**Zander’s Guide to Turning Points from the Neolithic to French Revolution**

1. **10,000 b.c. The Neolithic revolution** was the switch to agricultural life that replaced nomadic, hunter-gatherer lifestyle. This led to…
2. **The rise of great River Valley civilizations that depended on the water sources to create complex societies** (4,000-1,500 b.c.) (Mesopotamia: Tigris and Euphrates, Nile River Valley in ancient Egypt, Indus River Valley and Yellow River Valley in China). The progress made by the River Valley Civilizations led to the rise of…
3. **Birth of Western civilization (500 b.c. – 500 a.d.)**, which is a Eurocentric term that alludes to Ancient Athens in Greece and later the Roman Republic and Empire. The Macedonian leader Alexander the Great spread Greek ideas from Egypt all the way to India. Athens practiced direct democracy and Rome created the Twelve Tables of Law. By the 5th century a.d., Rome controlled much of the Mediterannean world in Europe, southwest Asia and North Africa. This all changed when barbarians (Germanic tribes living outside of the Roman empire) invaded and…
4. **Rome “falls” in 476 a.d. This led to the Middle Ages in Europe, also known as the “dark ages”.** However, the eastern Roman empire, the “Byzantine Empire” lasts for another 1,000 years. The middle ages were dominated by a political system known as feudalism, and an economic system known as manorialism. Trade and education were diminished in Western Europe. The Catholic Church was the dominant institution during the Middle Ages. Europe was very local and isolated until the….
5. **Crusades (1099-1204 a.d.)!** While Europe had its “dark age”, the Muslim world went through the Golden Age of Islam due the flourishing of science, algebra, and banking. After Muslims conquered the “Holy Lands” of Jerusalem from Christians, the Pope called Western Europe to launch a crusade against the Muslims to regain the territory. Many went to have sins forgiven, many wanted to escape a debt to their lord, many went to gain riches. The first crusade was successful but it did not last long. Overall the crusades were a failure but they allowed Europe to travel and see new lands, goods, spices, etc… This would lead to…
6. **The Age of Exploration**- This renewed interest in the east had many consequences. In the late 1400s and early 1500s, Europeans had become interested in finding a new trade route to India in order to gain access to spices, silk, and other goods from the east. This led to Spain creating an overseas empire in Central and South America, conquering the Aztec and Inca empires. The Spanish set up an encomienda system of labor that entailed the exploitation of local Indians for the benefit of the Spanish economy. Later the Atlantic slave trade emerged to serve the labor needs of the European powers.
7. **The Renaissance (14th century-16th century)** happened in Italy during the 14th-16th century because the Italian city-states had good trade relationships with the east. Venice traded with the Ottoman empire which made Venice filthy rich! With all of this new income, rich merchants used their money to support the arts. This led to Florence, Milan and Rome to become cultural capitals supporting artists like Michelangelo, Da’Vinci and Donatello. Humanism also allowed scholars to rediscover knowledge of classical Greece and Rome. The renewed interest in knowledge led to the creation of…
8. **The printing press in 1453 by Johannes Gutenberg!** Gutenberg’s first printed book was the Bible. This allowed humans to interpret the bible in their own way, allowing them to break away from the Catholic Church’s monopoly on education. This led to Martin Luther disagreeing with the Catholic Church and led to the…
9. **Protestant Reformation in 1517!**  Martin Luther broke away from the Catholic Church by posting his 95 theses, which protested the selling of indulgences. Luther inspired others to break away from the dominance of the Catholic Church. This breaks up the religious unity in Europe. People begin questioning the authority of the Catholic Church, which is similar to…
10. **The Scientific Revolution -1500s-1700s-** Polish astronomer Copernicus realized that the geocentric theory of the earth (the idea that the sun revolved around the earth) was false. Galileo proved the heliocentric theory of Copernicus when he observed the planets with a telescope. Since this went against Church teachings, he was forced to take back his claim and he lived the rest of his life in house arrest. Eventually, the new revelations in science became more widespread. Isaac Newton proposed his law of gravity, which allowed humans to realize that natural laws governed the way of the universe. These natural laws influenced….
11. **The Enlightenment!** In the 1700s, philosophes and intellectuals began to question the authority of the absolute monarchs. Just as scientists questioned the Church’s authority, political thinkers like John Locke, Voltaire, Montesquieu and Rousseau were questioning the power of the king. They argued that human beings had natural rights since natural laws governed the ways of the universe. These political ideas were put into practice in 1789 with…

