Vocab 5 AP World History

1. **Hellenistic era**- The period from 323-30 BCE in which Greek culture spread widely in Eurasia in the kingdom ruled by Alexander's political successors.
2. **Herodotus**- Greek historian known as the "father of history"; His histories enunciated the Greek view of a fundamental divide between East and West, culminating in the Greco-Persian Wars of 490-480 BCE.

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1. **Hoplite**- A heavily armed Greek infantryman; the ability to afford a (term) panoply and to fight for the city came to define Greek citizenship.
2. **Ionia**- The territory of Greek settlements on the coast of Anatolia; the main bone of contention between the Greek and Persian empires.
3. **Mandate of Heaven**- The ideological underpinning of Chinese emperors, this was the belief that a ruler held authority by command of divine force as long as he ruled morally and benevolently.
4. **Mauryan Empire**- A major empire (322-185 BCE) that encompassed most of India.
5. **Olympic Games**- Greek religious festival and athletic competition in honor of Zeus; founded in 776 BCE and celebrated every four years.
6. **Patricians**- Wealthy, privileged Romans who dominated early Roman society.
7. **Pax Romana**- The "Roman peace" a term typically used to denote the stability and prosperity of the early Roman Empire, especially in the first and second centuries CE.
8. **Peloponnesian War**- Great war between Athens (and allies) and Sparta (and allies) lasting from 431-404 BCE. The conflict ended in the defeat of Athens and the closing of Athen’s Golden Age.
9. **Persepolis**- The capital and greatest palace-city of the Persian Empire, destroyed by Alexander the Great.
10. **Persian Empire**- A major empire that expanded from the Iranian plateau to incorporate the Middle East from Egypt to India; flourished from around 550 to 330 BCE.