

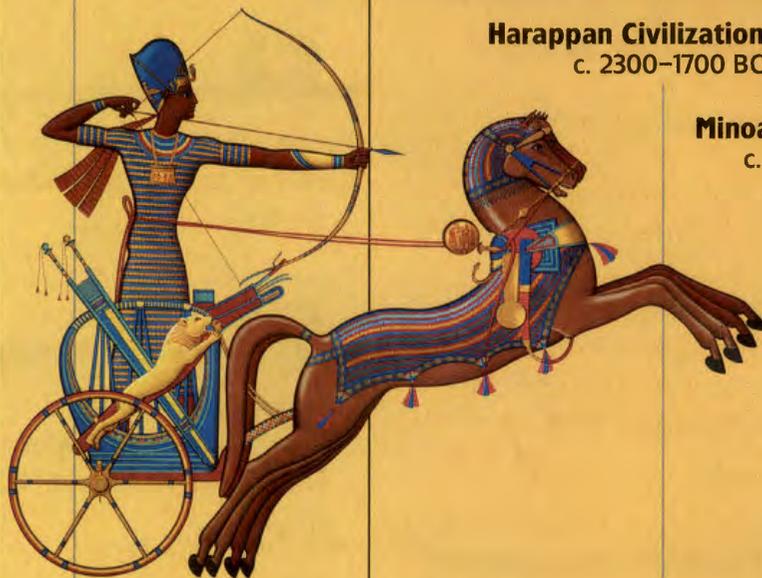
Ancient Civilizations

Sumerian Civilization c. 3500–2350 B C



The Sumerians invented writing and used it to keep records on clay tablets.

Egyptian Kingdoms c. 3100–1050 BC



Ramses the Great was one of Egypt's great pharaohs.

Harappan Civilization c. 2300–1700 BC

Minoan Civilization c. 2000–1400 BC



The Minoans traded vessels like this one throughout the eastern Mediterranean.

4000 BC

3000 BC

2000 BC

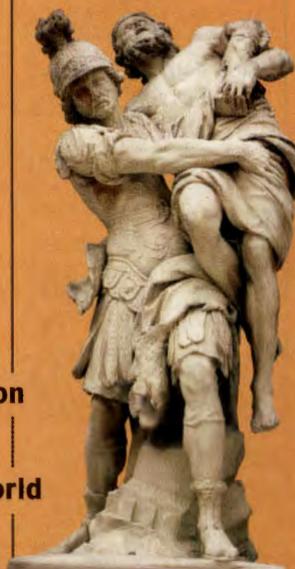
Important Dates

- c. 4000–3000 BC** The first cities are founded in Sumer.
- c. 3500 BC** The Sumerians invent writing.
- c. 3500 BC** Maize (corn) is domesticated in Mesoamerica.
- c. 3200 BC** The Sumerians invent the wheel.
- c. 3100 BC** Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt are united.
- c. 2500 BC** The Great Pyramid of Khufu is built in Egypt.
- c. 2350 BC** The first empire is created in Mesopotamia.
- c. 1750 BC** The earliest known set of written laws is issued by Hammurabi.
- c. 1250 BC** Hinduism begins to develop.
- c. 1100 BC** The Phoenicians create an alphabet.
- c. 1050 BC** Saul becomes the first King of Israel.
- c. 500 BC** Buddhism begins to develop.
- c. 500 BC** Athens becomes the world's first democracy.
- c. 140 BC** Confucianism becomes China's official government philosophy.
- c. 100 BC** The Silk Road connects China and Southwest Asia.
- 27 BC** The Roman Empire begins.
- c. AD 30** Christianity begins to develop.
- c. AD 200** The Maya build large cities in Mesoamerica.
- c. AD 320** The Gupta dynasty begins in India.
- AD 476** The western Roman Empire falls.



Shang dynasty artisans created beautiful bronze objects.

Shang Dynasty
c. 1500–1050 BC



Roman civilization grew to dominate the entire Mediterranean region.

The Roman World
c. 509 BC–AD 476

Olmec Civilization
c. 1200–400 BC

The Greek World
c. 750–330 BC

Han Dynasty
c. 206 BC–AD 220

Gupta Dynasty
c. AD 320–550

The ancient Greeks made great advances in sculpture, art, and literature.



1000 BC

BC 1 AD

Important People

Sargon (c. 2350 BC) was a king of Akkad, a land north of Sumer. He created a powerful army and used it to build the world's first empire.

Hammurabi (ruled c. 1792–1750 BC) founded the Babylonian Empire and issued the first known written code of laws.

