The Global Tapestry

AP World History: Modern · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
Dar al-Islam /dɑː æl ɪˈslɑːm/	**Dar al-Islam** means the lands where Muslims ruled.
feudalism /ˈfjuːdəlɪzəm/	Under **feudalism**, lords gave land in return for service.
belief system	Buddhism and Christianity are each a **belief system**.
legitimacy /ləˈdʒɪtɪməsi/	A government has **legitimacy** when people accept its right to rule.
Song dynasty	The **Song dynasty** in China had large cities and printed books.
bureaucracy /bjʊəˈrɒkrəsi/	A trained **bureaucracy** ran the Chinese government.
civil service examinations	**Civil service examinations** chose government officials in China by testing their learning.
Neo-Confucianism /ˈniːəʊ kənˈfjuːʃɪənɪzəm/	**Neo-Confucianism** mixed Confucian ideas with Buddhist ones.
filial piety /ˈfɪlɪəl ˈpaɪəti/	**Filial piety** means respect for your parents.
Buddhism /ˈbʊdɪzəm/	**Buddhism** spread from India across Asia.
Champa rice /ˈtʃæmpə raɪs/	Fast-growing **Champa rice** fed a larger population.
Grand Canal /grænd kəˈnæl/	The **Grand Canal** linked northern and southern China.
Turkic /ˈtɜːkɪk/	**Turkic** peoples moved into the Middle East.

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Delhi Sultanate /ˈdeli ˈsʌltəneɪt/	The **Delhi Sultanate** ruled northern India.
merchants	**Merchants** carried silk and spices along the trade routes.
Sufi	**Sufi** teachers spread Islam through music, poetry and prayer.
Hinduism /ˈhɪndjuːɪzəm/	**Hinduism** is the main religion of India.
Bhakti movement /ˈbʌkti ˈmuːvmənt/	The **Bhakti movement** in India taught love for one god.
Vijayanagara Empire	The **Vijayanagara Empire** ruled much of southern India.
Mexica /ˈmeksɪkə/	The **Mexica** built Tenochtitlan.
tribute /ˈtrɪbjuːt/	Conquered peoples paid **tribute** to the Mexica.
Inca /ˈɪŋkə/	The **Inca** built roads through the Andes.
mit'a	The Inca **mit'a** system made people work for the state.
Great Zimbabwe /greɪt zɪmˈbɑːbwi/	**Great Zimbabwe** was a stone city in southern Africa.
Mali /ˈmɑːli/	**Mali** grew rich by trading gold across the Sahara.
Ethiopia /ˌiːθɪˈəʊpɪə/	**Ethiopia** was a Christian kingdom.
Swahili city-states	The **Swahili city-states** on the East African coast traded with Arabia and India.

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manorialism	Under **manorialism**, peasants farmed a lord's land in return for protection.
serfdom /ˈsɜːfdəm/	Under **serfdom**, peasants could not leave the land.
Magna Carta	The **Magna Carta** limited the king's power.

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