

# Glossary

## A

**absolute location** an exact location on Earth, expressed using latitude and longitude (1)

**absolute monarchy** a form of government where the sovereign has all the power (2); an autocracy (5)

**acid rain** rain with increased acidity that is caused by air pollutants and other environmental factors (9); a situation when chemicals in the air—especially sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides that come from burning fossil fuels like coal—react with the moisture in the atmosphere and fall to the ground as rain containing sulfuric acid and nitric acid (13)

**African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)** a 2000 act of the United States that increased market access to the United States for qualifying countries in sub-Saharan Africa (9) (10) (11)

**African National Congress (ANC)** an organization formed by native Africans to work for equal treatment of the nonwhite population (9)

**African Union (AU)** an organization established in 2002 to help unify the countries of Africa in socioeconomic development (9)

**al-Hijrah** the Islamic New Year (4)

**Allah** the name Muslims give to the one God (4)

**al-Qaeda** a group of Muslim extremists who were responsible for the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on US targets; the name means “the force” (4)

**annex** to take over another country’s land (16)

**anti-Semitism** hatred of the Jews (6)

**apartheid** a legally separated society; the Afrikaans word for “apartness” (9)

**aquifer** a layer of underground rock where water runoff from rains and streams is trapped (4)

**Arab Spring** the series of antigovernment protests, uprisings, and armed rebellions that spread across the Middle East in early 2011 (5)

**archipelago** a chain of islands (12); a series of islands (15)

**armistice** a cease-fire (16)

**assimilate** to absorb into a cultural tradition (4)

**assimilation** an approach to ruling used by the French, in which they forced Africans under French control to give up their own culture and customs and adopt the French language and ways of life (8)

**authority** direction or ordering by another person (3)

**autocracy** a form of government where the ruler has absolute, or total, power (2)

**autocratic rule** a system of government where supreme power is concentrated in the hands of one person (16)

**autonomous** having self-government (15)

## B

**Basic Law of Government** a document to outline the process through which the next king of Saudi Arabia is chosen and to have in writing that Saudi Arabia follows Sharia Law (5)

**Berlin Conference** an 1885 meeting in Berlin of leading European powers to discuss the colonization of Africa (10)

**Bible** the Christian sacred text (4)

**Bill of Rights** part of the Japanese constitution that spells out the basic freedoms all Japanese citizens enjoy (15)

**black market** when goods are illegally traded or sold (16)

**Boko Haram** a militant Muslim group that is trying to take over parts of Nigeria (11)

**bond** an instrument where an investor lends money to the government or a company that will be paid back with interest on a specified date (17)

**Brahman** a supreme spirit in Hinduism; a “universal spirit” (12)

**BRICS** an organization of the fastest-developing countries in the world (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) (9)

**Buddhism** a religion that was founded in South Asia around 500 BC by Prince Siddhartha Gautama, who became known as Buddha (12)

**budget** a plan for how money will be used (17)

## C

**capital goods** tools used in the production of goods and services (3)

**caste system** a system of social classes in India that are inherited and cannot be changed (12)

**cease-fire** a truce (12)

**Central Court** the Supreme Court of North Korea's government (16)

**certificate of deposit (CD)** a type of saving where money must be left in place for the full time specified; it usually has a higher interest rate than a savings account (17)

**charitable giving** making gifts of money or goods to help other people (17)

**Chinese Communist Party (CCP)** a political party in China formed by Mao Zedong in 1921 (13)

**choice** an option (3)

**Christianity** the religion that studies the life and follows the teachings of Jesus in the New Testament of the Bible; the second-oldest religion that originated in Southwest Asia (4)

**church** the place of worship for Christians (4)

**civic life** an aspect of life that looks at how citizens' decisions affect the local community and its decisions (1)

**civil disobedience** the nonviolent refusal to obey an unfair law (14)

**civilian** nonmilitary (16)

**civilian rule** a type of government where leaders have not been part of the military (11)

**civil war** a war between citizens of the same country (8) (11)

**coalition** a temporary alliance between countries (16)

**Cold War** a war of words with no direct fighting (12); the period of distrust and misunderstanding between the Soviet Union and its former wartime allies in the West (16)