Queen Hatshepsut (ruled c. 1503–1482 BC) was a ruler of Egypt who expanded trade routes.

Siddhartha Gautama (c. 563–483 BC) was an Indian prince who became known as the Buddha. His teachings became the foundation for Buddhism.

Confucius (c. 551–479 BC) was a Chinese philosopher and teacher. His teachings, known as Confucianism, became a major philosophy in China.

Alexander the Great (c. 356–323 BC) built one of

the largest empires in the ancient world and spread Greek culture throughout his empire.

Pericles (c. 495–429 BC) was an Athenian orator and politician. During his 30-year rule, Athenian democracy reached its height.

Shi Huangdi (c. 259–210 BC), the first Qin emperor, united China for the first time and built what would become the Great Wall of China.

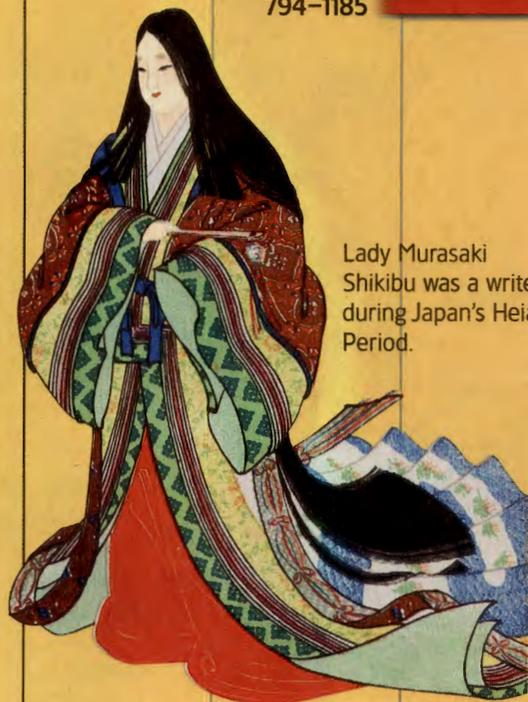
Augustus (c. 63 BC–AD 14) was Rome's first emperor. During his reign Rome entered the Pax Romana.

Jesus of Nazareth (c. AD 1–30) was one of the most influential people in history. His life and teachings were the basis for Christianity.

Medieval to Early Modern Times

Tang Dynasty
618–907

Japan's Heian Period
794–1185



Lady Murasaki Shikibu was a writer during Japan's Heian Period.

The Crusades
1096–1291

Mali Empire
c. 1230–1500



Mali was a powerful West African trading empire.

600

900

1200

Important Dates

- 476** The western Roman Empire falls.
- 534** The Byzantine emperor Justinian creates a unified code of laws.
- 581** The Sui dynasty reunites China.
- 622** Muhammad leaves Mecca for Medina.
- 711** The Moors invade Spain.
- 800** Pope Leo III crowns Charlemagne Emperor of the Romans.
- 1066** William the Conqueror leads the Norman invasion of Britain.
- 1192** The first shogun takes power in Japan.
- 1215** A group of nobles forces King John to sign Magna Carta.
- 1324** Mansa Musa leaves Mali on a hajj to Mecca.
- 1347–1351** The Black Death strikes Europe.
- 1453** The Ottoman Turks capture Constantinople.
- 1492** Christopher Columbus sails to the Americas.
- 1517** Martin Luther posts his Ninety-Five Theses.
- 1521** Hernán Cortés conquers the Aztec Empire.
- 1537** Francisco Pizarro conquers the Inca Empire.
- 1545–1563** The Council of Trent meets to reform Catholic teachings.
- 1588** England defeats the Spanish Armada.
- 1633** Galileo is put on trial for promoting ideas that go against the Catholic Church.
- 1776** The American colonies declare independence from Great Britain.
- 1789** The French Revolution begins when a mob storms the Bastille in Paris.

Byzantine Empire
c. 476–1453



Renaissance artist Leonardo da Vinci painted the famous *Mona Lisa*.

The Taj Mahal was built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan.



The Renaissance
c. 1300–1600

Aztec Empire
c. 1325–1521

Age of Exploration
c. 1450–1650

The Reformation
1517–c. 1650

Mughal Empire
c. 1530–1800

Scientific Revolution
c. 1540–1700

Enlightenment
c. 1650–1800



Compasses like this one helped explorers navigate the seas during the Age of Exploration.

1500

1800

Important People

Muhammad (c. 570–632) was the founder of Islam. He spread Islam’s teachings to the people of Arabia. His teachings make up the Qur’an.