**12) The French Revolution!** In 1789, the third estate rebelled against the king. Frustrated by lack of political power, the third estate rebelled against the 1st estate (the clergy/church) and the 2nd estate (the nobility). The revolution had a liberal phase where a constitution was introduced, but became more radical after King Louis XVI was executed. After this, the radical Robespierre introduced the reign of terror, in which many French royalists, moderates AND radicals were beheaded by the guillotine. Napoleon took over in 1799 and spread revolutionary ideals throughout Europe while acting as an emperor. The French Revolution would inspire the Haitian revolution and South American revolutions by Argentine Jose de San Martin and Venezuelan Simon de Bolivar.

Human populations lived as hunter-gatherers until the Neolithic, or “agricultural revolution” occurred in 10,000 b.c.e. Before this turning point, human beings lived in groups of 20-30 and were nomadic, meaning they moved around from one place to another in search of food to hunt or forage (gather). Once humans realized that there was a connection between the spread of seeds to growing crops, human society became more sedentary, meaning humans decided to stay in one place. The Neolithic, or “agricultural”, revolution marked the shift from a traditional economy based on hunting, gathering and bartering to a more complex economy. Many began to abandon hunting and gathering for the agricultural lifestyle. Humans also domesticated animals to slaughter or to have as pets (all dogs are descended from gray wolves due to domestication). This domestication of plants and animals led to a surplus of food, a division of labor, and complex civilizations. This also led to a class system, the beginning of patriarchy (men having all the power) and in many cases slavery in the ancient world. This turning point led to the rise of what is known as the river valley civilizations such as Mesopotamia, the Indus River Valley, the Yellow River Valley and the Nile River Valley. The geography of these river valleys allowed for complex societies to rise due to the benefits that came from flooding and irrigation (control of water) to help agriculture.

**Neolithic Revolution**

1. Which Neolithic Revolution development led to

the other three?

(1) complex civilizations

(2) surplus of food

(3) division of labor

(4) domestication of plants and animals

2. The Neolithic Revolution was a turning point in

history because

(1) factories began to use assembly-line

techniques

(2) new inventions led to overseas exploration

(3) alternatives to hunting and gathering

developed

(4) the use of chemical fertilizers increased

agricultural production

3. Hunting and gathering, subsistence agriculture, and the barter system are characteristics of

(1) market economy

(2) command economy

(3) traditional economy

(4) mixed economy

**River Valley Civilizations/ Ancient Kingdoms**

From around 3,000 – 1,000 b.c.e., great civilizations were formed around river valleys in different parts of the world. Mesopotamia, which is in modern day Iraq. Mesopotamia was the land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The Indus River Valley formed around the Indus river, the Yellow River Valley formed around the Yellow river in China, and the Nile River Valley formed around the Nile in Egypt. The formation of these complex civilizations led to a government structure, organized religion, irrigation (a way to control water through ditches and canals), and job specialization. The Sumerians in Mesopotamia and the Egyptians both developed complex writing systems. The Sumerians developed cuneiform and the Egyptians developed hieroglyphics that scribes would use to keep records. In Mesopotamia, the king of Babylon, Hammurabi, issued a code that was one of the first written legal codes of its time. The code was one of the earliest known collection of laws, which was known as Hammurabi’s Code.

 As civilizations began to expand around the world, cultural diffusion increased due to human contact and trade. From 500-1500, the Bantu peoples of Africa migrated south, spreading their language to other peoples, which was an example of cultural diffusion. The African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai greatly benefited from controlling trade routes. In Northern Africa, Mali became a wealthy kingdom due to its dominance of the gold and salt trade.

4. The kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai

prospered primarily due to their

(1) exchanges with Indian ports

(2) direct access to the Arabian Sea

(3) control of trade routes

(4) abundance of diamonds

5. Which name identifies the region located

between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers?

(1) Cape of Good Hope (3) Mesopotamia

(2) Sinai Peninsula (4) Horn of Africa

6. Which factor contributed to Mali becoming a

wealthy kingdom?

