**World History Spring Semester Final Exam Review \*KEY\***

**Unit 6 – Changing Ideas**

1. What was the Renaissance? Where did it begin? What cultures was it influenced by?

**Renaissance: rebirth of culture that began in the Italian city-states & was inspired by Classical Greco-Roman ideas and art. Spread north to Western Europe via trade routes (merchants) and returning Crusaders.**

1. Explain the idea of individualism.

**The belief in the importance of an individual’s achievements and dignity.**

1. List the major characteristics of Renaissance art.

**- Mathematics applied to art- PROPORTIONS - Realistic human form -Landscapes**

**- Influenced by Greeks & Romans (Gods/goddesses, architecture from Greece & Rome used in painting)**

1. What were the causes & effects of the Reformation? (Be sure to include the 95 Theses)

**CAUSES EFFECTS**

 **-Martin Luther objected to the corruption in the Catholic -Counter-Reformation (reforming the**

 **church, such as selling indulgences. He wrote & posted his Catholic church, giving pope power**

 **95 Theses again, regaining power)**

**-Printing Press- quickly spread new ideas -religious wars**

**- The Great Schism -new forms of Christianity**

**- Spirit of questioning was encouraged by the philosophy -Catholic church loses power in Europe**

**of Humanism**

1. What was the Scientific Revolution?

**Movement brought about by a man’s desire for new knowledge, rejected the Catholic Church’s teachings and introduced the Scientific Method in which people observed and tested hypotheses**

1. Explain the heliocentric theory.

**Idea that the planets revolve around the sun, not the earth (which was the geocentric theory)**

1. What was the Enlightenment? Why was it significant?

**Enlightenment: a revolution in intellectual activity that changed European views of government and society.**

**- Believed Natural laws governed human society and wanted to reform society by applying logic and reason**

1. Explain the impact of each of the Enlightenment thinkers:
	* John Locke: **idea of natural rights – life, liberty, property (influenced Declaration of Independence) and idea that govt.’s power comes from consent of the people; if govt. does not protect rights, people are justified in rebelling**
	* Montesquieu: **idea of separation of powers between different branches of govt.**
	* Thomas Hobbes: **Introduced idea of a social contract where individuals contract with a ruler to govern them; -a strong govt. necessary to preserve society and maintain order**
	* Rousseau: **also believed in the Social Contract - Individual rights, freedom, equality**

 **- People are naturally good, society corrupts them**

**Unit 7 – Political Revolution**

1. Define absolute monarchy.

**A political system in which only the king or queen holds total power**

1. Which Enlightenment ideas influenced the American Revolution?

**Separation of powers, checks & balances, natural rights**

1. What were the major causes of the French Revolution?

**-Unfair tax system -Government debt -Social divisions (3 estates) -Food shortage**

1. What event marks the start of the French Revolution?

**The Storming of the Bastille (the prison in Paris)**

1. What were the causes of the American Revolution?

**-Unfair colonial rule, colonists had no voice in the British government -Tea Act**

**-Stamp Act- tax on printed materials (legal docs, pamphlets, newspapers) -Intolerable Acts**

1. Explain the impact of both the French and American Revolutions.

**US gained independence, social classes less divided in France**

**Both inspired Latin American independence movements & citizens gained more political rights**

1. What was the Congress of Vienna? (Be sure to include the purpose)

**Representatives of European monarchies met to redraw political boundaries of Europe. Goal: to restore**

**a balance of power in Europe**

1. How did the American and French Revolutions impact revolutions in Latin America?

**Served as inspirations- proof that they could change the unfair ruling system**

1. Who is Simon Bolivar?

**Bolivar- He was a Creole military leader who fought to free Latin America from Spanish control.**

1. Define: separation of powers, checks and balances, liberty, democracy, popular sovereignty, constitutionalism, and nationalism

**Separation of powers- independent and co-equal branches of government**

**Checks and balances- prevents any one branch of government from dominating the others**

**Liberty- an individual has the right to act according to his or her own individual liberty**

**Democracy- form of government characterized by either direct rule by the people (direct democracy) or**

**by elected representatives of the people (representative democracy).**

**Popular sovereignty- political power rests with the people who create and can change and end**

**government.**

**Constitutionalism- basic principles and laws of a government should be organized and administered**

**through compliance with a written or unwritten constitution.**

**Nationalism- each nationality (ethnic group) is entitled to its own government & homeland and**

**superior; national culture, common language, religion, and history; often uses flags & anthems**

**Unit 8 – Imperialism and Industrialization**

1. List the achievements of Louis Pasteur and Marie Curie.

**Louis Pasteur- developed germ theory of disease: discovered heat could kill bacteria (Pasteurization)**

**Marie Curie ‐ Proved radioactivity when applied properly was effective of some diseases**

1. What role did new technologies play in industrialization?

**-development of railroads during Industrial Revolution promoted factory system**

**-steam power- running machinery & new forms of transportation (boats, trains) -easier to ship raw materials to & manufactured goods from factories**

