## AP World History Vocabulary Terms and Definitions

1	agrarian	relating to fields or land for farming
2	analysis	separating a whole entity into its component parts for examination
3	artifact	something made or altered by humans for a practical purpose (used for historical analysis, especially before writing)
4	assimilation	to incorporate and absorb into surrounding environment
5	barter	to trade one commodity for another without the use of money
6	BC/BCE	Before Christ / Before Common Era
7	AD/CE	Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord) / Common Era
8	bias	tendency toward prejudice; personal judgment
9	bureaucracy	a body of non-elected government officials that make policy
10	capitalism	economic system characterized by private ownership, free-enterprise and lack of government involvement in the economy
11	cash crop	a readily salable crop produced primarily for market (ex: cotton, tobacco)
12	century	a grouping of 100 years
13	chronology	an arrangement of events in order of occurrence (1st to last)
14	circa	at, in or approximately; used especially with dates (ex. Circa 1570)
15	circum-maritime	world-wide, ocean-going trade
16	city-state	an autonomous state consisting of a city and surrounding territory
17	civilization	a relatively high level of cultural and technological development (including writing)
18	codify	to classify and formally write down
19	colonialism	control by one power or country over a dependent area and/or people
20	command economy	economic system where activity is controlled by a central authority (gov't.)and means of production are publicly owned
21	comparison	examination of two entities, noting similarities and differences
22	connection	a causal or logical relationship, a tie
23	consumer	one that uses or utilizes economic goods and services
24	continuity	uninterrupted and/or duration without essential change(s)
25	coup d'etat	a sudden, decisive exercise of force in politics; violent overthrow or altering of existing gov't by a small group
26	culture	the characteristic features of a group or people: includes food, religion, etc.
27	decade	a grouping of ten years
28	decolonization	to be free from colonial status

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	hierarchy	a division into ranks, classes or orders according to political, social or economic standing
59	historiography	the principles of the writing of history using critical methods
60	hypothesis	an assumption or an interpretation
61	ideology	a systematic body of concepts that are characteristic of an individual, group or culture
62	imperialism	the policy of one country extending power/authority over another through military, economic or political means
63	independence	not subject to control by others, not affiliated with a controlling unit
64	indigenous	produced, growing, living or occurring naturally in a particular region or environment
65	industry	manufacturing activity as a whole
66	inflation	a continuing rise in the general price level of goods/services
67	interdisciplinary	involving two or more academic, scientific or artistic disciplines
68	interpretation	a teaching technique that combines factual and explanatory information
69	manumission	formal freeing or emancipation of slaves
70	maritime	of or relating to the sea
71	market economy	economy where most goods/services are produced and distributed through free markets
72	metallurgy	art/science of extracting metals from their ores and modifying them for use
73	methodology	a regular procedure employed by a discipline or field (such as historical interpretation)
74	migration	to move from one country, place or locality to another
75	millennium	a group of 1,000 years
76	modernization	transformation from a rural, agrarian society to an urban, industrial one
77	monotheism	believing in only one god
78	Non-governmental org.	legally constituted, not for profit businesses that are independent of governments (usually pursue social/political aims for charity)
79	Neolithic Revolution	the movement of people from food gathering to food producing/herding
80	network	interconnected group or association of persons or colleagues (i.e. trade)
81	nomads	people with no fixed residence - they move place to place, usually seasonally
82	pastoral	of or relating to herdsmen and raisin livestock
83	parliamentary system	gov't. system utilizing a legislative body
84	patriarchy	social organization marked by the supremacy of the father or older male and dependency of women and children
85	periodization	division of history into periods
86	perspective	a mental view or prospect, a distinct impression

87	polytheism	belief in many gods
88	primary source	an eyewitness account
89	propaganda	ideas, facts or allegations spread deliberately to further one's cause or to damage an opposing cause
90	pull factors	elements which draw people to move to a location
91	push factors	elements which draw people to move away from a location
92	reform	to amend or improve by change of form or removal of faults/abuses
93	republic	gov't. whose power resides in a body of citizens entitled to represent a group
94	revolution	a fundamental change in political organization; especially the overthrow of one gov't/ruler for another
95	rural	of or relating to the country, country life, people or agriculture
96	secondary source	not an eyewitness account; a person who got information from a primary source
97	segregation	isolation of a race, class or ethnic group in a restricted area with discriminatory barriers to social, political or economic participation
98	socialism	economic theory emphasizing collective or gov't ownership and administration of the means of production and distribution of goods
99	specialization	apply to a direct or specific use - to concentrate one's efforts in one area
100	state	a politically organized body of people usually occupying a definite territory
101	stratified	to divide or arrange into classes or castes
102	subsistence	the minimum needed to support life
103	surplus	the amount that remains when use or need is satisfied
104	syncretism	the combination of different forms of belief or practice
105	technology	the practical application of knowledge, especially in a particular area
106	thesis	a position or proposition that a person advances and offers to maintain by argument
107	trait	a distinguishing quality
108	tribe	a group of persons having a common character, occupation or interests
109	tribute	a payment by one ruler/nation to another in acknowledgement of submission, protection or respect/superiority
110	urbanization	acquiring the characteristics that constitute a city