

1. **Medieval:** Related to the Middle Ages the period in European history from about AD 600 to AD 1500.
2. **Feudalism:** a political system in which nobles are granted the use of lands that legally belong to their king, in exchange for their loyalty, military service, and protection of the people who live on the land.
3. **Fief:** A small piece of land given to a vassal in exchange for protection.
4. **Chivalry:** Code of conduct that knights were expected to follow during the Middle Ages.
5. **Manorialism:** The political, social, and economic structure of medieval Europe which rendered peasants dependent on both their lord and their land.

6. **Heresy:** Unlawful questioning the beliefs of the Catholic Church during the Middle Ages.
7. **Excommunication:** A punishment that takes your church membership taken away.
8. **Hierarchy:** members of the church were organized in ranks according to their power and responsibilities.
9. **Crusades:** Attempts by the Christians of Western Europe to regain control of Jerusalem and other parts of the holy lands from the Muslims.
10. **Black Death:** a plague struck Asia, North Africa and Europe. It was called the bubonic plague, the Black Death. Its name came from the black sores that developed over a sick person's body.

11. **Sultanate:** name of land governed by Ottoman rulers (Sultans) during the Ottoman Empire.
12. **Khanate:** The territory ruled by a khan; a descendant of Genghis Khan.
13. **Pax Mongolica:** the “Mongol Peace” the period from the mid 1200’s - 1300’s when the Mongols imposed stability and law.
14. **Silk Roads:** a system of ancient caravan routes across central Asia, along which traders carried silk and other trade goods from the East to the West. .
15. **Shintoism:** is the traditional religion of Japan that focuses on ritual practices to be carried out diligently to establish a connection between present-day Japan and its ancient past.

16. **Shogun:** in Feudal Japan, a supreme military commander who ruled in the name of the Emperor.

17. **Samurai:** one of the professional warriors who served Japanese Feudal lords.

18. **Bushido:** a strict code of behavior followed by samurai warriors in Japan.

19. **Daimyo:** Powerful samurai who gained control of the land and commanded a private army of samurai.

20. **Gold/Salt Trade:** West Africa had a huge amount of gold but lacked salt. The Sahara had many deposits of salt. The West Africans and Arab (Sahara) traders met in the cities and traded salt for gold.

21. **Sundiata:** Became the first emperor, the mansa, of the Mali Empire. He brought peace and prosperity. He gained control of the gold-salt trade once again.

22. **Mansa Musa:** Sundiata's grandnephew. He was a great general. He doubled the size of Mali. He was a Muslim and made a pilgrimage to Mecca, and when he returned he built mosques and universities.

23. **Animism:** Believe that spirits are present in animals, plants, natural forces, inanimate objects as well as the souls of ancestors.

24. **Pampas:** fertile, extensive, treeless plains in South America.

25. **Terrace Farming:** new form of agriculture. Piece of sloped plane that has been cut into a series of successively receding flat surfaces or

platforms, which resemble steps, for the purposes of more effective **farming**.