

United States History and Government  
Kailua High School  
Social Studies Requirement  
2021-2022  
Mr. Wilson

Vocabulary List for:

William Irwin Thompson. "Part 12— The Shift from an Industrial to a Planetary Civilization— Conclusion: The United Nations." *Wild River Review*.

<https://www.wildriverreview.com/archives/part-12-the-shift-from-an-industrial-to-a-planetary-civilization/> [website is no longer available]

(These words are footnoted in the reading)

1. United Nations: noun: an international organization of countries set up in 1945 in succession to the League of Nations, to promote international peace, security, and cooperation
2. sovereignty: noun: supreme power or authority; the authority of a state to govern itself or another state
3. Thirty Years War: noun: a European war of 1618-1648 which broke out between the Catholic Holy Roman emperor and some of his German Protestant states and developed into a struggle for continental hegemony with France, Sweden, Spain, and the Holy Roman Empire as the major protagonists. It was ended by the Treaty of Westphalia.
4. conceived: verb: form or devise (a plan or idea) in the mind
5. triumphalism: noun: excessive exultation over one's success or achievements (used especially in a political context)
6. bicameral: noun: (of a legislative body) having two branches or chambers. For the U.N., the two branches of political representation are the Security Council which represents 15 nations and the General Assembly which represents 193 nations. The U.S.A., Great Britain, France, Russian Federation, and China are permanent members of the U.N Security Council.
7. de jure...de facto: adverb/adjective: de jure literally means "of law." De facto literally means "of fact." Thompson is saying that by law, there is a U.N. However, factually, the U.N. is prevented from uniting all nations into a sovereign authority that is higher than an individual nation.
8. utopia: noun: an imagined place or state of things in which everything is perfect. A "World Federalist utopia" would be a world that is ran by a government that has authority over individual nations. The five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council argue that a world government is a utopian fantasy. In other words, nothing can take the place of individual nations.

9. republic: noun: a state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch
10. baron: noun: a person who held lands or property from the king; a member of the lowest order of the British nobility. ...Barons are referred to as "Lord." (British Parliament is bicameral: House of Commons and House of Lords)
11. democracy: noun: a system of government by the whole population; the practice or principles of social equality
12. coercion: noun: the practice of persuading someone to do something by using force or threats
13. transnational: adjective: extending or operating across national boundaries
14. Organelle: noun: any of a number of organized or specialized structures within a living cell
15. Eukaryotic: adjective: of or relating to an organism consisting of a cell or cells in which the genetic material is DNA in the form of chromosomes contained within a distinct nucleus. See [Appendix A](#)
16. mitochondria: noun: an organelle found in large numbers in most cells, in which the biochemical processes of respiration and energy production occur. It has a double membrane, the inner layer being folded inward to form layers (cristae)
17. DNA: noun: deoxyribonucleic acid, a self-replicating material which is present in nearly all living organisms as the main constituent of chromosomes. It is the carrier of genetic information. | The fundamental and distinctive characteristics or qualities of someone or something especially when regarded as unchangeable: *Power and terror are part of the Russia's DNA.*
18. ATP: abbreviation: adenosine triphosphate: noun: a compound consisting of an adenosine molecule bonded to three phosphate groups, present in all living tissue. The breakage of one phosphate linkage (to form adenosine diphosphate, ADP) provides energy for physiological processes such as muscular contraction.
19. European Union: noun: an economic and political association of European countries as a unit with internal free trade and common external tariffs. See: [https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/countries\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/countries_en) and on provided map identify members of European Union.
20. Islamic Civilization: See [Appendix B](#)
21. theocracy: noun: a system of government in which priests rule in the name of God or a god | **(the Theocracy)** the commonwealth of Israel from the time of Moses until the election of Saul as king
22. Sunni: noun: See [Appendix B](#)
23. Shia: noun:

24. Israel: noun: a country in the Middle East, on the Mediterranean Sea; population 8,100,000 (estimated 2015); capital (not recognized as such by the United Nations), Jerusalem; languages, Hebrew (official), English, and Arabic. The modern state of Israel was established as a Jewish homeland in 1948, on land that was at that time part of the British mandated territory of Palestine. Israel was immediately attacked by the surrounding Arab states, which it defeated. The continuing conflict with the neighbouring Arabs, mainly over the rights of the Palestinians displaced from their homes or living under Israeli rule, has caused continual tension and intermittent terrorist and military activity. Further wars occurred in 1956, 1967, and 1973, which resulted in Israeli occupation of eastern Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights. In 1993 Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed an agreement for limited Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, but this proved unsuccessful in bringing about an end to conflict.

