A

Abraham (AY bruh ham) the first leader of the Israelites, who, according to the Torah, led his family to Canaan, where he became the founder of a new nation, p. 55

Akhenaton (ah keh NAH tun) king of ancient Egypt from about 1379–1362 B.C.; tried to impose monotheism; lost much of Egypt’s territory; changed his name from Amenhotep IV, p. 84

Alexander the Great (al ig ZAN dur thuh grayt) (356–323 B.C.) the king of Macedonia from 336 to 323 B.C.; conquerer of Persia and Egypt and invader of India, p. 197

Archimedes (ahr kuh mee deez) (born 290 B.C.) a Greek inventor and mathematician; calculated the surface area and volume of a sphere, p. 200

Aristarchus (ar is TAHR kus) (c. 310–230 B.C.) a Greek astronomer who was the first to hold the theory that Earth moves around the sun, p. 200

Aristotle (AR is tahl ul) (384–322 B.C.) a Greek philosopher who was a student of Plato and became a famous teacher; wrote about and taught logic, politics, science, and poetry; author of works that became the basis for medieval church scholarship, p. 178

Asoka (uh soh kuh) (died c. 232 B.C.) Chandragupta’s grandson and last major emperor of India’s Maurya Empire; credited with having built the greatest empire in India’s history; helped spread Buddhism, p. 130

Augustus (aw GUS tus) (63 B.C.–A.D. 14) the first Roman emperor; ruled after Julius Caesar’s death in 44 B.C. until his own death; named Octavian, he was awarded the title of Augustus in 27 B.C., pp. 215, 219

Aurelius, Marcus (AW REE lee us, MAHR kus) (A.D. 121–180) a Roman emperor, generally tolerant, and promoter of humanitarian causes, p. 220

C

Caesar, Julius (see zur, JUUL yus) (c. 100–44 B.C.) a Roman political and military leader; assassinated by Roman senators, p. 214

Caligula (kuh JUH yuh LUH) (A.D. 12–41) a Roman emperor (A.D. 37–41) believed to be insane for much of his rule, p. 220

Champollion, Jean François (shahm poh LYohn, zahn frahn SWAH) (A.D. 1790–1832) a French scholar; first to decode Egyptian hieroglyphics, p. 94

Chandragupta (chun druh GUP tuh) (died c. 297 B.C.) founded India’s Maurya Empire in 321 B.C.; unified most of India under one ruler, p. 128

Cicero (sis uh roh) (106–43 B.C.) Roman orator, author, philosopher, and politician, p. 223

Cleopatra VII (klee oh PA truh) Macedonian queen who ruled Egypt from 51 to 30 B.C., p. 81

Commodus (KAHM uh dus) (A.D. 161–192) Roman emperor who succeeded his father, Marcus Aurelius; a poor ruler whose reign marked the beginning of the decline of the Roman Empire, p. 220

Confucius (kun FYOO shus) (551–479 B.C.) a Chinese philosopher and teacher, pp. 143, 146

Constantine (KAHN stun teen) (c. A.D. 278–337) the emperor of Rome from A.D. 312 to 337; encouraged the spread of Christianity, p. 236
David (DAY vid) (died c. 972 B.C.) the king of the Israelites from about 1012 to 972 B.C.; unified the Jews into a settled nation and established a capital at the city of Jerusalem, p. 57

Deborah (DEB uh ruh) (c. 1100s B.C.) a judge and prophet in the Jewish Bible, p. 62

Democritus (dih MAHK ruh tus) (c. 460–c. 370 B.C.) a Greek philosopher who proposed that the universe is made up of atoms, p. 177

Diocletian (dy uh KLEE shun) (A.D. 245–316) emperor of Rome from A.D. 284 to 305; reorganized the Roman government, p. 233

Eratosthenes (ehr uh TAHS thuh neez) (c. 275–c. 195 B.C.) a Greek scholar who headed the library at Alexandria; a noted astronomer who wrote about many subjects, p. 200

Etruscans (ih TRUS kunz) an ancient people who lived in Etruria in Italy from at least 650 B.C. to about 500 B.C.; lived before the Romans and influenced their culture, p. 212

Euclid (yoo klid) (c. 300 B.C.) a Greco-Roman mathematician; known for the Elements, a book on geometry, p. 200

Gautama, Siddhartha (GOW tuh muh, sih DAHR tuh) (born after 500 B.C. and died before 350 B.C.) the founder of Buddhism; a prince who left his family and gave up his wealth to try to find the cause of human suffering; also known as the Buddha, p. 121

Hadrian (HAY dree un) (A.D. 76–138) the emperor of Rome from A.D. 117 to 138; one of Rome’s greatest emperors; worked to unify the empire, p. 220

Hammurabi (hah muh RAH bee) (died 1750 B.C.) the king of Babylon from about 1792 to 1750 B.C.; creator of the Babylonian Empire; established one of the oldest codes of law, pp. 43, 47

Hatshepsut (haht SHEP soot) (died c. 1458 B.C.) the stepmother of Thutmose III; ruled Egypt as regent and then as pharaoh; achieved economic success, especially in trade, p. 76

Herodotus (huh RAHD uh tus) (c. 484–420 B.C.) a Greek author who traveled throughout the known world; wrote about the wars between Greece and Persia in the History, the first major historical work of ancient times, p. 70

Homer (HOH mur) (c. 800 B.C.) a Greek poet; credited with composing the epics the Iliad and the Odyssey, p. 171

Iceman (EYES man) one of the best-preserved bodies from prehistory that has ever been found; discovered in the Ötztal Alps on the border between Austria and Italy in 1991; believed to be from Europe’s Copper Age (4000–2200 B.C.); also called Ötzi, p. 10