Charlemagne (742–814) was a Frankish king who ruled most of what is now France and Germany. He helped promote Christianity in western Europe.

Lady Murasaki Shikibu (c. 1000) was a court lady during Japan’s Heian Period. She wrote *The Tale of Genji*, considered by some to be the world’s first novel.

Kublai Khan (1215–1294) was a Mongol ruler who completed the conquest of China and founded the Yuan dynasty.

Mansa Musa (c. 1300) was the ruler of the Mali Empire at the height of its wealth and power. He helped spread Islam throughout West Africa.

Johann Gutenberg (c. 1390–1468) was a German inventor who invented a method of printing with moveable type.

Christopher Columbus (1451–1506) was an Italian navigator who sailed to the Americas for Spain searching for a route to Asia.

Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) painted the *Mona Lisa*, one of the world’s most admired paintings.

Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727) was one of the most influential scientists in history. He proposed a law of gravity to explain the movement of objects.

The Modern World



Napoleon

1804

Politics

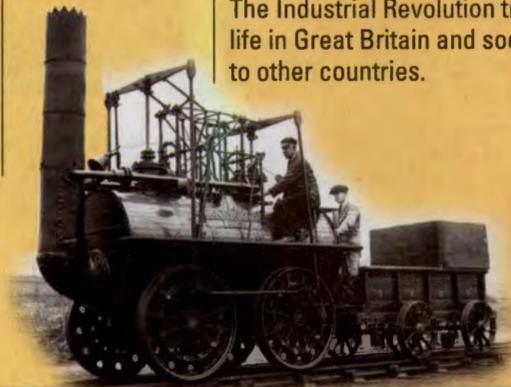
Napoleon is crowned emperor of France.

1800

1823

Politics

The Monroe Doctrine makes the United States the dominant power in the Western Hemisphere.



1830s

Science and Technology

The Industrial Revolution transforms life in Great Britain and soon spreads to other countries.



1850s–1890

Society and Culture

Artists portray ordinary people and events realistically during the Realism movement.

1875

1871

Politics

Otto von Bismarck founds the German Empire.



Otto von Bismarck

Events and People

Politics

1790s Toussaint-L' Ouverture successfully leads a rebellion of slaves against French rule in Haiti.

1811 Simon Bolívar helps Venezuela fight for its independence from Spain, influencing independence movements in Bolivia, Colombia, and Ecuador.

1837 Queen Victoria begins her 63-year reign in the United Kingdom.

1868 Tokugawa Keiki resigns as the last shogun of Japan.

1916 Jeanette Rankin becomes the first woman elected to the United States House of Representatives.

1933 Mohandas Gandhi begins a 21-day hunger strike as a non-violent protest against British rule in India.

1949 Mao Zedong transforms China into a Communist nation.

1994 Nelson Mandela is elected the first black president of South Africa after many years of struggling against apartheid.

Science and Technology

1856 Henry Bessemer develops a method for converting iron into steel.

1886 Josephine Cochran receives a patent for the first workable dishwasher.

1903 Orville and Wilbur Wright complete the first controlled aircraft flight.



Israeli flag

1948
Politics
The country of Israel is established.



1989
Politics Communist control collapses in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

1950

1939–1945
Politics World War II is fought in Europe, North Africa, and Asia between the Axis powers and Allies.

1957
Science and Technology
The Soviet Union launches the satellite Sputnik 1, beginning the space race.



Sputnik 1

1983
Society and Culture The Internet becomes available to the general public.

2001
Politics Terrorists attack the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. on September 11, 2001.



1905 **Albert Einstein** introduces the theory of relativity.

1911 **Marie Curie** wins the Nobel Prize in chemistry for discovering several radioactive elements including radium.

1925 **George Washington Carver** publishes a book on how to find industrial uses for agricultural products.

1969 **Neil Armstrong** becomes the first person to walk on the moon.

1996 **Ian Wilmut** clones a mammal, Dolly the sheep.

Society and Culture

1824 **Louis Braille** introduces a reading system for the blind.

1848 **Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels** introduce *The Communist Manifesto*.

1880 **Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky** pens the *1812 Overture* to commemorate Russia's victory over Napoleon in 1812.

1921 **Pablo Picasso** paints *The Three Musicians*, one of the most renowned cubist works.

1937 **Zora Neale Hurston** writes *Their Eyes Were Watching God*.

1997 **J. K. Rowling** publishes the first Harry Potter book.

2004 **Lance Armstrong** wins a record 6th Tour de France bicycle race.

