

96. Trade routes	sequence of pathways and stopping places used for the commercial transport of cargo.
97. Polynesian migrations	most likely began from the islands of Fiji, Tonga and Samoa, spreading east, south, and north, covering millions of square miles of ocean sparsely dotted with islands. Polynesians migrated throughout the Pacific in sailing canoes, ultimately forming a triangle, whose points are Aotearoa (New Zealand) to the southwest, Rapa Nui (Easter Island) to the east, and the Hawaiian Archipelago to the north.
98. Eurasia's great age of migrations	Increase in migrations from Eurasia.
99. Polytheism	belief in, or worship of, multiple gods or divinities.
100. Zoroastrianism	one of the world's oldest monotheistic religions. Worship of Wisdom
101. The Ten Commandments	list of religious and moral imperatives which, according to the Bible, was spoken by the god YHWH to Moses on Mount Sinai and engraved on two stone tablets.
102. The Torah	refers to the first section of the Tanakh—the first five books of the Hebrew Bible, or the Five Books of Moses, but can also be used in the general sense to also include both the Written and Oral Law.
103. The Talmud	of a series of disputations that took place in Europe during the Middle Ages, a group of rabbis were called upon to defend the Talmud. The attacks against Judaism was based on a long held idea that rabbis had "distorted" the Bible through their interpretations, keeping Jews from "adopting" Christianity.
104. Yahweh	"Yahweh", God's name.
105. Abraham	the first of the Old Testament patriarchs and the father of Isaac; according to Genesis, God promised to give Abraham's family (the Hebrews) the land of Canaan (the Promised Land); God tested Abraham by asking him to sacrifice his son; "Judaism, Christianity, and Islam each has a special claim on Abraham"
106. Moses and the Exodus from Egypt – Passover	Passover to celebrate the day the Jews were led out of Egypt and into their land by Moses.
107. David and Solomon	David - Greatest king of Jews. Solomon - wisest king on earth; fell to evilness, turned away from his God.
108. Jewish Diaspora	to the dispersion of the Jewish people throughout the world. The notion of diaspora is commonly accepted to have begun with the Babylonian Captivity in 597 BCE.

109. Vedism (Rig-Veda)	of hymns counted among the four Hindu religious scriptures known as the Vedas, and contains the oldest texts preserved in any Indo-Iranian language.
110. Hinduism (Upanishads, Mahabharata, Bhagavad-Gita)	encompasses many religious traditions that widely vary by culture, as well as many diverse beliefs and sects. The estimates of Hinduism's origin vary from 3102 BCE to 1300 BCE, and it is generally regarded as the world's oldest major religion.
111. Samsara, karma, dharma	<b>Samsara</b> - transmigration of soul from one body to another, <b>Karma</b> - the law behind reincarnation, <b>Dharma</b> - cosmic ethnics
112. Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva	The Creator, The Preserver, The Destroyer.
113. Laws of Manu	work of Hindu law and ancient Indian society, written c.200 in India. It is one of the eighteen Smritis of the Dharma Sastra (or "laws of righteous conduct");
114. Buddhism	religion and philosophy based on the teachings of the Buddha, Siddhārtha Gautama. Originating in India, Buddhism gradually spread throughout Asia to Central Asia, Sri Lanka, Tibet, Southeast Asia, as well as the East Asian countries of China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Vietnam and Thailand.
115. Four Noble Truths	fundamental insight or enlightenment of Sakyamuni Buddha (the historical Buddha), which led to the formulation of the Buddhist philosophy.
116. Eightfold Path	way to the cessation of suffering, the fourth part of the Four Noble Truths.
117. Siddhartha Gautama	Buddha; founder of Buddhism.
118. Nirvana	not a place nor a state, it is an absolute truth to be realized, and a person can do so without dying.
119. Theravada (Hinayana) and Mahayana Buddhism	T - Buddha is Teacher; M - Buddha is God.
120. Daoism	set of philosophical teachings and religious practices rooted in a specific metaphysical understanding of the Chinese character <b>Tao</b> . For Taoists, Tao could be described as the continuity principle behind the whole process of the constantly changing Universe.
121. Tao-te Chng and the I Ching	<b>The Book of the Way and its Virtue</b> (see chapter below on translating the title) is an ancient Chinese scripture. The work is traditionally said to have been written around 600 BCE by the famous sage called Laozi. Oldest of the Chinese classic texts. It describes an ancient system of cosmology and philosophy which is at the heart of Chinese cultural beliefs.

122. Laozi	Founder/teacher of Taoism.
123. Confucianism	an East Asian ethical and philosophical system originally developed from the teachings of Confucius.
124. Analects	record of speeches by Confucius and his disciples, as well as the discussions they held.
125. K'ung Fu-tzu (Confucius)	Teacher/founder of Confucianism.
126. Mandate of Heaven	blessing of Heaven and that if a king ruled unwisely, Heaven would be displeased and would give the Mandate to someone else.
127. Judeo-Christian tradition	body of concepts and values which are thought to be held in common by Christianity and Judaism, and typically considered a fundamental basis for Western legal codes and moral values.
128. Jesus of Nazareth	Son of God.
129. The Bible (Old and New Testament)	Holy text of Christianity.
130. Crucifixion and Resurrection (Easter)	Died on Good Friday, resurrected on Easter Sunday.
131. Peter and Paul	Main disciples of Jesus; carried on teaching after death.
132. Constantine and the Edict of Milan	Outlawed/killed people practicing Christianity.
133. Saint Augustine	saint and the pre-eminent Doctor of the Church according to Roman Catholicism, and is considered by Evangelical Protestants to be (together with the Apostle Paul) the theological fountainhead of the Reformation teaching on salvation and grace
134. Eastern Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism (Great Schism of 1054)	reflecting its claim to be the preserver of the original Christian traditions as well as those established by the church during the first 1000 years of its existence; maintain a belief that their episcopate can be traced directly back to the Apostles
135. Islam (the Qur'ran)	"the submission to God" is a monotheistic faith, one of the Abrahamic religions, and the world's second largest religion.
136. Allah	God's name in Islam.
137. Mohammed	Last prophet of God.

138. Mecca	The city is revered as the holiest site of Islam, and a pilgrimage to it is required of all Muslims who can afford to go
139. The Kaaba	building located inside the mosque known as Masjid al Haram in Mecca (Makkah). The mosque has been built around the Kaaba. The Kaaba is the holiest place in Islam.
140. Medina (the Hegira)	Medina is the second holiest city of Islam, after Mecca. Its importance as a religious site derives from the presence there of the Shrine of the Prophet Mohammad by Masjid al-Nabawi or the Mosque of the Prophet
141. Sunni versus Shiite	Sunnis believe this process was conducted in a fair and proper manner and accept Abu Bakr as a righteous and rightful Caliph. The second major sect, the Shia, believe that the Prophet had appointed his son-in-law Ali ibn Abi Talib as his successor years earlier during an announcement at Ghadir Khom.
142. Sufism	school of esoteric philosophy in Islam, which is based on the pursuit of spiritual truth as a definite goal to attain. In modern language it might also be referred to as Islamic spirituality or Islamic mysticism.