25. secular: adjective: denoting attitudes, activities, or other things that have no religious or spiritual basis; contrasted with sacred

26. Planetary civilization: noun: a civilization that belongs to the entire planet, rather than a region or nation-state.

27. Abrahamic religions: noun: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam all revere Abraham, the Biblical patriarch, and are known as the Abrahamic religions

28. sacralization: noun: the act of treating something or someone as sacred

29. blasphemy: noun: the act or offense of speaking against God or sacred thing

30. obstructionist: adjective: the act of deliberately delaying or standing in the way of legal, legislative, or other procedures

31. labile: adjective: liable to change; easily altered

32. patron: noun: a person (or in this case, nations) who gives financial or other support to a person, organization, cause, or activity

33. H.G. Wells (1866-1946): noun: an English writer best remembered for his science fiction novels and often called the “father of science fiction.” In his lifetime he was most prominent as a forward-looking social critic who foresaw the advent of aircraft, tanks, space travel, nuclear weapons, satellite television and something resembling the World Wide Web.

34. psyche: noun: the human soul, mind, or spirit

35. angst: noun: a feeling of deep anxiety or dread, typically an unfocused one about the human condition or the state of the world in general. Copenhagen Angst: a feeling of deep anxiety after the UN climate conference in Copenhagen, Denmark. See:

<https://www.wri.org/blog/2010/04/angst-action-moving-forward-after-copenhagen>

36. nationalism: noun identification with one’s own nation and support for its interests, especially to the exclusion or detriment of the interests of other nations; advocacy of or support for the political independence of a particular nation or people

37. religion: noun: a belief system that relates humanity to supernatural, transcendental, or spiritual elements
38. hominization: adjective: the evolutionary process whereby appears a primate of a family (Hominidae) that includes humans and their fossil ancestors and also (in recent systems) at least some of the great apes. Hominization for the author includes characteristics of humans that make humans different from all other primates: symbolization, agriculturalization, and the reproductive change in women from estrus to menses.
39. charisma: noun: a divinely conferred power or talent
40. mythic: adjective: of or relating to myth, in the sense of a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people; or a widely held but false belief or idea
41. construct: noun: an idea or theory containing various conceptual elements, typically on considered to be subjective and not based on empirical evidence
42. laminar: adjective: taking place along constant streamlines; not tubulent
43. diploid: adjective: (of a cell or nucleus) containing two complete sets of chromosomes, one from each parent
44. exogamous: adjective: of or relating to the custom of marrying outside a community, clan, or tribe
45. endogamous: adjective: of or relating to the custom of marrying only within the limits of a local community, clan, or tribe
46. transhumance: noun: the action oor practice of moving livestock from one grazing ground to another in a seasonal cycle, typically to lowlands in winter and highlands in summer
47. Palestine: noun: a territory in the Middle East on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. In biblical times Palestine comprised the kingdoms of Israel and Judah. The land was controlled at various times by the Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, and Roman empires before being conquered by the Arabs in ad634. It was part of the Ottoman Empire from 1516 to 1918. The name Palestine was used as the official political title for the land west of the Jordan mandated to Britain in 1920; in 1948, the state of Israel was established in what was traditionally Palestine, but the name continued to be used in the context of the struggle for territory and political rights of displaced Palestinian Arabs. In 1993, an agreement was signed between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization giving some autonomy to the Gaza Strip and the West Bank and setting up the Palestine National Authority and a police force, but this proved unsuccessful in bringing the conflict to a resolution.tic
48. smug: adjective: having or showing an excessive pride in oneself or one's achievement
49. Imperialistic: adjective: of or relating to a policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force

50. meditation: noun: the act of thinking deeply or focusing one's mind for a period of time, in silence or with the aid of chanting, for religious or spiritual purposes or as a method of relaxation; the act of thinking deeply or carefully about something

51. Michael Ladeen: noun: an American historian and an advocate to invade Iraq because he believed that Iran, Iraq, and Syria are Evil

52. zealot: noun: 1) a person who is fanatical and uncompromising in pursuit of their religious, political, or other ideals. 2) a member of an ancient Jewish sect that aimed at a world Jewish theocracy and resisted the Romans until A.D. 70