

## World/Global History Definitions List

Knowing the terms and definitions of the following alphabetical list is crucial to learning and understanding early history and the developments that took place during these years.

- Archaeology:** The scientific study of life and culture of ancient peoples by examining relics and artifacts.
- Artifact:** A human-made object such as a tool, weapon or piece of jewelry.
- Artisans:** Skilled workers who make goods by hand.
- Barter:** The trading (exchange) of goods and services without the use of money.
- Bronze Age:** A period in human history, beginning around 3000 B.C.E. in some areas, during which people began using bronze, rather than copper or stone, to fashion tools and weapons.
- Cartographer:** A person who makes maps and charts.
- City-State:** A city and its surrounding lands that function as an independent political unit.
- Civilization:** A form of culture characterized by cities, specialized workers, complex institutions, record keeping, and advanced technology.
- Clan:** A group of people descended from a common ancestor.
- Culture:** A people's unique way of life, as shown by its tools and artifacts.
- Cultural Diffusion:** The spreading of ideas or products from one culture to another, the sharing of ideas or technology. It results from trade, spread of religion, war or migration of different peoples.
- Domestication:** The taming of wild animals for human use.

<b>Dynasty:</b>	A series of rulers that come from one single family or clan.
<b>Empire:</b>	A political unit in which a number of peoples or countries are controlled by a single ruler.
<b>Geography:</b>	The descriptive science dealing with the surface of the Earth, its divisions into continents, countries and climate, plants, animals, natural resources, inhabitants and the industries of the various divisions.
<b>History:</b>	A written account or record of events that took place in the lives or development of people, countries or institutions.
<b>Hominid:</b>	A member of a biological species, including human beings and other species that walk upright on two legs – bipedal.
<b>Homo sapiens:</b>	The biological species to which human beings belong.
<b>Hunter-Gatherer:</b>	A member of a nomadic group whose food supply depends on hunting animals (usually men) and collecting roots and food plants (usually women).
<b>Ice Age:</b>	A cold period during which huge ice sheets spread outward from the polar regions, the last one of which lasted from about 1,900,000 B.C.E. to 10,000 B.C.E.
<b>Irrigation:</b>	The bringing of water to crop fields by means of canals and ditches.
<b>Lineage:</b>	The people, living, dead, and unborn, who are descended from a common ancestor.
<b>Migration:</b>	The act of moving from one place to settle in another.
<b>Monotheism:</b>	A belief in a single god.

- Myth:** A traditional story about gods, ancestors, or heroes, told to explain the natural world or the customs and beliefs of a culture or society.
- Neolithic Age:** A prehistoric period that began around 8,000 B.C.E. and in some areas ended around 3,000 B.C.E. during which people learned to polish stone tools, make pottery, grow crops and raise animals. This time period is also known as the **New Stone Age**.
- Neolithic Revolution:** The major change in human life caused by the beginnings of farming or agriculture when people shifted from food gathering to food producing.
- Nomad:** A member of a group that has no permanent home, wandering from place to place in search of food, shelter, and water.
- Paleolithic Age:** A prehistoric period that lasted from around 2,500,000 B.C.E. to 8,000 B.C.E. during which people made use of crude stone tools and weapons. This time period is also known as the **Old Stone Age**.
- Polytheism:** A belief in many gods.
- Relic:** An object, in whole or in part that has survived from the past.
- Scribes:** Professional record keepers.
- Technology:** The ways in which people apply knowledge, tools, and inventions to meet their needs.
- Urbanization:** The growth of cities and the migration of people into them.

## Standards

### **AP® World History**

#### **II. Thematic Learning Objectives**

**Period 1** – Technological and Environmental Transformations to c. 600 B.C.E.

**Theme 1** – Interaction Between Humans and the Environment

ENV 1,2,3,4,5,6

**Theme 2** – Development and Interactions of Cultures

CUL 1,4,6,7

**Theme 3** – State Building, Expansion and Conflict

SB 1,2,4

**Theme 4** – Creation, Expansion, and Interaction of Economic Systems

ECON 1,2,5,10,11,12

**Theme 5** – Development and Transformation of Social Structures

SOC 2

### **New York State Regents**

Standard 2 – World History

Standard 3 – Geography

Standard 4 – Economics

Standard 5 – Civics, Citizenship, and Government

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