(1) enforcement of mercantilist policies

(2) alliances with the Hanseatic League

(3) control of Mediterranean trade routes

(4) dominance of the gold and salt trade

7. One way in which the Bantu people of West

Africa (500 B.C.–A.D. 1500) and the people of

Ireland (1840s) are similar is that both groups

(1) carried out successful conquests

(2) supported nationalist movements

(3) experienced large migrations

(4) represented early civilizations

8. One similarity found in both Egyptian and

Sumerian civilizations is that each developed a

(1) monotheistic religion (3) ziggurat

(2) compass (4) written language

9. The development of the concept of zero, the use

of a decimal system, and the Buddhist cave

paintings at Ajanta are all achievements of the

(1) Inca Empire

(2) Gupta Empire

(3) Roman Republic

(4) Kingdom of Songhai

**Western Civilization (Greece/Rome)**

As societies became more complex, education and knowledge led to cultural achievements. The Roman Empire dominated the Mediterranean world after the Greek and Macedonian empires. After the western Roman empire collapsed, the eastern half of the empire (the Byzantine empire) lasted another 1,000 years until the Ottomans defeated them. The Aztec and the Incan empires dominated Latin America until defeated by the Spanish. The Mongol empire controlled much of Asia all the way to eastern Europe in the 13th century. Peace and prosperity led to stability of empires, such as the Pax Romana (Roman Peace) or Pax Mongolica (Mongol Peace). Cultural achievements grew out of these times of peace, often known as “golden ages”. The Gupta Empire in northern India developed of the concept of zero, the use of a decimal system, and the Buddhist cave paintings at Ajanta. Codified laws became more sophisticated from the time of Hammurabi. The Romans developed the 12 Tables, a law code that set up the basics of Roman law in the 5th century b.c.e. Justinian of the Byzantine Empire (eastern Roman empire) modified and created his own law code 1,000 years later in 529 c.e.

10. The Code of Hammurabi, the Twelve Tables, and

the Justinian Code are examples of

(1) religious edicts

(2) written laws

(3) epic poems

(4) democratic constitutions

11. One way in which Pax Romana and Pax Mongolia

are similar is that both were characterized by

(1) political stability

(2) unifying religious institutions

(3) representative forms of government

(4) social equality for men and women

12. The Twelve Tables were the written laws of

(1) ancient Babylonia

(2) the Mauryan Empire

(3) the British Empire

(4) ancient Rome

**Belief Systems**

Belief systems reinforced certain aspects of society. Chinese civil service, filial piety and the 5 relationships were reinforced in the belief of Confucianism. Judaism, Christianity and Islam are all monotheistic religions that shared a belief in one god. In Japan, Shintoism focused on a worship of spirits in nature. These religions would act as powerful forces that would shape human geography for centuries.

13. Which philosophy is most closely associated with

the development of the Chinese civil service

system?

(1) legalism (3) Daoism

(2) Buddhism (4) Confucianism

14. Muslims’ reference to Christians and Jews as

“People of the Book” demonstrates they all

shared a belief in

(1) the pope (3) monotheism

(2) the five relationships (4) dharma

15. Filial piety and the five relationships are most

often associated with

(1) Hinduism (3) animism

(2) Daoism (4) Confucianism

16. One similarity between animism and Shinto is

that people who follow these belief systems

(1) practice filial piety

(2) worship spirits in nature

(3) are monotheistic

(4) are required to make pilgrimages

**Middle Ages (“Fall” of Rome- Renaissance)**

**Byzantine Empire (Eastern Roman Empire)**

After the fall of the Western Roman empire in Rome in 476 c.e., the eastern Roman empire, known as the Byzantine empire in Constantinople, lasted for another 1,000 years. During the time of the Byzantine Empire, the Greeks of the empire split from the Catholic west and created the Eastern Orthodox brand of Christianity. Through cultural diffusion, the Eastern Orthodox religion spread to the north into Russia and the Slavic countries. Byzantine missionaries also shared their Cyrillic alphabet and Byzantine art and architecture with Russia. Perhaps the most famous Byzantine emperor, Justinian, created his own legal code and built the church Hagia Sophia in the 6th century. After the Byzantine capital, Constantinople, was sacked by the Ottoman Empire in 1453, Hagia Sophia was converted to a mosque.