1. What allowed for the Industrial Revolution to occur in England?

**Large supply of coal & iron, new farming techniques, ready workforce**

1. What social, economic, and political changes resulted from industrialization?

**start of a middle class, end of slavery, gender roles, urbanization, new economic theories, shift away from agriculture to industry, reform legislation address workers rights (child labor laws, factory safety, working hours)**

1. Explain the origins and characteristics of the free-enterprise system (capitalism).

**Adam Smith, wrote *Wealth of Nations* based on a laissez faire economy ‐ No govt. involvement in business**

1. Explain the origins and characteristics of socialism.

**Owen Smith; developed because the working class struggles and reformers wanted to address those problems. Some govt. involvement in business and also private ownership**

1. Explain the origins and characteristics of communism.

**Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. The Communist Manifesto. Basic ideas: proletariat overthrows industrialists, profits belong to workers, no social classes, no private property.**

1. List the European motivations for imperialism.

**Nationalism, desire for natural resources & cheap labor source, Social Darwinism (supported idea European cultural, technological superiority and right to rule over “weaker” societies and led to belief that Europeans had duty to “civilize” other societies, racism, goal to convert more people to Christianity**

1. Why was European imperialism successful?

**Military superiority and scientific advances enabled Europeans to take control of much of Africa & Asia**

1. What was the purpose of the Panama and Suez canals?

**Decrease the time and money required to travel around the world (especially to colonies), making trade easier**

**Unit 9 – Global Conflicts**

1. Explain the causes of World War I.

**MAIN: Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism**

**Militarism – Military leaders were anxious to use their new military technologies**

**Alliance System – Due to the alliances in Europe, 1 attack led to several nations entering war.**

**Imperialism – competition for colonies created tensions between the European powers.**

**Nationalism –encouraged the European powers to build up their military capacity and fueled the desire of the public to use military force as honorable.**

***Immediate cause of WWI* – the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist**

1. Describe the characteristics of trench warfare and the new technologies that impacted World War I.

**Trench warfare: high casualties with very little gain during the war and caused a stalemate to develop**

**New technology included machine guns, tanks, airplanes, and poison gas**

**Caused the stalemate: machine guns, trench system Ended the stalemate: poison gas, tanks, airplanes**

1. Why did the US enter WWI?

**Zimmerman Telegram – Germans sent telegram to Mexico encouraging them to invade the US**

**Unrestricted Submarine Warfare – German submarines fired on British ships without warning**

**Sinking of Lusitania – Germans sunk British ship the Lusitania, killing 128 American citizens**

**Relationship with Great Britain**

1. Explain Wilson’s Fourteen Points.

**Speech in which Wilson lists 14 suggestions for keeping the peace after WWI; includes idea of a League of Nations & also argued for “self-determination” in which a country determines its own statehood and forms its own government**

1. What was the purpose of the League of Nations?

 **an international group of nations working to avoid future wars.**

1. Describe life in the Soviet Union under Lenin and Stalin.

**Lenin ‐Lead the overthrow of the provisional government and renamed Russia the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)**

**Stalin ‐Ruthless dictator who carried out a campaign against any threats to his power, killed 5‐7 million Soviet citizens. Millions were also exiled to labor camps.**

**‐Policy of collectivization to bring more socialism**

**‐Used censorship to stop any opposition, govt. controlled industry, religious persecution**

1. Explain how the US, Germany and the Soviet Union responded to the economic depression.

**USA:**

**● Turned to strong leadership (FDR - 4 terms as president). Govt. took a more active role in the economy by introduction of New Deal programs such as Social Security, unemployment insurance, and job creation through public works projects.**

**Germany’s Response**

**● turned to strong leadership in Hitler and the Nazi party, rejected communism & accepted fascism, Nazi created jobs & promoted nationalism by rebuilding for a military effort.**

**Soviet Union’s (USSR) Response**

**● Saw the depression as the failure of capitalism (success for communism).**

**● Prior to the depression very little industrialization had taken place in Russia, so the economy was not as integrated in the world sphere and was not very affected by the great depression.**

1. Define fascism.

**an authoritarian and nationalistic right-wing system of government and social organization. Examples: Mussolini (Italy) and Hitler (Nazi Germany)**