Biographical Dictionary

A

'Abbas (1571–1629) Safavid leader, he took back land that had been lost to the Ottomans. He also made great contributions to the Safavid economy and culture. (p. 91)

Abu Bakr (uh-boo BAK-uhr) (c. 573–634) The first caliph, he ruled the Muslim world after Muhammad's death. (p. 80)

Akbar (1542–1605) Mughal emperor, he conquered new lands and worked to make the Mughal government stronger. He also began a tolerant religious policy that helped unify the empire (p. 92).

al-Idrisi (uhl-i-DREE-see) (1100–1165) Muslim geographer, he collected information from Arab travelers in order to write an accurate geography book. (p. 95)

Alighieri, Dante See Dante.

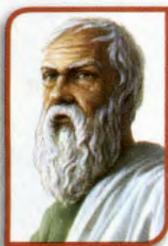
al-Khwarizmi (al-KWAHR-iz-mee) (c. 780–850) Muslim mathematician, he laid the foundation for modern algebra. (p. 96)

Aquinas, Thomas (uh-KWY-nuhs) (1225–1274) Dominican philosopher, he argued that rational thought could be used to support Christian belief. (p. 273)

Aristotle (384–322 BC) Greek philosopher, he wrote about astronomy, geography, and many other fields. His idea that people should observe the world carefully to draw logical conclusions helped shape science. (p. 355)

Askia the Great (c. 1443–1538) Songhai ruler, he overthrew Sunni Baru. His reign was the high point of Songhai culture. (p. 145)

Atahualpa (ah-tah-WAHL-pah) (1502–1533) The last Inca king, he was killed by Francisco Pizarro. (p. 425)



Attila (AT-uhl-uh) (c. 406–453) Leader of the Huns, he led invasions of Constantinople, Greece, Gaul, and northern Italy and was greatly feared by the Romans. (p. 33)

Augustus (63 BC–AD 14) First Roman emperor, he was originally named Octavian. He gained control of Rome after defeating Marc Antony in battle. As emperor, Augustus built many monuments and a new forum. (p. 25)

Avicenna (av-uh-SEN-uh) See Ibn-Sina.

B

Babur (BAH-boohr) (1483–1530) Indian emperor, he founded the Mughal Empire. (p. 92)

Bacon, Francis (1561–1626) English philosopher, he argued that science could be pursued in a systematic, logical fashion. His ideas helped develop the scientific method. (p. 364)

Benedict (c. 480–547) Italian saint and monk, he created a set of rules for monks to follow. (p. 236)

Botticelli, Sandro (bot-ti-CHEL-lee) (1445–1510) Italian Renaissance painter, he is famous for painting scenes from Roman myths. (p. 308)

Brahe, Tycho (TYOO-koh BRAH-huh) (1546–1601) Danish astronomer of the Scientific Revolution, he emphasized the importance of careful observation. (p. 360)

Brueghel, Pieter (BROY-guhl) (1525–1569) Belgian painter of the Northern Renaissance, he painted people in everyday activities. (p. 314)

Brunelleschi, Filippo (broo-nayl-LAYS-kee) (1377–1446) Italian Renaissance architect, he used mathematical formulas to design strong buildings. (p. 309)

C

- Cabot, John** (c. 1450–1499) Italian sailor who sailed for Henry VII of England, he reached the coast of Canada. (p. 450)
- Cabral, Pedro** (c. 1467–c. 1520) Portuguese sailor, he claimed Brazil for Portugal. (p. 449)
- Calvin, John** (1509–1564) Christian reformer, he taught about predestination, living good lives, and obeying God's laws. (p. 332)
- Cartier, Jacques** (zhahk kahr-tyay) (1491–1557) French explorer, he sailed up the Saint Lawrence River and claimed land in North America for France. (p. 450)
- Cervantes, Miguel de** (mee-GEL day ser-VAHN-tays) (1547–1616) Spanish writer, he wrote *Don Quixote*. (p. 316)
- Charlemagne** (SHAHR-luh-mayn) (742–814) King of the Franks, he was a brilliant warrior and strong leader. He was crowned Emperor of the Romans in 800. (pp. 237, 239)
- Charles I** (1600–1649) King of England, his conflict with Parliament caused the English Civil War. He was beheaded in 1649. (p. 484)
- Charles II** (1630–1685) King of England, he was the son of Charles I. He was asked by Parliament to rule England after the death of Oliver Cromwell. (p. 485)
- Chaucer, Geoffrey** (CHAW-suhr) (c. 1342–1400) Medieval English poet, he wrote *The Canterbury Tales*. (p. 270)
- Clovis** (c. 466–511) Frankish king, he built a huge kingdom in Gaul. (p. 33)
- Columbus, Christopher** (1451–1506) Italian sailor supported by the rulers of Spain, he reached the Americas in 1492. (pp. 449, 450)
- Confucius** (551–479 BC) Chinese philosopher, he emphasized ethical behavior for individuals and governments. (p. 177)
- Constantine** (KAHN-stuhn-teen) (c. 280–337) First Christian Roman emperor, he briefly reunited the two halves of the Roman Empire. He also moved Rome's capital to Constantinople. (p. 31)
- Copernicus, Nicolaus** (kih-PUHR-ni-kuhs) (1473–1543) Polish astronomer, his book *On the Revolution of the Celestial Spheres* helped begin the Scientific Revolution. (p. 359)
- Cortés, Hernán** (er-NAHN kawr-TAYS) (1485–1547) Spanish conquistador, he went to Mexico in search of gold and conquered the Aztec Empire. (p. 413)
- Cromwell, Oliver** (1599–1658) Leader of Parliament, he overthrew King Charles I in 1642 and became ruler of England. (p. 484)