**colonies** areas under control of another country (8)

**command economy** an economy where government planning groups make the basic economic decisions (3); an economy where the government has control over nearly all the major parts of the economy, including large industries and banks (13); an economy where the government owns all the land and the factories, and the government decides what jobs will be done and who will do them (16)

**communist** a government in which a single party controls state-owned means of production with the aim of establishing a classless society (13)

**confederation government** a system where local governments hold all the power and the central government is weak and depends on the local governments for its existence (2)

**Confucianism** a philosophy created by the Chinese scholar Confucius (12)

**consequences** outcomes (1)

**Constitutional Court** a court in Turkey that makes sure laws passed by the Grand National Assembly are constitutional (7); a court in South Africa whose duty is to ensure that the laws and actions of parliament are in agreement with the country's constitution (9); one court of the judicial branch of South Korea's government (16)

**constitutional monarchy** a form of government that has a sovereign as its head of state with limited power (2); a government in which there is a king, queen, or emperor, who is limited to the power granted to him or her by the constitution or laws of the nation (15)

**Consultative Council** the legislative branch in Saudi Arabia that consists of 150 people who are appointed by the king to serve for four years (5)

**consumer** a person who satisfies a need or want by buying a good or service (3)

**Consumer Price Index (CPI)** an economic indicator that measures prices (3)

**containment** a policy of the United States during the Cold War to contain, or stop, the spread of communism to other countries in Asia (12)

**contest** a competition (3)

**cooperative farm** a farm that is organized as a unit and worked by a community under state supervision (16)

**Council of Ministers** the cabinet of the king of Saudi Arabia; advisors serve four years and mainly include royal family members (5)

**coup** a sudden overthrow of a government by a country's military leaders or another small, powerful group (7) *See also* **military coup**.

**credit** an arrangement by which a buyer can take possession of something now and pay for it in the future, usually with interest (17)

**credit history** the record of a person's payments on loans (17)

**credit score** a number assigned to a person that indicates his or her capacity to repay a loan (17)

**crucifixion** a common form of execution in Biblical times in which a person was nailed or tied to a cross and suspended there until he died (4)

**Crusades** military expeditions sent from Europe to try and reclaim Jerusalem for the Christians (6)

**Cultural Revolution** Mao's program that urged students to leave school and make war on anything in Chinese society that looked like it encouraged class differences (13)

**currency** the money people use to make trade easier (3)

**cyber security** protection against criminal or unauthorized use of electronic data (13)

## D

**decision** a determination reached after consideration (1)

**deforestation** the destruction of trees and other vegetation (8)

**delta** the place where a river divides into smaller bodies of water as it meets with a larger body of water (11)

**demand** the quantity of a good or service consumers are willing to buy (3)

**demilitarized zone** a border between two

countries where no military equipment or people are allowed within the border (12)

**Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)** an area between North and South Korea where it is forbidden to have any kind of military presence (16)

**democracy** a form of government where citizens have the power in choosing their leaders (2)

**denuclearization** removal of nuclear weapons (16)

**desalination** the process of removing salt and other chemicals from seawater (4) (5)

**desertification** the expanding of deserts, often from land mismanagement or climate change (5) (8) (10)

**diaspora** the scattering of Jews across the world (6)

**dictatorship** a form of government where one person controls the entire country (2); harsh rule by a person who rules with total authority (8)

**diplomatic relations** an arrangement where two nations have representatives in each other's country (11)

**disciple** a follower of Jesus (4)

**diverse** varied (11)

**diverse/diversified economy** an economic system that focuses on the production of different goods rather than just one good (5) (6); an economy that is broadened to focus on other resources and industries instead of just oil (11)