18. The Byzantine Empire influenced the development

of Russia by

(1) preventing Mongol invasions

(2) destroying the power of the legislature

(3) establishing the potato as a staple food

(4) introducing Eastern Orthodox beliefs

19. The early Russian civilization adopted the

Eastern Orthodox religion, the Cyrillic alphabet,

and different styles of art and architecture

through contact with

(1) traders from China

(2) conquering Mongol invaders

(3) Vikings from northern Europe

(4) missionaries from the Byzantine Empire

20. After the western Roman Empire fell to

Germanic invaders in the 5th century A.D., the

eastern part of the empire eventually became

known as the

(1) Byzantine Empire

(2) Carthaginian Empire

(3) Islamic Empire

(4) Persian Empire

21. Which region had the greatest influence on the

historical and cultural development of the

Byzantine Empire?

(1) Mesoamerica (3) Rome

(2) India (4) Egypt

 After the fall of the western Roman empire, power was decentralized from Rome. This change led to a divided Europe of various kingdoms during the Middle Ages, or medieval period. This period lasted from the fall of Rome in the 5th century to the Renaissance in the 15th century. Even though there was not a centralized power in Rome united all of Europe during this time, the Catholic Church became the unifying force during the Middle Ages. Manorialism was the economic system during this period. Manorialism was a system that centered around the manor, or a large country house. A lord was the master of the manor, and peasants lived off the land and provided agricultural tribute in return for protection. The peasants who lived off the land were called serfs, who were not exactly slaves but not exactly free. Serfs were laborers who were tied to the land, but they could still live as normal peasants on their specific manor. Feudalism was the political system of the time. Under feudalism, the king would have ultimate authority, while giving up parts of his kingdom to knights who acted as lord of the manor. In return, knights would give the king loyalty in exchange. This relationship persisted all the way down to the serfs. Loyalty was given from the bottom of the ladder to the top, while protection was given from the king on down to the serfs.

22. Which institution served as the primary unifying

force in medieval western Europe?

(1) legislature (3) monarchy

(2) church (4) military

23. One way in which knights, samurai, and warlords

are similar is that they all

(1) were traditional religious leaders

(2) occupied military posts in the Chinese

Empire

(3) expelled the Moors from Spain

(4) held positions of power in feudal systems

 Although Catholicism was the dominant religion tying Western Europe together at this time, the west saw the Muslim advances in the “holy lands” of Jerusalem as a threat. Pope Innocent II wanted to do something about this in 1095. He called on knights to go on a holy war to retrieve the holy lands from the Muslims. These campaigns were later known to be called the “crusades”. The crusades were very successful at first, but over time the Muslims advanced and took the holy lands back. Knights would go on these crusades because they believed that they would be forgiven of sins. Although the crusades were a failure, they had a few lasting impacts. The crusades caused many people to question the church, the institution that had been the unifying force during the middle ages. Also, increased interest in trade came as a result of being exposed to the goods of the orient, or the “east”.

24. What was one direct result of the Crusades?

(1) Trade increased between Europe and the

Middle East.

(2) Islamic kingdoms expanded into Europe.

(3) Arabs and Christians divided the city of

Jerusalem between them.

(4) Alexander the Great became a powerful

leader in Eurasia.

25. One long-term effect of the Crusades was the

(1) development of Pax Mongolia

(2) fall of the Ming dynasty

(3) control of Jerusalem by Europeans

(4) growth of trade and towns in western Europe

 At the end of the middle ages, rats from the Mongol empire had carried fleas diseased with the Bubonic Plague to Europe. The plague ended up wiping out 1/3 of Europe’s population. The Black Death led many superstitious people to believe that god was punishing them. This also led to anti-semitism, or the hatred of Jews. Also, this change in population led to many people getting more opportunities to work than before, which will bring the middle ages to an end and lead to what historians call the early modern period, which was signified by the commercial revolution and the Renaissance.

26. During the 14th century, the Black Death

became a widespread epidemic primarily

because of

(1) the resurgence of trade

(2) Chinese overseas exploration

(3) European colonial policies

(4) new agricultural practices

**Renaissance and Commercial Revolution**

 After the Black Death, the whole social system of Medieval Europe changed. Europe lost 1/3 of its population due to the plague. This spawned a commercial revolution, meaning a change from the manorialist/feudalist economic system. Since so many people, including peasants died in the plague, lords now had to purchase labor to make up for the peasants who suffered from the plague. This new bargaining power of the peasants was just the start of step to a more urbanized Europe, unlike the small village life of the Middle Ages. Craftsmen, artisans and merchants began to form guilds to establish power and work towards common goals of a craft. The Middle Ages was very localized and trade was not common, but all that was beginning to change by the 1400s.