Charlemagne

D

- da Gama, Vasco** See Gama, Vasco da.
- da Vinci, Leonardo** See Leonardo da Vinci.
- Dante** (DAH-N-tay) (1265–1321) Italian Renaissance poet, he wrote *The Divine Comedy* in the Italian language. (p. 306)
- Descartes, René** (ruh-NAY day-CART) (1596–1650) French philosopher, he believed that nothing should be accepted as true if it had not been proven. His ideas helped develop the scientific method. (p. 365)
- Dias, Bartolomeu** (c. 1450–1500) Portuguese explorer, he sailed around the southern tip of Africa. (p. 449)
- Diderot, Denis** (duh-NEE dee-DROH) (1713–1784) French Enlightenment philosopher, he edited a multi-volume book called the *Encyclopedia*. (p. 476)
- Diocletian** (dy-uh-KLEE-shuhn) (c. 245–c. 316) Roman emperor, he divided the Roman Empire into two halves. (p. 31)
- Drake, Francis** (c. 1540–1596) English sailor, he was sent to the Americas to steal gold and silver from Spanish ships. (p. 451)
- Du Fu** (712–770) One of China's greatest poets, he lived during the Tang dynasty. (p. 173)
- Dürer, Albrecht** (AWL-brekt DYUR-uhr) (1471–1528) German Renaissance artist, he is famous for his prints and woodcuts. (p. 315)

E

- Eleanor of Aquitaine** (c. 1122–1204) Queen of France and England, she was one of the most powerful women in Europe in the Middle Ages. (p. 246)
- Erasmus, Desiderius** (des-i-DEER-ee-uhs i-RAZ-mus) (1466–1536) Dutch priest, he published *In Praise of Folly* in which he criticized corrupt clergy. His criticisms helped inspire the Protestant Reformation. (p. 314)
- Esma'il** (is-mah-EEL) (1487–1524) Ruler of Persia, he founded the Safavid Empire. (p. 90)

F

- Fatimah** (c. 600–633) Muhammad's daughter, she holds a place of honor in the Islamic religion. (p. 65)
- Ferdinand** (1452–1516) King of Spain, he and his wife Isabella completed the Reconquista. They forced Jews in Spain to become Christian or leave and banned Islam. (p. 284)
- Francis of Assisi** (c. 1182–1226) Italian saint, he encouraged people to be kind to others and founded the Franciscan Order. (p. 272)
- Franklin, Benjamin** (1706–1790) American colonial leader, he argued that the British government had no right to tax the colonists because they had no representation in Parliament. (p. 481)



Eleanor of Aquitaine

G

Galilei, Galileo (gal-uh-LEE-oh gal-uh-LAY) (1564–1642) Italian scientist, he was the first scientist to routinely use experiments to test theories. He was placed on trial for supporting theories that contradicted Church teachings. (p. 361)



Gama, Vasco da (c. 1460–1524) Portuguese sailor, he sailed around Africa to reach India. (p. 449)

Genghis Khan (JENG-guhs kahn) (c. 1162–1227) Ruler of the Mongols, he led his people in attacks against China and against other parts of Asia. His name means “universal leader.” (p. 180)

Gregory VII (1020–1085) A powerful medieval pope, he fought with Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV over the power to choose church officials. (p. 263)