**domestic** having to do with one's own country (1)

**dominion** control or the exercise of control (14)

**domino theory** the worry that, if one country—like Korea—became a communist country, other neighboring countries would also fall to communism (12) (16)

**drip irrigation** a water-saving method of irrigation in which computers measure how much water each plant receives (4)

**Dutch East India Company** a Dutch trading company founded in 1602 to protect Dutch trading interests in the Indian Ocean (9)

## E

**East African Community (EAC)** an organization that includes a free-trade zone for Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania (10)

**economic continuum** a range between different economic possibilities (3)

**economics** the study of how decisions are made about how to allocate, or distribute, limited resources to satisfy unlimited wants (1)

**economist** a person who studies the economy (3)

**ecosystem** a biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment (8)

**Eid al-Adha** the festival of sacrifice at the end of the hajj for Muslims (4)

**Eid al-Fitr** the end of Ramadan for Muslims (4)

**embargo** a government order stopping trade with another country (3); when countries refused to trade with South Africa until South Africa changed its discriminatory policies (9)

**Empty Quarter** the world's largest all-sand desert, located in Saudi Arabia; the Arabic name is Rub' al-Khali (5)

**entrepreneurship** the ability to organize, manage, and take on the risks of a business or enterprise (3)

**environment** surroundings (1)

**escarpment** a long steep slope that usually separates lands of different heights (9)

**ethnic group** a group of people who share cultural ideas and beliefs that have been part of their community for generations (4) (8) (12)

**exchange rate** the price of one nation's currency in terms of another nation's currency (3)

**executive branch** the branch of government that enforces, or carries out, the laws passed by the legislative branch (2)

**Exodus** the escape by the Jews from slavery in Egypt to Canaan (4)

**expenses** costs related to a business (3); the spending of some income for various needs and wants (17) *See also* **fixed expense, variable expense.**

## F

**factors of production** things needed to produce goods and services; natural resources, capital goods, human resources, and entrepreneurship (3)

**famine** when there is a shortage of food and people are unable to get enough food to eat (8); an extreme scarcity of food (16)

**Federal Executive Council** the president's cabinet in Nigeria (11)

**federal government** a form of government where power is shared among different levels of government (2); a government in which power within the government is divided among the national government, state governments, and local governments (11)

**Fertile Crescent** the land between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers where ancient civilization began; Mesopotamia (7)

**fertilizer** chemical or natural substances added to soil to increase its fertility (8)

**financial investment** putting money into things like stocks and bonds as a way to make money in the future (17)

**first-come/first-served** allowing a resource to the first person who chooses (3)

**Five Pillars** the basic obligations of Islam; they include the declaration of faith, praying five times a day, giving to charity, no daytime eating or drinking during Ramadan, and a pilgrimage to Mecca (4)

**fixed expense** an expense that costs the same every month (17)

**force** allowing the strongest to win (3)

**fossil water** water that has been underground for centuries (4)

**Four Modernizations** a program that was an effort to improve all aspects of Chinese production including farming, military defense, heavy and light industry, and scientific and technical research and production (13)

**Four Noble Truths** the central teaching of Buddhism: that life always brings pain, that suffering and sorrow are caused by greed and material desires, that to end suffering one has to give up greedy desires, and to reach Nirvana one has to follow the Middle Way (12)

## G

**Ganges Action Plan** a program in India that was started in 1985 to clean up the Ganges River (14)

**geography** the study of our surroundings (1)  
See also **human geography, physical geography.**

**globalization** the development of an increasingly worldwide economy (1)

**Golden Rule of Behavior** Confucius's rule that said you should treat others as you would want to be treated (12)

**goods** tangible items (things you can touch) (3)

**government** the people and institutions in a society that have the authority to make, carry out, and enforce laws and settle disputes (1); the system by which a country is organized (2)

**Government of India Act** a British act of 1935 that gave India some self-government (14)

**Grand National Assembly** Turkey's unicameral legislative branch (7)

**Great Leap Forward** Mao's program to help solve China's agricultural and industrial programs (13)

**Green Revolution** a modernization of Indian agriculture in the 1960s, where new types of seeds and grains were introduced and fertilizers and pesticides were made available (14)