1. What were the major causes of World War II?

**-Rise of Dictators – European leaders did little to stop dictators from gaining power**

**-Growing Militarism – Germany, Japan, and Italy grew their militaries to recover from the depression**

**-Japan invaded China and other islands in the Pacific to seek resources**

**Appeasement ‐ League of Nations lacked power to address aggressive actions of Germany, Japan, and Italy**

**Allies – Great Britain, United States, Russia Axis – Japan, Italy, Germany**

1. What event caused the USA join World War II?

**Japan bombed Pearl Harbor on Dec 7, 1941**

1. Why was D-Day (the landing at Normandy) a turning point in the war?

**Allies invaded Normandy beaches, liberated France, divided Germans on 2 fronts**

1. Explain what Hitler’s Final Solution was.

**large scale genocide of (mainly) Jewish people in Europe through a network of concentration & death camps**

1. Define Total War.

**Whole country focused on war – civilians rationed goods, worked in factories, and bought war bonds to support the war effort**

**Unit 10 – Cold War**

1. Describe American foreign policy during the Cold War.

**-“Domino Theory” that states when one country falls to communism, those nearby will also fall**

**-Containment (America will help any government opposed to communism): goal of containing communism, not allowing communism to spread**

1. Describe the effects of the Cold War.

**-Creation of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) was developed between democratic nations of US,**

**Canada, and Western Europe to protect against Soviet aggression. Soviets created the Warsaw pact**

**in response to NATO.**

**-Marshall Plan: US plan to rebuild Europe, build trade relationships with Western Europe and US, and gain access to raw materials**

**-Germany and Berlin were divided into 4 zones after WWII. The Soviets built the Berlin Wall to**

**stop East Germans (communist) from fleeing to West Germany (democratic)**

**-Iron Curtain: symbolic dividing line between Communist Eastern Europe & Democratic Western Europe**

**-Soviets set up Eastern bloc as a buffer between them and the west**

**-Berlin Blockade & Airlift**

1. What were the causes and effects of the Korean War? 1950-1953

**North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950 to unify the peninsula under communism, US became**

**involved to contain spread of communism (containment), war ended with a ceasefire in 1953 and Korea remained divided at 38th parallel**

1. What were the causes and effects of the Vietnam War? 1954-1975

**North Vietnam (Communist) invaded South Vietnam (democratic). US supported South**

**Vietnamese leader Diem because he was anti-communist. The war ended with the Fall of Saigon,**

**North Vietnamese invaded South Vietnam and the last Americans fled. Communism spread to all of Vietnam.**

1. Describe causes and effects of the Communist Revolution in China.

**Causes: Nationalists in China created the Republic of China. Eventually the Nationalist**

**expelled the Communist from the party and a civil war began. Communists were able to gain the**

**support of the large peasant population in China.**

**Effects: The Dynastic Cycle ended, Nationalist fled to Taiwan, Mao established Communism in**

**China (People’s Republic of China) in 1949**

1. What was the influence of Mao Zedong?

**Led Communist China from 1949-1976.**

1. Describe the independence movements developed in Ghana and India after World War II.

**Ghana: led by Kwame Nkrumah, peaceful civil disobedience campaign, Ghana 1st to gain independence in Africa**

**India: led by Mohandas Gandhi, peaceful civil disobedience campaign (satyagraha), India partitioned in 1947**

1. Explain the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

**Arab (Palestinian)-Israeli conflict caused by creation of Israeli state in 1948, Arab states in region did not recognize the state of Israel as having the right to exist, Wars were fought between Israel and neighboring Arab states, resulting in Israel gaining territory.**

1. Describe the end of communism in the USSR.

**Deteriorating living conditions in the Soviet Union, USSR economy collapsed,**

**The Fall of the Berlin Wall = symbol of the end of the Cold War and the end of Communism in the USSR**

**Unit 11 – Global Community**

1. List and describe instances of politically motivated mass murder and genocide in the 20th century.

**Rwanda- Hutus massacred one million Tutsis in the spring of 1994**

**Cambodia- Pol Pot & the Khmer Rouge massacred any citizens who could not work or questioned their policies**

**Holocaust- Nazis led genocide against European Jews during WWII**

1. Describe the impacts of globalization.

**Goods available around the world, outsourcing, multinational corporations, free trade expanded**

1. Explain how terrorism developed and how the US responded after 9/11.

**-Groups of radical Islamic fundamentalists (Al Qaeda led by bin Laden, ISIS) formed in countries across the Middle East in response to perceived injustices & with a goal of setting up theocracies (religious governments)**

**-After 9/11, the US declared a War on Terror & invaded Afghanistan. Later, the US also invaded Iraq and has been involved in coalition efforts against terrorist groups**