Gutenberg, Johann (YOH-hahn GOO-tuhn-berk) (c. 1400–1468) German printer, he developed a printing press that used movable type. (p. 313)

H

Henry IV (1050–1106) Holy Roman Emperor, he fought against Pope Gregory VII over the power to choose church officials. (p. 263)

Henry VIII (1491–1547) King of England, he split with the Catholic Church and declared himself head of the Church of England, or Anglican Church. (p. 333)

Henry the Navigator (1394–1460) Prince of Portugal, he helped promote exploration by Portuguese sailors. (p. 448)

Holbein, Hans (HAWL-byñ) (1497–1543) Swiss Renaissance painter, he is known largely for his portraits. (p. 315)

I

Ibn Battutah (1304–c. 1368) Muslim traveler and writer, he visited Africa, India, China, and Spain. (p. 95)

Ibn-Sina (980–1037) Muslim doctor, he wrote a book on medicine that was used throughout Europe until the 1600s. He is known in the West as Avicenna. (p. 96)

Ignatius of Loyola (ig-NAY-shuhs) (1491–1556) Spanish noble and saint, he founded the Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits. (p. 336)

Ieyasu, Tokugawa See Tokugawa Ieyasu.

Isabella (1451–1504) Queen of Castile in Spain, she helped complete the Reconquista. She and her husband banned Islam and forced all Jews in Spain to become Christian or leave. She also helped pay for the voyages of Christopher Columbus. (p. 284)

J

James II (1633–1701) King of England, he tried to re-introduce Roman Catholicism to England, a Protestant country. He was replaced as ruler by William and Mary. (p. 485)

Jefferson, Thomas (1743–1826) American colonial leader and author of the Declaration of Independence, he believed that Britain had no right to govern or impose taxes on the colonies. (p. 481)

Jesus (c. AD 1–c. 30) Founder of Christianity, he is considered the Savior by Christians and a prophet by Muslims. (p. 61)

Joan of Arc (c. 1412–1431) French peasant girl, she rallied the French troops during the Hundred Years' War. (p. 278)

Justinian (juh-STIN-ee-uhn) (c. 483–565) Emperor of the eastern Roman Empire, he organized all Roman laws into a legal system called Justinian's Code. He also reconquered much of the Mediterranean and built Hagia Sophia. (pp. 36, 41)

K

- Kepler, Johannes** (1571–1630) German astronomer, he proved that the planets orbit the sun. (p. 360)
- Khadijah** (ka-DEE-jah) (600s) Muhammad's wife, she was a successful trader. (p. 59)
- Khayyám, Omar** See Omar Khayyám.
- Kublai Khan** (KOO-bluh KAHN) (1215–1294) Mongol ruler, he completed the conquest of China and founded the Yuan dynasty. (p. 181, 187)

L

- Las Casas, Bartolomé de** (1474–1566) Spanish priest, he protested the terrible treatment of American Indians. He attempted to convert the Indians to Christianity. (p. 457)
- Leeuwenhoek, Antoni van** (ANT-uh-nee LAY-ven-hook) (1632–1723) Dutch scientist, he was the first person to use a microscope as a scientific instrument. (p. 363)
- Leo Africanus** (c. 1485–c. 1554) Muslim traveler, he wrote about his journeys in Africa. (p. 144)
- Leonardo da Vinci** (lay-oh-NAHR-doh dah VEEN-chee) (1452–1519) Genius of the Renaissance, he was a painter, sculptor, inventor, engineer, town planner, and mapmaker. (p. 308)
- Li Bo** (701–762) One of China's greatest poets, he lived during the Tang dynasty. (p. 173)
- Li Qingzhao** (ching-ZHOW) (1081–1141) China's greatest female poet, she lived during the Song dynasty. (p. 173)
- Locke, John** (1632–1704) English philosopher, he thought that government was a contract between the ruler and the people. (pp. 479, 483)
- Louis XIV** (1638–1715) French king, he believed that he ruled by divine right. (p. 478)

Louis XVI (1754–1793) French king at the time of the French Revolution, he refused to sign a constitution limiting his power. He was tried and later executed. (p. 488)

Luther, Martin (1483–1546) German priest credited with starting the Reformation, he nailed a list of complaints about the Catholic Church to a church door in Wittenberg, Germany. (p. 330)