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** the total value of the final goods and services produced within a country in one year (3)

## H

**Han** the ethnic group of over 90 percent of people in China (13)

**harmattan** a dry wind that blows from the northeast carrying dust from the Sahara Desert across West Africa (11)

**head of government** the person in charge of the day-to-day business of running the country (2) (9); the leader who oversees daily executive and legislative activities of the country (13)

**head of state** the chief public representative of a country, such as a president or monarch. This person may or may not serve as head of government, depending on the country. (2) (9) (13)

**High Court** the judicial branch of the Saudi government with judges appointed by the king (5)

**Hinduism** one of the oldest religions in the world; it developed in India as a result of the Aryan invasion around 1500 BC (12)

**history** the story of the successes and failures from the past that shaped our world today (1)

**HIV/AIDS** Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (8)

**Holocaust** the killing of over six million European Jews in Nazi concentration camps and the flight from Europe of others to avoid death (6)

**homeland** the ten areas in South Africa where most black Africans were forcefully relocated during apartheid (9)

**homogenous** similar (15); similar and not diverse (16)

**human geography** a description of a place using characteristics that include languages spoken, customs practiced, and belief systems (1)

**human resources** people who produce goods or services (3)

**human rights** rights regarded as belonging fundamentally to all persons (13)

**imperialism** the process through which a country controls another country (8)

**income** money taken in; the source could be a gift or prize, money earned for performing a task, an allowance, earnings at a job, or earnings from an investment (3) (17)

**Independent State of Biafra** an area in eastern Nigeria that the Igbo (Ibo) people tried to declare as their own country (11)

**Indian National Congress** a group founded in 1885 to work for the rights of Indians; it attracted mainly Indian Hindus (14)

**indigenous** native (15)

**indirect rule** a type of rule of Europeans in Africa wherein the country (Great Britain in particular) would appoint local chiefs to be their enforcers (8)



**industrial waste** unwanted or residual material from industrial operations (8)

**inflation** a continual increase in the price of goods and services (3)

**infrastructure** roads, railways, and communication systems (11)

**instability** a tendency toward unpredictable or erratic behavior (8)

**interest** money paid regularly by a bank to the account holder for money being saved (17)

**investment** money spent on something with the goal of making a profit (17) *See also* **financial investment**, **real investment**.

**irrigation** watering crops so they will continue to grow when there is insufficient rainfall (4)

**ISIS** the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria; a terrorist group (4)

**Islam** the religion of the teachings of the prophet Muhammad, whose followers are called Muslims; the third-oldest religion that originated in Southwest Asia (4)

**issue** a problem that needs to be solved (1)

## J

**Joint Economic Development Group** an annual bilateral meeting between Israel and the United States to discuss economic conditions and possible economic reforms (6)

**Judaism** a religion that began with the founding father Abraham around 2000 BC; the oldest of the three dominant religions in Southwest Asia (4)

**judicial branch** the branch of government that is in charge of a country's courts and that settles disputes among citizens and between citizens and the government (2)

## K

**Ka'bah** a cube-shaped stone building in the center of the mosque in Mecca (4)

**kami** spirits that Shinto followers believe live in nature (12)

**karma** the belief that your actions determine your fate in your next life (12)

**Kingdom of Joseon (or Chosŏn)** a ruling family that came into power in Korea in 1392; it adopted the teachings of Confucius as the official philosophy of the country (16)

**Knesset** the parliament of Israel (6)

**Korea-US Free Trade Agreement** a trade agreement signed in 2012 between Korea and the United States (16)

## L

**latitude** an imaginary line that measures a location's distance north or south of the Equator (1)

**Lausanne Peace Treaty** a treaty signed on July 24, 1923, by European powers that created an independent Turkish country (7)

**Law of Return** a law unique to Israel that states that anyone who is considered a Jew and has immigrated to Israel can become a citizen (6)

