

SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY
GLOBAL HISTORY (Grades 7 and 8)
(NOT TO BE USED FOR ELL TESTING ACCOMMODATION)

| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
|---|--|
| A | |
| absolute monarchy - A form of government headed by a ruler, or monarch, with unlimited power. See divine right. | 专制王朝--- 由一个统治者或帝王领导的政府，具有无限的权力。 |
| Allied Powers - In World War I, the nations allied against the Central Powers; included Serbia, Russia, France, Britain, and the United States. | 协约国--- 第一次世界大战中由法国，英国，俄国，美国及20多个国家组成的军事联盟以反对同盟国。 |
| Allies - In World War II, the nations allied against the Axis powers, including Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, and China. | 盟国--- 第二次世界大战中由法国，英国，苏联，美国和中国组成的盟国以对抗轴心国。 |
| anti-semitism - Discrimination against and hatred of Jews. | 反犹太主义--- 对犹太人的歧视和仇恨。 |
| apartheid - The government policy of strict and unequal segregation of the races as practiced in South Africa from 1948 to the early 1990s. | 南非从1948年到1990年代初期实行的严厉种族隔离制度 |
| apostle - One of the 12 closest followers of Jesus, chosen by him to help him teach. | 使徒--- 耶稣挑选的十二个最心腹地弟子之一，帮助他传教。 |
| archaeology - The study of the remains of past cultures. | 考古学--- 对过去文明遗迹的研究。 |
| aristocracy - The class of a society made up of members of noble families, usually the most powerful group. | 贵族--- 由最有权力的显赫家庭组成的社会阶层。 |
| armistice - An agreement to stop fighting; a truce. | 停战--- 停止战争的协议。 |
| artifact - An object made by someone in the past. | 由古代先人制作的物品。 |
| astrolabe - An instrument invented by Muslims that is used to determine direction by figuring out the position of the stars. | 罗盘--- 穆斯林发明的一种仪器，它通过观察星星的位置已确定方向。 |
| Axis - In World War II, the nations who fought the Allies, including Japan, Germany, and Italy. | 轴心国--- 二次世界大战中，由日本，德国和意大利组成的联盟以对抗盟国。 |
| B | |
| bishop - A church official who leads a large group of Christians in a particular region. | 主教--- 领导某一地区基督教徒的教会官员。 |

SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY
GLOBAL HISTORY (Grades 7 and 8)
(NOT TO BE USED FOR ELL TESTING ACCOMMODATION)

| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
|--|--|
| Buddhism - A religion founded in India by Siddhartha Gautama which teaches that the most important thing in life is to reach peace by ending suffering. | 佛教--- 由释迦牟尼在印度创建的一种宗教。他教导人们人生最重要的是达到最终一种结束苦难的和平境界。 |
| C | |
| cardinal directions - The directions north, south, east, and west. | 主要方向--- 指东西南北四个方向。 |
| caste system - The social system in Hindu society in which a person's place is determined by the rank of the family into which he or she is born. | 社会等级制度--- 在印度教社会中，以个人家庭出身来确定一个人在社会中的地位的社会制度。这种世袭的制度把社会分成五个等级，各等级之间互不交往。 |
| cathedral - A large or important Christian church. | 大教堂--- 比较大而且重要的基督教教堂。 |
| census - A periodic count of all the people living in a country, city; or other region. | 人口普查--- 对某个国家，城市或地区的所有人口进行的定期清点。 |
| Central Powers - In World War I, the nations who fought against the Allied Powers, including Austria-Hungary and Germany. | 同盟国--- 一次世界大战中，反对奥匈帝国和德国等协约国的盟国。 |
| Christianity - A religion based on the teachings of Jesus, as recorded in the New Testament. | 基督教--- 根据耶稣在圣经新约中的教诲而形成的宗教。 |
| circa - A Latin word, often abbreviated "c." that means "about" or "around." | 大约--- 源自拉丁文，常缩写为"c"，表示“大约”某个时间。 |
| citadel - A walled fort that protects a city. | 城堡--- 有护墙的城堡以保卫某个城市。 |
| city-state - A self-governing city, often with surrounding lands and villages. | 城邦--- (古希腊或罗马时期) 一个辖有附近村庄和土地的自治城市。 |
| climograph - A graph that shows the temperature and precipitation in a place over a period of months. | 气温降水图--- 显示某个地区在某个季节的气温和降水情况。 |
| Cold War - A term used for the battle of words and ideas that developed between the democratic nations of the West and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe from about 1945 to 1990. | 冷战--- 二次世界大战后， 从1945年到1990年期间，美国及西方民主国家和苏联及东欧国家之间的长期对抗。 |
| colony - A territory or community that is under the control of another country. | 殖民地--- 由另一个国家控制下的一片领土或社区。 |
| commune - A community in which resources, work, and living space are shared by all members of the group. | 公社--- 由所有成员一起分享资源，劳作和生活空间的社区。 |

SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY
GLOBAL HISTORY (Grades 7 and 8)
(NOT TO BE USED FOR ELL TESTING ACCOMMODATION)

| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
|---|---|
| communism - A system in which the government owns all property and makes nearly all decisions for its citizens. | 共产主义--- 一种由政府拥有所有财产并作出几乎所有决策的社会制度。 |
| concentration camp - A place where people are imprisoned because of their heritage, religious beliefs, or political views. | 集中营--- 因宗教信仰，政治观点和文化背景不同而把人们关起来的地方。 |
| Confucianism - In China, a system of beliefs and behavior based on the teachings of Confucius, who said that people should lead good lives by studying ancient traditions; stressed the importance of respecting one's family and ancestors. | 孔子思想，儒家思想--- 在中国，根据孔子学说建立起来的一套思想和行为准则。孔子认为人们应当通过学习古代传统才能过有意义的人生，他还强调尊重家人和先人的重要性。 |
| conquistador - A Spanish conqueror who came to the Americas to search for gold, land, and glory. | 到美洲来寻求黄金，土地和荣耀的西班牙征服者。 |
| consul - One of two elected officials of the Roman Republic who commanded the army and were supreme judges. | 执政官--- 古罗马共和国两个民选官员之一。他既统帅军队，又是最高法官。 |
| convent - A religious community in which women, or nuns, live and pray. | 修道院--- 妇女或修女居住和祷告的宗教场所。 |
| convert - To adopt or cause someone to adopt a new religion. | 改变信仰--- 采纳或令他人采纳一种新的宗教。 |
| Crusade - Any of the journeys and battles undertaken by European Christians between 1095 and 1270, to win control of the Holy Land (Palestine) from the Muslims. | 十字军东征--- 从1095年至1270年间，欧洲基督教徒为从穆斯林教徒手中争夺对圣地的巴勒斯坦的控制权而发动的远征和战争。 |
| Cultural Revolution - A campaign in China, 1966-1976, when the Communist Party under Mao Zedong called for the destruction of all noncommunist beliefs. | 文化大革命--- 1966年至1976年，以毛泽东为首的中国共产党在中国发动的一场运动，号召摧毁一切非共产主义的思想。 |
| D | |
| Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen - A statement issued by the French National Assembly in August 1789 that all men were "born and remain free and equal in rights." | 法国人权宣言--- 1789年8月，法国国民大会发表的一个声明，宣称所有人“生身自由平等”。 |
| deforestation - The process of clearing the land of forests, often to make space for farms and cities. | 砍伐森林--- 为腾出空间来建设城市和农庄而把森林夷为平地的做法。 |
| demand - In economics, people's desire for a particular item. | 需求--- 经济学词语，指人们对某种物资的需求。 |

SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY
GLOBAL HISTORY (Grades 7 and 8)
(NOT TO BE USED FOR ELL TESTING ACCOMMODATION)

| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
|---|--|
| democracy - A system of government in which citizens vote to make governmental decisions. | 民主体制--- 由公民通过投票来做政治决定的政府体制。 |
| dharma - In Hinduism, the laws and duties that guide the behavior of each caste member. | 印度教中指导社会各阶层人民行为的法律和教规。 |
| Diaspora - The scattering of Jews to many parts of the world. | 指犹太人散居到世界各地的现象。 |
| dictator - A ruler who has absolute power. | 独裁者--- 具有绝对权力的统治者。 |
| distribution map - A special purpose map that shows how a particular feature such as population density is spread over an area. | 分配图--- 展现某种特征的特别地图，如显示人口密度分配的地图。 |
| divine right - The belief that a monarch received authority to rule from God and therefore, could not be questioned. | 神权，天命--- 认为某个帝王是从上帝那里得到授权来统治百姓，因此这个权力不能受到非议和挑战。 |
| domesticate - To train plants or animals to be useful to people. | 培育，家养--- 通过培育野生植物，家养野生动物，使它们为人类所利用。 |
| dynasty - A line of rulers who belong to the same family. | 朝代--- 同属于一个家族的几代统治者。 |
| E | |
| Eastern Orthodox Christianity - A branch of Christianity that developed in the Byzantine Empire and that did not recognize the pope as its supreme leader. | 罗马东正教--- 在拜占庭帝国中发展出来的一个基督教分支，他不承认罗马教宗是他的最高领导。 |
| Eightfold Path - In Buddhism, the basic rules of behavior and belief leading to an end of suffering. | 八正道--- 佛教中引导人们结束苦难的一些基本行为准则和思想。 |
| elevation map - A map that shows the height of land above sea level. | 地形图--- 一种显示海拔高度的地图。 |
| emperor - The supreme ruler of an empire. | 皇帝--- 帝国的最高统治者。 |
| estates - The three social classes into which France was divided before the French Revolution, including the clergy, the aristocracy, and the common people. | 社会阶级--- 法国大革命前社会中的三个阶级：包括神职人员，王公贵族和平民。 |
| European Union (EU) - A group of European nations working to build a common economy and create cultural ties throughout Europe. | 欧洲联盟--- 部分欧洲国家为在全欧洲建立一个共同经济体和文化纽带而组成的联盟。 |

SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY
GLOBAL HISTORY (Grades 7 and 8)
(NOT TO BE USED FOR ELL TESTING ACCOMMODATION)

| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
|--|--|
| F | |
| fascism - A totalitarian government that promotes a form of nationalism in which the goals of the nation are more important than those of the individual. | 法西斯政权--- 一种独裁政权，它倡导一种国家利益高于个人利益的民族主义。 |
| feudalism - Starting in Europe around A.D. 800, a system for organizing and governing society, based on land and service. | 封建主义--- 始于公元800年的欧洲，一种根据土地和服务来组织和统治社会的制度。帝王把土地封给贵族，以换取他们的忠心和服务。 |
| fief - In the Middle Ages, a property given to a vassal in exchange for his loyalty. | 封土--- 在中世纪，帝王赐给诸侯的领地，以换取他们的忠心。 |
| Four Noble Truths - In Buddhism, the principles that rule life and promise an end to suffering. | 四谛--- 佛教中指导人们生活并最终结束苦难的准则。 |
| free enterprise - The economic system of private ownership of land and businesses that allows people to make their own economic decisions and profit from their own work. | 自由经济体制--- 主张土地和企业私有化的经济制度，允许人民有权作经济决定并从中获利。 |
| G | |
| geocentric - Based on the idea that Earth is the center of the universe and that the sun, stars, and planets revolve around Earth. | 地球中心论--- 认为地球是宇宙的中心，而太阳，星星和其他行星都围着地球转。 |
| glacier - A great sheet of ice that moves slowly over a land surface. | 冰川--- 在地表上缓慢移动的一大片冰河。 |
| gladiator - A Roman athlete, usually a slave, criminal, or prisoner of war, who was forced to fight for the entertainment of the public. | 古罗马格斗士--- 通常由奴隶，罪犯或战俘组成的格斗士。他们被强迫格斗以娱乐大众。 |
| Grand Canal - A waterway in China connecting Beijing with cities to the south. | 大运河--- 建于古代中国，连接北京和南方城市的一条水上通道。 |
| Grand School - A school begun by Confucian scholars in China that trained students for government jobs. | 大学堂--- 在中国由孔子学者兴办的学校，用以培养政府需要的人才。 |
| grand mufti - A religious leader of the Ottoman empire responsible for interpreting the laws of Islam. | 奥图曼帝国中的宗教领袖，负责解释伊斯兰法律。 |
| Green Revolution - A campaign by the government of India in the 1950s to increase agricultural productivity. | 绿色革命--- 1950年代由印度政府倡导的增加农业生产率的运动。 |

SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY
GLOBAL HISTORY (Grades 7 and 8)
(NOT TO BE USED FOR ELL TESTING ACCOMMODATION)

| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
|--|---|
| griot - An oral historian and musician who became important in western Africa in the 1500s and still carries on oral traditions today. | 1500年代西非洲中，口述历史家兼吟唱乐人，至今还保留着口述传统。 |
| gross domestic product - The total value of goods and services produced by a country during a year. | 国民生产总值--- 在特定一年中某一国家生产的全部产品和服务的总值。 |
| guild - In the Middle Ages, an organization of workers in a trade or craft that set standards and protected the interests of its members. | 行会--- 在中世纪，某个商业或手工业工人的组织，以制定行业标准，保护该会成员的利益。 |
| H | |
| hacienda - A large agricultural estate owned by Spaniards or the church in Spain's American colonies. | 大田庄--- 在美洲西班牙殖民地上，由教会或西班牙人拥有的大农庄。 |
| heliocentric - Based on Copernicus's idea that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the sun. | 太阳中心论--- 根据哥白尼的学说，认为地球和其他行星围着太阳转的理论。 |
| hieroglyphics - The ancient Egyptian system of writing that used symbols to stand for objects, ideas, or sounds. | 古埃及象形文字--- 古埃及的文字系统，用符号来代表物品，思想和声音。 |
| hijra - The migration of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in A.D. 622, marking the founding of Islam. | 先知穆罕默德在公元622年从麦加迁移到麦地那，从而创建了伊斯兰。 |
| Hinduism - The religion of India that grew out of the beliefs of the ancient Aryan peoples; it stresses that one main force connects all of life. | 印度教--- 从古代雅利安人的信仰演变出来的印度宗教。它强调一种重要力量连接了世间万物。 |
| historical map - A map that shows information about the past. | 历史地图--- 显示历史资讯的地图。 |
| Holocaust - The deliberate killing of 6 million Jews solely because they were Jewish by the Nazis during World War II. | 纳粹大屠杀--- 二次世界大战期间，纳粹对六百万犹太人的种族灭绝大屠杀。 |
| humanism - An idea important to the Renaissance that focused on human values and what people can achieve in this world. | 人文主义，人本主义--- 欧洲文艺复兴时期的一个重要思想，强调人的价值和潜能。 |
| hunter-gatherer - A person of the Old Stone Age who met needs by hunting animals and gathering plants. | 旧石器时代靠狩猎和采野果谋生的人。 |

SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY
GLOBAL HISTORY (Grades 7 and 8)
(NOT TO BE USED FOR ELL TESTING ACCOMMODATION)

| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
|--|--|
| I | |
| Ice Age - Any of the periods of time in the past lasting for millions of years when glaciers spread to cover nearly half of Earth's land. | 冰河时代--- 指古代几百万年间，当冰川覆盖地球近一半陆地的时期。 |
| imperialism - The extension of a nation's power over other lands by military, political, or economic means. | 帝国主义--- 靠军事，政治和经济手段来扩充一个国家在其他国家的势力。 |
| Industrial Revolution - A time when great technological advances changed the way goods were made and the ways people lived; it began in England in the 1700s and then spread throughout Europe and the United States. | 工业革命--- 指历史上一个重要时期，当先进技术改变了物资的生产方式和人们的生活方式。 这个革命从1700年代在英国开始，然后扩展到整个欧洲和美国。 |
| inflation - A period of rising prices. | 通货膨胀--- 一个物价不断上升的时期。 |
| interaction - The exchange of ideas and customs among cultures. | 不同文化之间的思想和习俗的交流。 |
| intermediate directions - The directions halfway between the cardinal directions; northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest. | 次要方向--- 在主要方向之间的次要方向，如东北，东南，西南，和西北。 |
| International Date Line - An imaginary line in the Pacific Ocean marking the boundary between one day and the next. | 国际换日线--- 指太平洋中的一条假设线，以分割一天与另一天。 |
| Internet - A constantly growing international group of interconnected computers. | 互联网--- 指国际间不断扩大增长的电脑网络。 |
| Intifada - The Palestinian uprising against Israeli rule that began in 1987. | 起于1987年，巴勒斯坦反抗以色列统治的抵抗运动。 |
| Islam - The religion of Muslims based on the teachings of the prophet Muhammad in the A.D. 600s. | 伊斯兰教--- 穆斯林根据先知穆罕默德的教诲而建立的宗教。 |
| isthmus - A narrow strip of land that connects two larger land masses. | 地峡--- 连接两个较大片陆地的一块狭窄土地。 |
| J | |
| Judaism - The religion of the Jewish people. | 犹太教--- 犹太人的宗教。 |
| K | |
| karma - In Hinduism and Buddhism, the end result of all of a person's good and bad acts, which determines his or her rebirth. | 因果报应--- 印度教和佛教中所讲的“善有善报，恶有恶报”。这种报应决定了人的来生。 |

SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY
GLOBAL HISTORY (Grades 7 and 8)
(NOT TO BE USED FOR ELL TESTING ACCOMMODATION)

| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
|---|--|
| Korean War - A war fought between communist North Korea, aided by China, and South Korea, aided by United Nations members, during 1950-1953. | 朝鲜战争--- 1950至1953年间，由中国支持的北朝鲜与美国支持的南朝鲜之间的一场战争。最后以南北朝鲜分割，签停战协议而告终。 |
| L | |
| Latin America - The cultural region including Mexico, the Caribbean, and South America that has been strongly influenced by Spain and Portugal. | 拉丁美洲--- 指包括墨西哥，加勒比海各国，及南美洲的文化区域。它曾是西班牙和葡萄牙的殖民地，所以受到他们影响极大。 |
| league of Nations - An international council created in 1920 by the Allied Powers to try to prevent future wars. | 国际联盟，国联--- 由协约国在1920年一次世界大战后成立的国际联盟，目的在于防止未来的战争。 |
| legacy - A tradition that is handed down from one generation to the next and is a valued part of people's lives today. | 文化遗产--- 代代相传的传统，是现代人们生活中的重要组成部分。 |
| long March - A 6,000-mile journey across China by 80,000 communists led by Mao Zedong, 1934-1935, to escape Nationalist forces. | 长征--- 1934至1935年间，由毛泽东领导的八万中国工农红军经历了二万五千里长征到达陕北，以逃避国民党军队的围追堵截。 |
| lord - In the Middle Ages, a noble who owned and controlled all activities on his manor. | 领主--- 在中世纪，拥有并控制其领地上所有活动的贵族。 |
| M | |
| Magna Carta - A legal document written by English lords in 1215 that stated certain rights and limited the power of the king. | 英国大宪章--- 1215年由英国贵族们签署的一个法律文件，声张了他们的权利并限制了国王的权力。 |
| Mandate of Heaven - The belief that the Chinese emperor's right to rule came from the gods. | 天命--- 中国皇帝们认为他们的统治权来自上天。 |
| manor - In the Middle Ages, a large self-sufficient estate granted to a lord and worked by serfs. | 封邑--- 在中世纪，国王封给贵族的大型自给自足的庄园，这些庄园由仆人打理。 |
| meridian - Any line of longitude east or west of Earth's prime meridian. | 子午线--- 绕过地球南北极的线，分布在本初子午线东西两侧。 |
| Messiah - A special leader the Jewish people believe will be sent by God to guide them and set up God's rule on Earth. Christians believe Jesus to be the Messiah. | 弥赛亚，救主--- 犹太人相信上帝派来一位引导他们并建立他在人间统治的救主。基督徒们相信耶稣使他们的救主。 |
| Middle Ages - A period in European history between A.D. 500 and about the 1500s. | 中世纪--- 欧洲历史上，公元500年到1500年之间的时期。 |

SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY
GLOBAL HISTORY (Grades 7 and 8)
(NOT TO BE USED FOR ELL TESTING ACCOMMODATION)

| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
|--|--|
| Middle Passage - The difficult voyage made by enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to the West Indies where they were sold. | 指非洲奴隶被卖到西印度群岛而穿越大西洋的航线。许多奴隶死在艰难的旅途中。 |
| Middle Way - In Buddhism, a way of life, neither too strict nor too easy, that results from following the Eightfold Path. | 中庸之道--- 佛教中的为人之道，源自八正道。意思指为人做事要不偏不倚，不松不紧，不要走极端。 |
| middle class - During the Industrial Revolution, the new class of business people. | 中产阶级--- 在工业革命中产生的一群新兴商人阶级。 |
| missionary - A person who teaches his or her religion to people with different beliefs. | 传教士--- 向具不同信仰的人传输他的宗教的人。 |
| monastery - A community in which monks lead lives devoted to religion. | 僧院，修道院--- 僧侣们生活，献身宗教的地方。 |
| monk - A man who devotes his life to a religious group, often giving up all he owns. | 僧侣，和尚--- 把生命一切奉献给宗教的男人。 |
| monotheism - A belief in one God. | 一神论--- 相信只有一个上帝。 |
| monsoon - A seasonal wind that blows across South Asia bringing dry weather in the winter and heavy rains in the summer. | 季风--- 吹过南亚的季风，冬天带来干燥的气候，夏天带来暴雨。 |
| mosque - A Muslim place of worship. | 清真寺--- 穆斯林做礼拜的地方。 |
| N | |
| NAFTA - The North American Free Trade Agreement, which went into effect in 1993, allowing free trade for many goods traded between Canada, Mexico, and the United States. | 北美自由贸易协定--- 于1993年生效，它使加拿大，墨西哥和美国之间许多货物可以自由流通贸易。 |
| NATO - The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a military alliance formed in 1949 by nations in western Europe and North America. | 北大西洋公约组织--- 成立于1949年，是西欧与北美各国间的军事联盟以抗衡前苏联和东欧共产主义国家。 |
| New Stone Age - The period of human prehistory that lasted from 12,000 years ago to about 6,000 years ago, during which people still depended mainly on stone tools and began experimenting with agriculture. | 新石器时代--- 史前大约距今12000年至6000年前，这段时期人类主要依靠石头工具，并开始农耕。 |
| New Testament - The second part of the Christian Bible, containing descriptions of the life and teachings of Jesus and of his early followers. | 新约--- 基督教圣经第二部分，包括耶稣及其早期门徒的教诲和生活。 |

SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY
GLOBAL HISTORY (Grades 7 and 8)
(NOT TO BE USED FOR ELL TESTING ACCOMMODATION)

| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
|--|---|
| nuclear arms race - The Cold War competition between superpowers to develop more powerful and greater numbers of nuclear weapons. | 核武器竞赛--- 冷战期间，美苏两超级大国为了生产更强大，数量更多的核武器而进行的竞争。 |
| nun - A woman who devotes her life to religion, often living in a convent. | 修女，尼姑--- 献身于宗教的妇女，通常住在修道院。 |
| O | |
| oasis - A well-watered area in a desert. | 绿洲--- 沙漠中水源充沛的地方。 |
| Old Stone Age - The period of human prehistory that lasted until about 12,000 years ago, during which stone tools were the most common technology used by humans. | 旧石器时代--- 史前距今约12000年前，那时人类的普遍技术就是石器工具。 |
| oligarchy - A type of government in which a small group of citizens control decision-making. | 寡头政治--- 由一小撮人控制大权的政府。 |
| P | |
| Pacific Rim - The ring of countries surrounding the Pacific Ocean. | 太平洋圈--- 环绕太平洋周边的国家。 |
| papyrus - A kind of paper made from papyrus, a reed plant growing along the Nile. that the ancient Egyptians used for writing. | 古埃及人用于写字的纸，它是用生长在尼罗河畔的一种芦苇草做成的。 |
| patrician - A member of the noble families who controlled all power in the early years of the Roman Republic. | 古罗马贵族--- 控制罗马共和国早期所有权力的贵族家庭成员。 |
| per capita income - The amount of money each person would have if his or her country's total income were divided equally among its people. | 人平均收入--- 用一个国家的总收入除以其人口总数而得到的每人平均现金收入。 |
| pharaoh - The title used by the rulers of ancient Egypt. | 法老--- 古埃及统治者的称号。 |
| philosophy - The study of or search for truth, wisdom, and the right way to live. | 哲学--- 寻求真理，智慧和正确人生的科学。 |
| physical map - A map that primarily shows natural features of Earth, such as lakes, rivers, mountains, and deserts. | 自然地图--- 主要展示地球自然特征，如山河湖泊，沙漠等的地图。 |
| pilgrimage - A journey for religious purposes. | 朝圣--- 为了宗教目的的旅行。 |
| plague - A terrible disease that spreads quickly and kills many people. | 瘟疫--- 一种传播迅速且死亡率很高的可怕疾病。 |
| plateau - An area of flat land that rises above the surrounding land. | 高原--- 比周围陆地高的平地。 |

SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY
GLOBAL HISTORY (Grades 7 and 8)
(NOT TO BE USED FOR ELL TESTING ACCOMMODATION)

| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
|---|---|
| plebeian - A common farmer, trader, or craft worker in ancient Rome. | 古罗马之平民--- 指古罗马的普通农民，商人或手工艺人。 |
| polis - A city-state in ancient Greece. | 古希腊的城市国家。 |
| political cartoon - A drawing that states an opinion about a political matter. | 政治漫画--- 对某个政治议题表达看法的漫画。 |
| political map - A map mainly showing political divisions, such as national or state boundaries, cities, and capitals. | 政治地图--- 主要展现政治划分，如国家，省市边界，城市和首都的地图。 |
| polytheism - The belief in many gods and goddesses. | 多神论--- 对众多神和女神的信仰。 |
| pope - The bishop, or church leader, of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church. | 教皇--- 罗马天主教会的领袖，罗马主教。 |
| population density - The number of people living in a given space. | 人口密度--- 在某个特定面积里居住的人口数目。 |
| prehistory - The period before events were recorded in writing. | 史前--- 指在有文字记载历史事件之前的时期。 |
| prime meridian , The line of longitude marked 0 ⁰ on the world map, from which longitude east and west are measured. | 本初子午线--- 指通过英国格林威治经度为零的那条线。东经和西经以这条线为准来划分。 |
| primary source - A first-hand account of an event or an artifact created during the period of history being studied. | 第一手资料--- 研究某个历史时期事件的第一手资料或文物。 |
| propaganda - The spreading of persuasive ideas or attitudes that are often exaggerated or falsified in order to help or hurt a particular cause or group. | 宣传--- 为了支持或反对某种理念或团体，而采用夸张或伪造的手段来传播某种思想或看法。 |
| Protestantism - The beliefs of Christians who opposed, or protested against, the Roman Catholic Church in the 1500s; the beliefs of people who follow a Protestant religion today. | 基督新教--- 在1500年代，反对或抗议罗马天主教会的基督徒们的信仰；也是当今追随这种新教的基督徒的信仰。 |
| Q | |
| Quran - The most holy book of Islam, believed to contain the teachings of Allah, or God, to Muhammad. | 可兰经--- 伊斯兰的圣经，据说包括了上帝或阿拉对穆罕默德的教诲。 |
| R | |
| rain forest - A warm, wet forest that receives more than 80 inches of rain per year. | 热带雨林--- 温暖潮湿的森林，每年降雨量达到80英寸以上。 |
| Raj - The period in India from the 1850s to 1947 when it was ruled by the British. | 指从1850年代至1947年期间印度在英国统治下的时期。 |

SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY
GLOBAL HISTORY (Grades 7 and 8)
(NOT TO BE USED FOR ELL TESTING ACCOMMODATION)

| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
|--|---|
| Reformation - A movement beginning in Europe in the 1500s, to bring reform to the Roman Catholic Church, and leading to Protestantism. | 天主教改革运动--- 指始于1500年代欧洲的一个运动，对罗马天主教会带来变革，从而产生了基督新教。 |
| refugee - A person who flees his or her country for safety. | 难民--- 为了安全而逃离自己国家的人。 |
| Reign of Terror - The period 1793-1794 in revolutionary France when suspected traitors were beheaded in great numbers. | 恐怖统治--- 指1793至1794年法国大革命时期，一大批被怀疑是叛国者的人被砍掉脑袋 |
| reincarnation - A Hindu belief that people move in a constant cycle of life, death, and rebirth. | 来生转世--- 印度教的一种信念，认为人们是在生与死之间不断的循环。 |
| relief map - A map that shows changes in elevation. | 标示地形高度变化的地图。 |
| Renaissance - A period of great cultural and artistic change that began in Italy around 1350 and spread throughout Europe. | 文艺复兴--- 始于1350年代意大利的一个文化和艺术大变革的运动，后来传遍整个欧洲。 |
| revolution - The overthrow of an existing government and its replacement with another; any sudden or very great change. | 革命--- 通常以暴力的形式推翻一个现有政权，而以另一个政权取而代之。也指突发或巨大的变化。 |
| Roman Catholicism - A branch of Christianity that developed in the western Roman empire and that recognized the Pope as its supreme head. | 罗马天主教--- 从西罗马帝国发展出的基督教一个分支，它承认教皇是他们的最高领袖。 |
| Russian Revolution - Beginning in 1917, the events leading up to the overthrow of tsarist rule and the eventual establishment of the Soviet government led by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and the Bolsheviks. | 俄国大革命--- 发生于1917年的革命导致了沙皇政权被推翻，并逐步建立起了以列宁和布尔舍维克领导的苏维埃政府。 |
| S | |
| Sabbath - A weekly day of rest, prayer, and study. | 安息日--- 每周一天的休息和祈祷日。基督徒以星期日为安息日，犹太教以星期六为安息日。 |
| saint A woman or man considered by a religious group to be especially holy. | 圣人--- 被某个宗教认为是非常神圣的男女。 |
| samurai - A class of soldiers in feudal Japan who were loyal only to their lords. | 武士--- 在封建社会的日本，一群效忠于他们主人的士兵。 |

SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY
GLOBAL HISTORY (Grades 7 and 8)
(NOT TO BE USED FOR ELL TESTING ACCOMMODATION)

| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
|--|--|
| sanction - A penalty placed against a nation to make it change its behavior, such as a refusal to buy its goods or sell its products. | 制裁--- 强迫一个国家改变其行为的惩罚，比如通过拒绝买他的产品或卖产品给他。 |
| savanna - A broad, grassy, plain with few trees, found especially in large parts of Africa. | 在大部分非洲地区常见的无树大草原。 |
| secondary source - A record of the past, based on information from primary sources. | 第二手资料--- 根据第一手资料而撰写的历史文献。 |
| seismograph - A scientific instrument that could detect earthquakes hundreds of miles away, invented during the Han dynasty. | 地震仪--- 中国汉朝发明的一种科学仪器，它可以探测方圆几百里内发生的地震。 |
| Senate - The lawmaking body and most powerful branch of government in ancient Rome's Republic. | 元老院--- 古罗马共和国政府中最有权力的机构，负责制定法律。 |
| serf - In the Middle Ages, a person who was bound to work on a noble's manor. | 奴隶，仆人--- 中世纪被卖到贵族庄园中工作的人。 |
| Shinto - A Japanese religion marked by the belief in the spirits of nature. | 日本神道教--- 相信自然之神的一种日本宗教。 |
| shogun - The ruler of feudal Japan from the 1100s to the 1800s who, although appointed by the emperor, ruled the country as a military dictator. | 将军，军阀--- 1100年代至1800年代封建日本时期的统治者。虽然是由天皇任命，他通常以军事独裁者的身份统治国家。 |
| slash and burn - A farming method involving the cutting of trees, then the burning of them to provide ash-enriched soil for the planting of crops. | 火烧荒--- 一种砍树烧荒的农耕方法，为种植庄稼提供草木灰肥沃的土壤。 |
| social pyramid - A diagram illustrating the divisions within a culture; usually showing the most powerful person or group at the peak and the least powerful groups at the bottom. | 社会金字塔--- 一种体现社会各阶层分布的图。最有权力的人或集团在最顶端，而最没有权力的人或群体在最底层。 |
| socialism - An economic and political system based on collective or government ownership and control of all resources and industry; also a political philosophy based on the writings of Karl Marx. | 社会主义--- 一种经济和政治制度，他以集体所有制为特征，让政府拥有和控制所有资源和产业。同时它也是卡尔马克思的一个政治哲学。 |
| strait - A narrow channel, or body of water, connecting two larger bodies of water. | 海峡--- 连接两个大水域的狭窄水道。 |
| strike - A refusal to work as a protest against unfair treatment. | 罢工--- 以拒绝上工来抗议不公平的待遇。 |
| subcontinent - A large landmass that is connected to the rest of a continent. | 次大陆--- 与大陆相连接的一大片土地。 |

SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY
GLOBAL HISTORY (Grades 7 and 8)
(NOT TO BE USED FOR ELL TESTING ACCOMMODATION)

| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
|--|--|
| sultan - Supreme ruler of the Ottoman empire. | 苏丹--- 奥图曼帝国的最高统治者，回教国之君主。 |
| superpower - A term used for the world's strongest nations-the United States and the Soviet Union — during the Cold War. | 超级大国--- 冷战期间用来指世界上两个最强大的国家--- 美国和苏联。 |
| supply - In economics, the available quantity of a good, product, or resource. | 供应--- 经济学词语，指可满足需求的产品，货物和资源。 |
| T | |
| Ten Commandments - According to the Hebrew Bible, the laws God gave to Moses on Mount Sinai. | 十诫--- 根据希伯来圣经，上帝在西奈山给摩西定的戒律。 |
| textile - A cloth fabric that is either woven or knitted. | 纺织品--- 纺织或针织布料。 |
| time line - A diagram that shows when events took place during a given period of time. | 历史事件年表--- 表示某个特定历史时期内事件发生的顺序表。 |
| time zone - A geographic region where the same standard time is used. | 时区--- 指具有同一标准时间的地理区域。全世界共分有24个时区。 |
| Torah - The first five books of the Hebrew Bible containing the laws and teachings of Judaism. | 摩西五经--- 指希伯来圣经的前五部，包括了犹太教的法律和教义。 |
| totalitarian - A government in which a dictator or a small group of leaders control all aspects of people's lives. | 独裁政权--- 指由一个独裁者或小集团控制人民生活各个方面的政权。 |
| Treaty of Versailles - The treaty that the Allied Powers forced Germany to sign at the end of World War I. | 凡尔赛条约--- 一次世界大战默契，协约国强迫德国签署的条约。 |
| Triangular Trade - From the 1500s to the mid-1800s, the triangular-shaped trade routes between the Americas, England, and Africa, which involved the buying and selling of captive Africans as well as guns, sugar, and iron goods. | 三角贸易--- 指1500年代至1800年代，存在于美洲，英国，和非洲之间的三角形的贸易通道。涉及到的贸易品包括非洲奴隶，枪支，糖和铁器。 |
| tribute - A tax, often in the form of crops, paid by one ruler to another, usually to ensure peace or protection. | 进贡--- 为了换取和平和保护，一个统治者向另一个统治者缴纳的税，通常以谷物的形式进贡。 |
| tropical - Of or relating to the area of Earth between the Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S). | 热带区--- 指地球北纬23.5度与南纬23.5度之间的区域。 |
| tsar - In pre-revolution Russia, the emperor. | 沙皇--- 俄国大革命前的皇帝。 |

SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY
GLOBAL HISTORY (Grades 7 and 8)
(NOT TO BE USED FOR ELL TESTING ACCOMMODATION)

| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
|--|--|
| tundra - A vast, treeless plain in arctic or subarctic places such as Alaska and northern Canada. | 冻土原--- 指北极圈及阿拉斯加和北加拿大地区一大片没有树林的广袤平原。冬季满是冰雪，夏季只长苔类。 |
| Twelve Tables - The earliest written collection of Roman laws, drawn up by patricians about 450 B.C. that became the foundation of Roman law. | 十二纲表法--- 大约公元前450年，由罗马贵族起草的最早罗马法律，后来成为罗马法律的基础。 |
| U | |
| United Nations - An organization founded in 1945 whose members include most of the world's nations. It works to preserve world peace, settle disputes, and aid international cooperation. | 联合国--- 成立于1945年的国际组织，他的成员国包括世界上大部分国家。他的宗旨是保护世界和平，解决争端，促进国际合作。 |
| urbanization - The growth of cities. | 都市化--- 城市的不断增长。 |
| V | |
| Vietnam War - A civil war fought between South Vietnam, aided by the United States, and communist North Vietnam during 1954-1975. | 越南战争--- 指1954年至1975年间，由美国支持的越南南方和共产党的越南北方之间的一场内战。 |
| W | |
| warlord - In China, 1912-1927, a strong local military leader who took advantage of political unrest to seize power in the area. | 军阀--- 指1912至1927年间，中国一些强大的地方军事头目，他们利用政治动乱来夺取地方的统治。 |
| Warsaw Pact - A military alliance formed in 1955 by the Soviet Union and seven eastern European nations. | 华沙条约--- 成立于1988年，由前苏联和七个东欧国家组成的军事联盟。 |
| World War I - Called the "Great War" at the time, the war of 1914-1918 in which the Allied Powers defeated the Central Powers. | 一次世界大战--- 发生于1914至1918年的大战。协约国打败了同盟国。 |
| World War II - The war of 1939-1945 in which the Allies defeated the Axis powers. | 二次世界大战--- 发生于1939至1945年，盟国打败了轴心国。 |
| Z | |
| Zionism - A movement to create a national homeland for the Jewish people. | 犹太人复国运动--- 犹太人为创建一个新的国家而发起的运动。 |