M

- Machiavelli, Niccolo** (mahk-yah-VEL-lee) (1469–1527) Italian writer and politician, he wrote *The Prince* in which he advised leaders on how to rule. (p. 306)
- Madison, James** (1751–1836) American colonial leader, he was the primary author of the Constitution. (p. 487)
- Magellan, Ferdinand** (muh-JEL-uhn) (c. 1480–1521) Portuguese explorer who sailed for Spain, his crew was the first to circumnavigate the globe. (p. 449)
- Maimonides** (my-MAHN-uh-deez) (1135–1204) Jewish scholar, he tried to unite the work of Aristotle with Jewish ideas. (p. 356)
- Malintzin** (mah-LINT-suhn), or **Malinche** (c. 1501–1550) Native American guide and interpreter for the Spanish conquistadors, she helped Cortés in his conquest of the Aztecs. (pp. 414, 415)
- Mansa Musa** (MAHN-sah moo-SAH) (died c. 1332) Mali's greatest and most famous ruler, he was a devout Muslim. He made a famous pilgrimage to Mecca that helped spread Mali's fame. (pp. 138, 141)
- Marie-Antoinette** (1755–1793) French queen and wife of King Louis XVI, she lived extravagantly and was executed during the French Revolution. (p. 488)



1550) Native American guide and interpreter for the Spanish conquistadors, she helped Cortés in his conquest of the Aztecs. (pp. 414, 415)

Mansa Musa (MAHN-sah moo-SAH) (died c. 1332) Mali's greatest

and most famous ruler, he was a devout Muslim. He made a famous pilgrimage to Mecca that helped spread Mali's fame. (pp. 138, 141)

Marie-Antoinette (1755–1793) French queen and wife of King Louis XVI, she lived extravagantly and was executed during the French Revolution. (p. 488)

Medici, Cosimo de' (KOH-zee-moh day MED-i-chee) (1389–1464) Italian banker and leader of Florence, he wanted to make Florence the greatest city in the world. His actions helped bring about the Renaissance. (p. 302)

Mehmed II (1432–1481) Ottoman sultan, he defeated the Byzantine Empire in 1453. (p. 89)

Merici, Angela (may-REE-chee) (c. 1474–1540) Italian saint, she founded the Ursuline Order. (p. 336)

Michelangelo (mee-kay-LAHN-jay-loh) (1475–1564) Italian Renaissance artist, he designed buildings, wrote poetry, and created sculptures and paintings. (pp. 308, 311)

Moctezuma II (MAWK-tay-SOO-mah) (1466–1520) The last Aztec emperor, he was killed in the Spanish conquest led by Cortés. (p. 413)

Montesquieu, Charles-Louis (mohn-te-SKYOO) (1689–1755) French Enlightenment thinker, he believed that government should be divided into separate branches to protect people's freedom. (p. 480)

Muhammad (c. 570–632) Founder of Islam, he spread Islam's teachings to the people of Arabia. His teachings make up the Qu'ran. (p. 59)

Murasaki Shikibu (moohr-ah-sahk-ee shee-kee-boo) (c. 978–c. 1026) Japanese noble and writer, she wrote *The Tale of Genji*, the world's first known novel. (pp. 205, 209)

N, O

Newton, Sir Isaac (1642–1727) English scientist, he studied and simplified the work of earlier scientists. He identified four laws that explained how the physical world works. (p. 362)

Oda Nobunaga (ohd-ah noh-booh-nah-gah) (1534–1582) Japanese shogun, he fought to unify all of Japan. (p. 217)

Omar Khayyám (oh-mahr-ky-AHM) (c. 1048–c. 1131) Sufi poet, mathematician, and astronomer, he wrote *The Rubáiyát*. (p. 97)

P

Pacal (puh-KAHL) (603–683) Maya king, he had a temple built in the city of Palenque to record his achievements as a ruler. (p. 393)

Pachacuti (pah-chah-KOO-tee) (died 1471) Inca ruler, he greatly expanded the Incas' territory. (p. 423)

Patrick (400s) Christian saint, he converted the people of Ireland to Christianity. (p. 235)

Petrarch (PEH-trahrk) (1304–1374) Early Italian Renaissance scholar, he wrote about the importance of knowing history. (p. 310)

Pizarro, Francisco (1475–1541) Spanish conquistador, he conquered the Inca Empire. (p. 425)



Murasaki Shikibu

Polo, Marco (1254–1324) Italian trader, he traveled to China and later wrote about his trip. During his time in China he served as a government official in Kublai Khan's court. (p. 299)

Ptolemy (TAHL-uh-mee) (AD 100s) Ancient Greek astronomer and geographer, he studied the skies and made maps of the Mediterranean region. (p. 356)

R

Rabelais, François (FRAN-swah RAB-uh-lay) (1483–1553) French Renaissance writer, he poked fun at the ideas of the Middle Ages. (p. 316)

