Chapter 1 Vocabulary

Matching

Select the word or phrase from the Terms section that best matches the definition or example provided in the Definitions section.

Terms
a. patriarchy
b. matriarchy
c. animism
d. primogeniture
e. republic
f. civic humanism
g. trans-Saharan trade
h. peasants
i. Renaissance
j. guilds
k. Christianity
l. Islam
m. heresy
n. Crusades
o. Protestant Reformation
p. Counter-Reformation
q. *reconquista*

1. The practice of passing family land, by will or by custom, to the eldest son.

2. Spiritual beliefs that center on the natural world. Followers of this religion do not worship a supernatural God; instead, they pay homage to spirits and spiritual forces that they believe dwell in the natural world.

3. A gendered power structure in which men rule autocratically over women, either as heads of families or as rulers of society. This term has also been applied to government leaders who rule autocratically over their subjects.

4. A reaction in the Catholic Church, triggered by the Reformation, that sought change from within and created new monastic and missionary orders, including the Jesuits (founded in 1540), who saw themselves as soldiers of Christ.

5. Organizations of skilled workers in medieval and early modern Europe that regulated the entry into, and the practice of, a trade. These organizations did not develop in colonial America because artisans generally were in short supply.
6. The primary avenue for trade for West Africans that passed through the Ghana, Mali, and Songhai empires. Caravans carried West African goods—including gold, copper, salt, and slaves—from the south to the north across the Sahara, then returned with textiles and other foreign goods.

7. A series of wars undertaken by Christian armies between A.D. 1096 and 1291 to reverse the Muslim advance in Europe and win back the holy lands where Christ had lived. These wars also introduced Western European merchants to the trade routes that stretched from Constantinople to China along the Silk Road and from the Mediterranean Sea through the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean.

8. The campaign by Spanish Catholics to drive North African Moors (Muslim Arabs) from the European mainland. After a centuries-long effort to recover their lands, the Spaniards defeated the Moors at Granada in 1492 and secured control of all of Spain.

9. A system of family organization in which social identity and property descend through the female line. Children are usually raised in their mother’s household, and her brother (the children’s uncle) plays a central role in their lives.

10. A religious doctrine that is inconsistent with the teachings of a church. Some of the Crusades between 1096 and 1291 targeted groups of Christians whose beliefs were judged to be heretical by the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church.

11. A religion that considers Muhammad to be God’s last prophet. Following the death of Muhammad in A.D. 632, the newly converted Arab peoples of North Africa used force and fervor to spread this faith into sub-Saharan Africa, India, and Indonesia, as well as deep into Spain and the Balkan regions of Europe.

12. The reform movement that began in 1517 with Martin Luther’s critiques of the Roman Catholic Church, which precipitated an enduring schism that divided Protestants from Catholics.

13. A cultural transformation in the arts and learning in Italy from 1300 to 1450. During this period, Italian moneyed elites sponsored great artists—Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and others—who produced an unprecedented flowering of genius.

14. The traditional term for farmworkers in Europe. Some of these farmworkers owned land, while others leased or rented small plots from landlords. In some regions, they lived in compact communities with strong collective institutions.

15. A state without a monarch or prince that is governed by representatives of the people.

16. A religion that holds the belief that Jesus Christ was divine. This religion benefitted enormously from the conversion of the Roman emperor Constantine in A.D. 312 and afterward became Rome’s official religion. For centuries, the Roman Catholic Church was the great unifying institution in Western Europe.

17. The belief that individuals owe a service to their community and its government. During the Renaissance, political theorists argued that selfless service to the polity was of critical importance in a self-governing republic.