

Chapter 18 Vocabulary

Essential Question: What factors contribute to the success or failure of new nation-states?

1. empire: a group of territories, peoples, or nations ruled by a single authority
2. nation: a large group of people who share a common history and culture. Not all nations have their own government or control a territory. But In common use, the word *nation* often means a country or a nation state.
3. nation-states: an independent state, or country, whose people mostly share a common identity. (A nation-state has an independent government and controls its territory.)
4. ethnic group: a group of people in a country who share a unique culture and identity
5. state: a political unit that controls a particular territory
6. superpowers: an extremely powerful country with more political, economic, or military might than most other countries
7. failed state: a state that no longer exists or one in which the government is so weak that it has little control over its territory
8. dictators: a leader who governs by force, without the consent of the people
9. gross domestic product (GDP): the total value of goods and services produced in a country in a year
10. life expectancy: the average age that a person in a given population can expect to live to. Life expectancy varies from one country to another.

11. patriotism: the feeling of love of one's country
12. nationalism: feeling of loyalty and pride toward one's nation or ethnic group. Nationalism sometimes includes the belief that one's nation or group is better than all others.
13. pesticides: a chemical substance used to control anything seen as a pest, such as insects, weeds, or rodents
14. toxic waste: waste materials from industry that are poisonous to humans or other living things
15. landlocked: surrounded entirely by land
16. European Union: a supranational organization through which a number of European countries work together on shared issues
17. climate: a pattern of weather over a long period of time
18. colonies: countries that are ruled by another country. The ruling country controls trade with its colony for the benefit of the ruling country.