Richard I (1157–1199) King of England, he led Christian soldiers in the Third Crusade. He earned the respect of his enemies as well as Christian soldiers for his bravery and his fairness. (p. 266)

Robespierre, Maximilien (roh-bes-pyer) (1758–1794) A leader of the French Revolution, his execution ended the Reign of Terror. (p. 489)

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques (roo-SOH) (1712–1778) French philosopher, he believed in popular sovereignty and the social contract between citizens and their governments. (p. 480)

S

Saladin (1137–1193) Muslim general, he led the Muslim forces during the Third Crusade. (p. 266)

Schliemann, Heinrich (HYN-rik SHLEE-mahn) (1822–1890) Famous archaeologist, he discovered the location of Troy. (p. 14)

Shah Jahan (1592–1666) Ruler of the Mughal Empire, he built the Taj Mahal to honor his wife. (p. 93)

Shakespeare, William (1564–1616) English Renaissance writer and playwright, he is considered by many to be the greatest English writer of all time. (p. 317)

Shikibu, Murasaki See Murasaki Shikibu.

Shotoku (shoh-toh-koo) (573–621) Japanese regent, he was one of Japan's greatest leaders. He was influential in bringing Buddhism and Chinese ideas to Japan. (p. 202)

Smith, Adam (1723–1790) British economist, he argued that governments should not interfere in economic matters and that economic growth came when individuals were free to make their own choices. (p. 477)

Suleyman I (soo-lay-MAHN) (c. 1494–1566) Ottoman ruler, he governed the empire at its height. (p. 90)

Sundiata (soohn-JAHT-ah) (died 1255) Founder of the Empire of Mali, his reign is recorded in legends. (p. 136)

Sunni Ali (SOOH-nee ah-LEE) (died 1492) Emperor of Songhai, he conquered Mali and made Songhai into a powerful state. (p. 143)

T

Taizong (TY-tzong) (600–649) Chinese emperor of the Tang dynasty, he conquered much of Asia, reformed the military, and created codes of law. (p. 167)

Theodora (c. 500–548) Empress of the eastern Roman empire and Justinian's wife, she helped her husband rule. (pp. 37, 41)

Titian (TISH-uhn) (c. 1488–1576) Italian Renaissance painter, he painted many scenes from history. (p. 308)

Tokugawa Ieyasu (toh-koohg-ah-wuh ee-eyahs-oooh) (1543–1616) Japanese shogun, he unified all of Japan and began the Tokugawa shogunate. (p. 217)

Tunka Manin (TOOHN-kah MAH-nin) (ruled c. 1068) King of the Empire of Ghana, his kingdom was visited by Muslim writers. (p. 134)

Tyndale, William (TIN-duhl) (c. 1494–1536) English professor, he translated the Bible into English. He was later executed as a heretic. (p. 332)

U

Urban II (c. 1035–1099) Medieval pope, he called on Christians to launch the First Crusade. (p. 264)

V

van Eyck, Jan (yahn vahn-YK) (1395–1441) Northern Renaissance artist, he was best known for his portraits. (p. 315)

Voltaire (vohl-TAYR) (1694–1778) French philosopher, he mocked government and religion in his writings. (pp. 476, 477)

W

William and Mary (1650–1702; 1662–1694) Rulers of England, they agreed to the English Bill of Rights, which limited their powers and recognized some rights for English citizens. (p. 485)

William the Conqueror (c. 1028–1087) Powerful French noble who conquered England, he brought feudalism to Britain. (p. 244)

Wollstonecraft, Mary (1759–1797) British writer, she argued that women should have the same rights as men. (p. 477)

Wu (625–705) Empress of China during the Tang dynasty, she ruled ruthlessly and brought prosperity to China. (p. 168)

X, Y, Z

Xavier, Francis (ZAYV-yuhr) (1506–1552) Jesuit priest and missionary, he introduced Catholicism to parts of India and Japan. (p. 338)

Yang Jian (yang jee-EN) (541–604) Chinese emperor, he reunified China after the Period of Disunion and established the Sui dynasty. (p. 167)



Voltaire

Zheng He (juhng HUH) (c. 1371–c. 1433) Chinese admiral during the Ming Dynasty, he led great voyages that spread China's fame throughout Asia. (p. 183)

Zhu Yuanzhang (JOO yoo-ahn-JAHNG) (1368–1398) Emperor of China and founder of the Ming dynasty, he led an army that overthrew the Mongols. (p. 182)