Vocabulary List for
“ The Root of the World’s Inequality ”

No.	単語・表現	意味	英英	例文
1	crucial	極めて重要な	Extremely important or necessary.	It was a crucial moment in history.
2	conquistador	征服者（スペインの征服者）	A Spanish conqueror in the Americas.	The conquistadors arrived in Peru.
3	capture	捕らえる	To take control of a person by force.	The army captured the enemy leader.
4	guard	護衛する	To protect someone from danger.	Soldiers guarded the emperor.
5	dominate	圧倒する	To have control or superiority over others.	Modern weapons dominated the battlefield.
6	decisive	決定的な	Having the power to determine an outcome.	The victory was decisive.
7	conquest	征服	The act of taking control of a place by force.	The conquest changed the region forever.
8	decimate	壊滅させる	To destroy a large part of something.	Disease decimated the population.
9	enslave	奴隷にする	To force people to work without freedom.	Many people were enslaved after the war.
10	exploit	搾取する、利用する	To use someone or something for benefit.	Colonizers exploited local resources.
11	supremacy	優位性、覇権	The state of being more powerful than others.	The nation achieved military supremacy.
12	unequal	不平等な	Not the same in status, rights, or opportunities.	The world remains highly unequal.
13	disparity	格差、差異	A significant difference between things.	Economic disparities exist between regions.
14	innate	生まれつきの	Existing naturally from birth.	Intelligence is not purely innate.
15	genetically	遺伝的に	In a way related to genes.	The trait is not genetically determined.
16	superior	優れている	Better in quality, ability, or status.	They believed themselves superior to others.
17	inherently	本質的に、生まれつき	By nature or as a basic characteristic.	No group is inherently smarter.
18	diverse	多様な	Showing a wide variety of forms or features.	The Earth has diverse environments.
19	distribution	分布	The arrangement or spread of something.	Scientists study the distribution of species.
20	prosperity	繁栄	The state of being successful and wealthy.	Agriculture supported long-term prosperity.

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21	amplify	拡大する、増幅する	To increase the strength or effect of something.	Small advantages can amplify over time.
22	Aboriginal	アボリジニの、先住民の	Relating to the indigenous peoples of Australia.	Aboriginal communities have rich traditions.
23	colonize	植民地化する	To establish control over another land and people.	European powers colonized many regions.
24	determine	決定する	To cause something to happen in a particular way.	Geography helped determine historical outcomes.
25	hunter-gatherer	狩猟採集民	A person living by hunting and gathering food.	Hunter-gatherers moved frequently for resources.
26	savanna	サバンナ	A grassland ecosystem with scattered trees.	Early humans lived on the African savanna.
27	domesticate	家畜化する、栽培化する	To adapt plants or animals for human use.	People began to domesticate wheat.
28	independently	独自に	Without outside influence or assistance.	Agriculture developed independently in several regions.
29	civilization	文明	An advanced human society with complex institutions.	Ancient Egypt was a great civilization.
30	fertility	肥沃さ	The ability of land to produce crops.	River valleys often have high fertility.
31	sustain	支える、維持する	To support over a long period.	The land could sustain a large population.
32	dense	高密度の	Having many people or things in a small area.	Cities became more dense over time.
33	surplus	余剰、余り	An amount greater than what is needed.	Farmers stored grain surplus for winter.
34	metallurgy	冶金学	The science of extracting and working metals.	Metallurgy enabled stronger tools and weapons.
35	transition	移行、転換	The process of changing from one state to another.	The transition to farming changed history.
36	basis	基盤、土台	The foundation on which something is built.	Agriculture became the basis of civilization.
37	Fertile Crescent	肥沃な三日月地帯	A region in the Middle East where farming began.	Wheat first spread from the Fertile Crescent.
38	carnivore	肉食動物	An animal that mainly eats meat.	Lions are carnivores.
39	economic	経済的な、採算の取れる	Providing sufficient benefit for the cost involved.	Raising lions is not economic.
40	candidate	候補	A person or thing considered suitable for a role.	The zebra seemed a candidate for domestication.

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41	predator	捕食者	An animal that hunts other animals.	Zebras evolved among dangerous predators.
42	livestock	家畜	Farm animals raised for food or other products.	Cows are important livestock animals.
43	ingenuity	創意工夫、独創性	The ability to invent clever solutions.	Human ingenuity alone cannot explain history.
44	trajectory	軌跡、発展の方向性	The general path of development over time.	Geography shaped the trajectory of civilization.
45	geographical	地理的な	Relating to the physical features of Earth.	Geographical factors influenced development.
46	latitude	緯度	The distance north or south of the equator.	Cities on the same latitude share climates.
47	vegetation	植生	The plants growing in a particular area.	The region has dense vegetation.
48	thrive	繁栄する、よく育つ	To grow or develop successfully.	Rice thrives in warm, wet climates.
49	climate zone	気候帯	A region with a particular climate pattern.	Deserts belong to a different climate zone.
50	innovation	革新、新発明	A new idea, method, or invention.	Innovation drives economic growth.
51	phonetic	音声の、表音の	Relating to speech sounds.	English uses a phonetic alphabet system.
52	inherit	受け継ぐ	To receive something from previous generations.	Modern cultures inherit ancient knowledge.
53	barrier	障壁	Something that blocks movement or progress.	Mountains acted as geographical barriers.
54	contingency	偶然性、予測不能な出来事	An event that may happen but is not certain.	History is shaped by both necessity and contingency.
55	interplay	相互作用	The way in which two or more factors affect each other.	The book examines the interplay of culture and geography.

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