 (p. 482)

**Pacto de Varsovia** alianza militar entre los países controlados por los soviéticos de Europa oriental, establecida en 1955 (pág. 482)

**weapons of mass destruction (WMD)** weapons that kill or injure civilian as well as military personnel, usually nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons (p. 604)  
**armas de destrucción masiva (WMD, por sus siglas en inglés)** armas que matan o hieren a los civiles así como a los militares; generalmente, armas nucleares, químicas y biológicas (pág. 604)

**Western Front** during World War I, the deadlocked region in northern France where German and Allied armies faced off (p. 384)

**frente occidental** durante la Primera Guerra Mundial, área del norte de Francia donde los combates habían llegado a un punto en que ninguno de los bandos podía avanzar (pág. 384)

**westernization** the adoption of the culture and ideas of Western society, namely Europe and America (p. 155)

**occidentalización** adopción de la cultura e ideas de la sociedad occidental, es decir, de Europa y Estados Unidos (pág. 155)

## Y

**Yalta Conference** (February, 1945) a meeting between Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin to reach an agreement on what to do with Germany after World War II (p. 464)

**Conferencia de Yalta** (1945) encuentro entre Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill y Joseph Stalin para llegar a un acuerdo sobre qué hacer con Alemania después de la Segunda Guerra Mundial (pág. 464)

**Yom Kippur War** (1973) war launched by Egypt and Syria against Israel on the Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur; the Israeli counterattack, supported by the United States repulsed the Syrians and Egyptians (p. 558)

**Guerra de Yom Kippur** (1973) ataque a Israel por parte de Egipto y Siria el día de Yom Kippur; tuvo como consecuencia un contraataque de los israelíes, que expulsaron a los sirios y pasaron a Egipto cruzando el canal de Suez (pág. 558)

**Young Turks** Turkish reformist and nationalist political party active in the early 20th century (p. 329)

**Jóvenes Turcos** partido político reformista y nacionalista turco, activo a comienzos del siglo XX (pág. 329)

## Z

**Zen Buddhism** sect of Buddhism that stresses meditation as a means of achieving enlightenment; became popular among Japanese aristocrats and was a part of the samurai's code (p. 119)

**budismo zen** secta del budismo que enfatiza el valor de la meditación como medio para alcanzar la iluminación; se hizo popular entre los aristócratas japoneses y era parte del código samurai (pág. 119)

**ziggurat** a Sumerian temple made of sun-dried brick that was dedicated to the chief god or goddess of a particular city-state (p. 13)

**zigurat** templo sumerio hecho de ladrillos secados al sol, dedicado al dios o diosa principal de una determinada ciudad estado (pág. 13)

**Zimmermann Note** a telegram sent to a German official in Mexico prior to U.S. entrance into World War I; proposed an alliance between Germany and Mexico (p. 397)

**Telegrama Zimmermann** telegrama enviado a un funcionario alemán que estaba en México antes de que Estados Unidos entrara en la Primera Guerra Mundial, con la propuesta de una alianza entre Alemania y México (pág. 397)

**Zionism** a nationalist movement, begun in the 1890s, to establish a Jewish state in Palestine (p. 296)

**sionismo** movimiento nacionalista para establecer un estado judío en Palestina (pág. 296)

**Zollverein** an economic alliance of most German states in 1834; allowed for free trade among themselves and common tariffs on imports, exports, and transit (p. 321)

**Zollverein** alianza económica entre la mayor parte de los estados alemanes en 1834, que autorizaba el libre comercio y establecía aranceles comunes para las importaciones, las exportaciones y el tránsito (pág. 321)