**legislative branch** the branch of government that creates the laws of a country (2)

**lira** the currency of Turkey (7)

**longitude** an imaginary line that measures a location's distance east or west of the prime meridian (1)

**Long March** a journey where Mao and his followers fled into the mountains to escape being defeated by the Nationalist government of China (13)

**lottery** a random, luck-driven choice (3)

## M

**MacArthur Constitution** a constitution written after World War II in Japan that turned the country into a constitutional monarchy (15)

**Mahayana Sutras** one of the texts of Buddhism (12)

**Mandarin** the standard Chinese language (13)

**market economy** an economy where decisions are made at an individual, rather than a government, level (3); an economy where individuals and corporations own most businesses and farms (13)

**Mau Mau movement** a movement, beginning in 1952, that united members of the Kikuyu, Meru, and Kamba tribes to fight British rule and help Kenya become independent (10)

**Mediterranean climate** the largest climate zone in Israel; it has hot dry summers and mild to cool, rainy winters (6)

**merchant** a person involved in trade (11)

**Messiah** a “savior of man”; the name Jesus’s followers began calling him (4)

**microcredit industry** a system where thousands of Indian men and women can borrow small amounts of money to start little local businesses (14)

**Middle Way** a philosophy of Buddhism that contains the Eightfold Path—eight rules of conduct (12)

**military coup** an overthrow of the government by military forces (11)

**Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)** a government organization in Japan that helps companies decide what products will sell best on the global market (15)

**missionary** a person sent to promote Christianity in a foreign country (11)

**monotheism** a belief in one god (4)

**monsoon** a seasonal wind in India that blows hot, dry air across the continent from the northeast during the winter and comes from the opposite direction in the spring and summer, bringing heavy rains from the ocean (14)

**monsoon season** a season when prevailing winds bring heavy rains (13)

**mortgage** a home loan (17)

**mosque** the place of worship for Muslims (4)

**Mudros Armistice** a treaty that the defeated Ottomans were forced to sign on October 30, 1918, which ended their empire for all practical purposes (7)

**multilateral** including several countries (16)

**Muslim** a follower of the religion of Islam; the name means “one who submits” (4)

**Muslim League** a group founded in 1906 to work for the rights of Indians; it attracted mainly Indian Muslims (14)

**Mutual Defense Treaty** a treaty signed in 1953 between the United States and the Republic of Korea (16)

**mutual fund** an investment where a professional manager puts together money from many investors and buys many different stocks and bonds (17)

## N

**naira** the currency of Nigeria (11)

**National Assembly** the bicameral legislative branch of Nigeria’s government (11); the legislative branch of South Korea’s government, called the Kuk Hoe in Korean (16)

**National Development Plan** a South African government entity created in 2012 with the goal to reduce and end poverty and inequality by 2030 (9)

**nationalism** the idea that countries are most successful if the people who live there share some common cultural, historic, or religious beliefs (4); the love of one’s country (10); the belief that people should be loyal to those with whom they share common history, customs, origins, and sometimes language or religion (14)

**Nationalist Party** the Kuomintang; the leading party of the Republic of China, led by Sun Yixian (13)

**National People’s Congress** the legislative branch of China’s government (13)

**natural resource** something that comes from Earth or nature that is useful to humans (3)

**navigable** describes a waterway where ships can operate (11)

**Nazi Party** the National Socialist Party, led by Adolf Hitler, which came to power in Germany in the 1930s (6)

**needs** basic things necessary for all humans, like air, food, clothing, and shelter (3)

**New Testament** the part of the Christian Bible that tells of the life and teachings of Jesus (4)

**nirvana** a state of perfect peace (12)

**Nollywood** the film industry in Nigeria (11)

**nomad** a person who moves from place to place (4)

**nonrenewable** unable to replenish itself (3)

**North Korean won** the currency of North Korea (16)

## O

**oasis** a spring of fresh water found in a desert (4); a natural spring that can create a pond or small lake in the middle of a desert (5); where a spring of fresh water comes from the ground (8)

**oligarchy** a form of government where a political party or other small group makes all the major decisions (2)

**Operation Desert Storm** name given to the Persian Gulf conflict of 1990-1991 in which United Nations troops succeeded in driving Iraq out of Kuwait (4) *See also* **Persian Gulf War**.