Jesus (JEE zus) (c. 6–4 B.C.–c. A.D. 30) the founder of Christianity; believed by Christians to be the Messiah; executed by the Roman government; believed to have spoken to his followers after his death, and to have later risen bodily to heaven, p. 229

Justinian (JUS TIN ee un) (A.D. 483–565) a Byzantine emperor, responsible for codifying Roman law; influenced all later laws, p. 223
Laozi (LOW dzuh) (c. 500s B.C.) a Chinese philosopher and the founder of Taoism, p. 149

Liu Bang (LYOH bahng) the founder of the Han dynasty of China in 202 B.C.; born a peasant; stabilized the government and promoted education, p. 154

Martial (MAHR shul) (c. A.D. 40–104) a Roman poet who wrote poems about the early Roman Empire, p. 224

Menes (MEE neez) the legendary founder of the first Egyptian dynasty; according to tradition, unified Upper and Lower Egypt, around 3100 B.C. or earlier, and founded the capital of Memphis; possibly King Narmer of the carving known as the Narmer Palette, p. 77

Moses (MOH zuz) (c. 1200s B.C.) the Israelite leader who, according to the Torah, led the Israelites from Egypt to Canaan; said to have received the Ten Commandments from God, p. 56

Narmer (NAHR mur) the Egyptian king honored in the carving known as the Narmer Palette, celebrating the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt; possibly the King Menes of Egyptian legend, p. 77

Nebuchadnezzar II (neb yuh kud NEZ ur) (c. 630–561 B.C.) the king of the New Babylonian Empire from about 605 to 561 B.C., p. 45

Nero (NEE roh) (c. A.D. 37–68) the Roman emperor from A.D. 54 to 68; known for his cruel treatment of the Christians, p. 220

Octavian (ahk TAY vee un) (63 B.C.–A.D. 14) Rome's first emperor; strong leader whose rule led to peace and wealth; also known as Augustus, p. 215

Paul (pawl) (died c. A.D. 64) a disciple of Jesus, spent his later life spreading Jesus' teachings; helped turn Christianity into an organized religion, p. 232

Pericles (PEHR uh kleez) (c. 495–429 B.C.) an Athenian leader; played a major role in the development of democracy and the Athenian empire, p. 174

Philip (FIL ip) (382–336 B.C.) a king of Macedonia; seized power in 359 B.C.; conquered the Greek city-states; father of Alexander the Great, p. 196

Plato (PLAY toh) (c. 427–347 B.C.) a Greek philosopher and student of Socrates; founded the Academy of Athens and wrote The Republic, p. 178

Ptolemy V (TAHL uh mee) (died 180 B.C.) king of ancient Egypt from 205 to 180 B.C.; his ascension to the throne is recorded on the Rosetta Stone, p. 94

Ramses II (RAM seez) (died 1224 B.C.) a king of ancient Egypt from 1292 to 1225 B.C.; known for great splendor and the building of monuments during his reign, p. 74

Romulus Augustulus (RAHM yuh lus oh GUS chuh lus) (died c. A.D. 476) the last Roman emperor; ruled from A.D. 475 to 476, p. 240
Sargon II (SAHR gahn) (died 705 B.C.) a king of Assyria from 722 to 705 B.C.; conquered Babylonia and founded the last great Assyrian dynasty, p. 42

Saul (SAWL) the first king of the Israelites, p. 57

Seneca (SEH neh kuh) (c. 4 B.C.–A.D. 65) a writer, philosopher, and statesman of ancient Rome, p. 226

Shi Huangdi (shur hwahng DEH) (c. 259–210 B.C.) the founder of the Qin dynasty and China's first emperor, ruled from about 221 to 210 B.C., p. 151

Sima Qian (sih MAH chen) (c. 145 – 85 B.C.) a Chinese scholar, astronomer, and historian; wrote the most important history of ancient China, Historical Records, p. 161

Socrates (SAHK ruh teez) (c. 470–399 B.C.) an Athenian philosopher of the late 400s B.C.; taught by using a method of questioning; helped form many values of Western culture; put to death for challenging Athenian values, p. 178

Solomon (SAHL uh mun) (died c. 932 B.C.) the king of the Israelites from about 972 to 932 B.C., after his father King David; built cities, a temple, and established foreign trade and alliances, p. 57

Solon (SOH IUN) (c. 630–560 B.C.) an Athenian statesman; made Athens more democratic, p. 173

Taharka (tuh HAHR kuh) a prince of Nubia; became king of Nubia and Egypt in 690 B.C., p. 98

Thales (THAY leez) (c. 636–546 B.C.) a Greek philosopher, the first recorded Western philosopher; first to look for ways to explain the physical world other than mythological explanations, p. 177

Thutmos III (thoot MOH suh) the stepson of Hatshepsut; considered the greatest pharaoh of the New Kingdom of Egypt; expanded the empire to include Syria and Nubia; reigned from about 1479 to 1425 B.C., p. 80

Tutankhamen (toot ahng KAH mun) a king of ancient Egypt from about 1333 to 1323 B.C.; well known because the excavation of his tomb in 1922 provided new knowledge about Egyptian art and history, p. 79

Virgil (VUR jul) (70–19 B.C.) a Roman poet and the author of the Aeneid, an epic that glorifies Roman ideals in the age of Augustus, p. 218

Wudi (woo dee) (c. 156–86 B.C.) the Chinese emperor from 140 to 86 B.C.; expanded the Chinese empire under the Han dynasty; made Confucianism the state religion, p. 154