



- **Mansa Musa -** Was the ruler of the Mali empire. A Muslim, he brought the Mali empire to its greatest height. During his reign Timbuktu became a center of Muslim culture and scholarship.
- **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.
- **Glorious Revolution -** Also known as the revolution of 1688. William of Orange and Mary are restored to the English throne after civil war
- **Triangle Trade -** a simplified term for the trading patterns that developed among the American colonies, the West Indies, the coast of Africa, and the British Isles during the eighteenth century.
- **Constantinople -** former capital of the Byzantine Empire and of the Ottoman Empire, since 1930 officially called Istanbul
- **OPEC -** Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. An organization consisting of the world's major oil-exporting nations, OPEC was founded in 1960 to coordinate the petroleum policies of its members and to provide member states with technical and economic aid.
- **NATO -** North Atlantic Treaty Organization. A response to communism created by the U.S. after World War II
- **EU -** European Union. Deals with tariffs between countries in Europe. Created the Eurodollar.
- **Thomas Malthus -** *Essay on the Principle of Population*, Malthus made the point that the growth of population must outgrow its food supply, with famine the result.

- **Japan -** Meiji Restoration-Overthrow of Japan's Tokugawa Shogunate and restoration of direct imperial rule in 1868.
- **Cortes -** Conquered the Aztec empire in Mexico and became the most famous of the Spanish conquistadores.
- **Pizarro -** Francisco Pizarro is the Spanish conquistador known for conquering Peru's Inca Empire and founding the city of Lima in 1535.
- **Zheng He -** Also spelled Cheng Ho, was the most famous navigator in Chinese history. He commanded seven large naval expeditions from 1405 to 1433. Zheng and his crews sailed the East China Sea, the South China Sea, and the Indian Ocean, reaching more than 30 lands along the coasts of Asia and Africa. Each voyage included more than 100 wooden vessels and tens of thousands of crew members.
- **Ming -** Dynasty of China that ruled from 1368 to 1644.
- **Mongol Empire -** The largest contiguous land empire in history. The Mongol Empire was founded by Genghis Khan in 1206, and at its height, it encompassed the majority of the territories from East Asia to Central Europe.
- **Subsistence Farmers -** A plot of land produces only enough food to feed the family working it. Subsistence agriculture usually refers to a farm that is enough to feed the family but will not be enough for the family to trade at a market.
- **Sunni & Shiite -** Sunni: The branch of Islam that accepts the first four caliphs as rightful successors of Muhammad. Shiite: A member of the branch of Islam that regards Ali and his descendants as the legitimate successors to Muhammad and rejects the first three caliphs.