**Operation Iraqi Freedom** the invasion of Iraq in 2003 (4)

**opportunity cost** the value of the next best alternative a person does not choose (3)

**options** choices (1)

**Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** an organization of oil-producing countries formed to control the price of oil on the world market (4)

**Ottoman Empire** the empire that controlled much of Southwest Asia until the end of World War I (4); an empire founded in 1299 by Ottoman Turks; at one time it stretched from Asia Minor to southern Europe, North Africa, and Southwest Asia (7)

**overdraft** what happens when a check is not backed up by enough money in the bank; a "bounced check" (17)

## P

**Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)** the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people (6)

**Palestinian-Israeli conflict** a conflict that resulted from the founding of Israel in 1948 and the takeover of lands that Palestinians claimed (4)

**Pan-African movement** a movement that called for unity among African people; its goal was for people of African descent around the world to think of Africa as a homeland (8); a movement that grew out of the desire for people of African descent to work together and think of Africa as a homeland (10) (11)

**parliamentary democracy** a form of government where citizens can vote for a representative from the political party that represents their views and the party with the most seats in parliament picks the head of government (2) (7)

**Parliament of India** the legislative branch of India's government (14)

**Parliament of Kenya** the bicameral legislative branch of Kenya's government (10)

**Parliament of the Republic of South Africa** the bicameral legislative branch of South Africa's government (9)

**partition** to divide (14)

**peninsula** a landform that is surrounded on three sides by water (12)

**Persian Gulf War** a conflict that began when Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990 (5) *See also* **Operation Desert Storm**.

**personal characteristic** allowing a resource to a person based on particular traits (3)

**personal finance** decisions individuals make in the management of their money (17)

**personal life** an aspect of life that includes decisions people make about their own personal interests (1)

**petrochemicals** chemicals made from petroleum or natural gas (5)

**petroleum** oil (4)

**pharmaceuticals** medical drugs (6)

**philanthropy** the act of giving money for charitable purposes (17)

**philosopher** a person who seeks wisdom or enlightenment (1)

**philosophy** an ethical system based on good deeds and morality (12)

**physical geography** a location described by characteristics that include landforms, climate, vegetation, and other natural characteristics (1)



**poaching** taking wildlife by illegal methods (10)

**Political Bureau of the Communist Party** a small committee of men who made all decisions on how the Chinese government and life would be organized (13)

**political science** the study of different types of governments (1)

**politics** a process through which people with different opinions are able to reach decisions together that are agreed to and enforced (1)

**polytheistic** believing in more than one god (4)

**prefecture** a division in Japan that is similar to a state (15)

**premier** the head of government in some countries; in China, the premier is nominated by the president and approved by the National People's Congress (13)

**president** one type of executive office for a country; may serve as head of government, head of state, or both (13)

**presidential democracy** a form of government where citizens elect the president as head of government separately from the legislature (2); the type of government in the Republic of Kenya (10); a country with an elected president (11)

**presidential republic** the type of government in which an elected president serves as head of government and head of state (7) (16)

**price** the cost of a good or service to the consumer (3)

**prime minister** the head of government in India (14)

**producer** a person or group of people who use resources to make goods or provide services (3)

**profit** the amount left after costs are subtracted from a price (3)

**provocation** something that angers others (16)

## Q

**Qing Dynasty** an absolute monarchy that ruled China from the 1600s to 1912 (13)

**quota** a specific limit placed on the number of imports that may enter a country (3)

**Quran** the holy book of Islam that contains

revelations recorded by Muhammad (4)

## R

**Ramadan** the month of fasting for Muslims (4)

**rand** the currency of South Africa (9)

**real investment** putting money into something physical such as real estate (land or a house) or equipment (17)

**Red Army** Mao's communists who removed the Nationalist government from power in the civil war between 1946 and 1949 (13)

**Red Guards** an army in Mao's China made up of high school students (13)

**refugee** a person who has to leave his or her home as a result of war (4)

**reincarnation** the belief that, when a person dies, his or her soul is reborn into the body of another person or animal (12)

**relative location** a location described by where it is in relation, or compared, to somewhere else (1)

**religious group** a group of people who share a belief system in a god or gods, with a specific set of rituals and literature (4) (8) (12)

**renewable** able to replenish itself over time (3)

**repossess** to take back possession of something (17)

**republic** a country with elected representatives (9) (11); a government in which elected individuals make decisions for the people (14)

**reservoir** a lake where water is stored (4); an artificial lake whose water is used for irrigation and to produce hydroelectricity (7)

**resource allocation** the way things are distributed (3)

**respiratory disease** disease of the lungs, bronchial tubes, and trachea (14)

**resurrection** rising from the dead (4)

**reunification** coming back together (16)

**rift valley** a valley that occurs when plates on Earth's surface move away from each other (6)

**Ring of Fire** the area around the Pacific Ocean

where there are frequent volcanic eruptions due to plate tectonic movements (15)

**riyal** the currency of Saudi Arabia (5)

**robotics** assembling goods using mechanical techniques like robots (15)

**Rosh Hashanah** the Jewish New Year (4)

**Rowlatt Act** an act of the British government in India that gave the British the power to send Indians to jail for up to two years without a trial (14)

**rupee** the currency of India (14)

## S

**San Remo Agreement** the arrangement that partitioned the former Ottoman Empire into smaller countries after World War I (4)

**savanna** a grassy plain that has few trees (10)

**scarcity** the situation that exists when there is unlimited demand but not enough supply of a good or service (1); the situation when people and societies try to satisfy unlimited wants with limited resources (3)

**Scramble for Africa** the competition between European countries to gain territory and colonies in Africa (8)

**secular** when a country's laws are not based solely on religious beliefs (6); when there is a separation between religion and government (7); favoring no special religion (14)

**self-reliance** a policy in North Korea to limit the amount of outside influence on the country (16)

**services** work or activities people perform, often for a fee (3)

**Sharia Law** laws based on the law of the Quran (4) (5)

**sharing** dividing a resource (3)

**shekel** the currency of Israel (6)

**Shia Muslims** the group that makes up about 15 percent of Muslims; prevalent in Iran, Iraq, and Lebanon (4)

**shilling** the currency of Kenya (10)

**Shinto** a religion unique to Japan whose name means "the way of the gods"; its main belief is

reverence for the kami (12)

**shogunate** a military-led monarchy in Japan that began in the 1600s (15)

**Six-Day War** a war in 1967 in which Israel captured parts of Jordan, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Jerusalem, and the Sinai Peninsula (6)

**Six-Party Talks** talks on the North Korean nuclear issue attended by China, North Korea, Japan, Russia, South Korea, and the United States (16)

**South Korean won** the currency of South Korea (16)

**sovereignty** the right of a group of people to be free of outside interference (2)

**Special Economic Zones** four places established in provinces along the eastern coast of China to act as centers for global trade in consumer goods (13)

**specialization** when a country focuses on producing the goods and services they can make best and trading for what they are unable to produce (1); becoming an expert in one part of a larger business or market (3)

**stalemate** a "deadlock" where no action can be taken or progress made (16)

**standards** limits and rules set by the government in regards to imports and domestic goods (3)

**stock** an ownership share in a company (17)

**subcontinent** a large land area that is mostly separate from the rest of the continent (12); a division of a continent (14)

**subsidy** giving money to certain businesses so they can continue to compete with imports (3); a grant of money toward a useful cause (7); when the government pays a business or industry to make up the difference between the sales price for a good and the cost to produce it (15)

**subsistence agriculture** growing small amounts of crops that are enough for a family's survival (4)

**Suez Canal** a canal in Egypt, built in 1869, that connects the Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea (4) (5)

**Sunni Muslims** the group that makes up about 85 percent of Muslims (4)

**supply** the quantity of a good or service available for sale (3)

**Supreme Court** the judicial branch of Kenya's government (10); the judicial branch of Nigeria's government (11); the judicial branch of India's government (14); one court of the judicial branch of South Korea's government (16)

**Supreme People's Assembly** the unicameral legislative branch of North Korea's government (16)

**Supreme People's Court** the highest court in China (13)

**synagogue** the place of worship for Jews; also called a temple (4)

## T

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**Taliban** a group of Islamic extremists in Afghanistan who enforced very strict Sharia Law (4)

**tariff** a tax on imports (3); a tax placed on imports that makes them more expensive than domestic products (15)

**tectonic plate** a separate area of Earth's crust (10) (12)

**Ten Commandments** divine rules of conduct revealed to Moses and the Hebrews (4)

**terrace** a flat area of land carved into the side of a hill or mountain by farmers so they can grow crops (15)

**terrorism** the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in pursuit of political aims (5)

**Three Gorges Dam** the largest hydroelectric dam in the world, located on the Yangtze River in China (13)

**Torah** the Jewish sacred text that contains the history of the Jewish people and laws to live by (4)

**trade** the voluntary exchange of goods and services among people and countries (1) (3)

**trade-off** a choice to have less of one thing to get more of something else (3)

**traditional economy** an economy that depends on agriculture and bartering, where decisions are often made based on long-held customs, beliefs, or habits (3)

**trans-Atlantic slave trade** the transport of people from Africa across the Atlantic to become slaves in Europe and the Americas (8)

**Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP)** a high-standard trade agreement negotiated between Japan and other Asia-Pacific countries (including at one time the United States) (15)

**transparency** the obligation to share information with citizens (11)

**Tripitaka** one of the texts of Buddhism (12)

**tropical savanna climate** a climate with monthly average temperatures above 64 °F all year, with a dry season and a rainy season; the most common climate of Nigeria (11)

**Truman Doctrine** a doctrine put in place after World War II that aimed to support free people and ensure they would not become communists (7)

**Truth and Reconciliation Commission** an organization formed by the South African government to investigate the wrongs and abuses during apartheid (9)

**tsunami** a long high sea wave caused by an earthquake (15)

**typhoon** a tropical hurricane (15)

## U

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**unemployment** when a person does not have a job but has been actively looking for work and is currently available for work (3)

**unitary government** a form of government where the central (national) government holds almost all the power (2)

**urbanization** the movement of people to urban (city) areas (10)

**US-India Strategic and Commercial Dialogue** a cooperative effort between the United States and India that provides opportunities to strengthen collaboration in areas including energy, climate change, trade, education, and counterterrorism (14)

# V

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**values** what is most important to a person (1)

**variable expense** an expense that costs different amounts every month (17)

**Vedas** complicated rituals and hymns that Aryan priests followed in Hinduism (12)

**veld** the word used by South Africans for open lands (9)

**vote** a formal expression of opinion (3)

# WXYZ

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**wadi** a riverbed that is dry when it has not rained but will become a river when it rains a lot (5)

**wants** things that would make lives more comfortable or enjoyable (3)

**war reparations** damage paid by the defeated aggressor after a war (15)

**water wars** conflicts fought over water (8)

**won** the currency of North Korea and South Korea (16)

**work ethic** the belief that doing work is valuable (15)

**Yalta Agreement** an agreement in 1945 among Allied leaders about how they would work together to help repair the damage caused by Germany and Japan during World War II (16)

**yen** the currency of Japan (15)

**Yom Kippur** the Day of Atonement for Jews (4)

**yuan** the currency of China (13)

**Zionists** those who felt the world's Jews deserved to return to a homeland in Zion (parts of Palestine) (6)