 Italy had geographic advantage of being a peninsula, which led to the Renaissance in Italy. Since powerful Italian merchant families ran city-states and made tons of money from their trade with the east, the merchants had a lot of money to spread around. So what did these merchants do with their money? They started to patronize the arts, meaning, the rich merchant families began to pay artists such as Michelangelo, Leonardo Da’Vinci, Raphael, Donatello and other non-ninja turtles to create beautiful works of art. Due to Italy’s proximity to the sea and profits from trade, the Italian peninsula became the center for this new appreciation for the arts and culture that was largely absent during the “dark ages”.

 This new focus on art was due to the educated elites in 15th century Europe (the 1400s) looking back to the Greek and Roman civilizations as a clear example of high culture and civilization, compared to the Middle Ages. This also fostered a philosophy known as humanism, which focused on individuals reaching their full potential, rather than the rigid class system that existed in feudal Europe. Humanist scholars produced works that prized individual accomplishment while looking back on Greek and Roman ideals. There was a lot of political writing produced at this time, most notably by Machiavelli, who wrote on the politics of the Italian city-states. Machiavelli is most famous for claiming that the “ends justify the means”, meaning that politicians should be shrewd and sometimes immoral to get things done. He also believed that in politics, it is better to be “feared than loved”. One event that accommodated these new advances in literature was Gutenberg’s creation of the printing press in the 1450s. With the creation of moveable type, books could be made faster and information could be spread much faster. This change fostered literacy and people did not have to rely on priests and clergy to interpret the Bible for them, which will lead to disagreements within the Christian religion.

27.

• Focus on individual achievement

• Use of classical Greek and Roman ideas

• Artistic works of Leonardo da Vinci

Which time period is most closely associated with

these characteristics?

(1) Hellenistic Golden Age

(2) Early Middle Ages

(3) European Renaissance

(4) Scientific Revolution

28. In The Prince, Machiavelli advises rulers to

(1) seek the approval of the people

(2) establish and maintain power

(3) promote openness in government

(4) learn and follow the commandments of the church

29. One reason the Renaissance began in Italy was

that Italian city-states

(1) defeated the Spanish Armada

(2) were unified as a nation under the Pope

(3) were unaffected by the Commercial

Revolution

(4) dominated key Mediterranean trade routes

30. Which advancement in technology revolutionized

the way ideas were spread throughout western

Europe in the 15th century?

(1) development of the astrolabe

(2) introduction of the telegraph

(3) improvements to the printing press

(4) creation of the telescope

**The Reformation**

 In 1517, Martin Luther, a German monk, posted his 95 theses on the door of his Catholic church in Wittenberg. These 95 theses explored abuses that Luther accused the Catholic church of committing. The most problematic abuse in Luther’s eyes was the church’s selling of indulgences, which was a piece of paper that guaranteed deceased family members would spend less time in purgatory. Luther disagreed with using money to atone for sins, he believed believers could be saved through faith alone. Luther’s ideas were spread quickly thanks to the invention of the printing press. The church excommunicated Luther. Luther’s protest had caused the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. Many German princes converted to Lutheranism because they saw it as a good opportunity to take lands that were claimed by the Catholic church in Rome. Luther’s protest had started a new wave of denominations breaking away from the Catholic Chruch, which had held sway in Europe during the Middle ages after the fall of Rome. Henry VIII, the king of England, broke away from the Catholic church because they would not allow him to get a divorce, so he declared himself head of the Anglican church, the church of England. Many religious wars war fought between the Catholics and Protestants in the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Reformation**

31. One impact Gutenberg’s printing press had on

western Europe was

(1) the spread of Martin Luther’s ideas

(2) a decrease in the number of universities

(3) a decline in literacy

(4) the unification of the Holy Roman Empire

32. What was one cause of the Protestant

Reformation?

(1) revolt by the Moors in Spain

(2) passage of the Act of Supremacy in England

(3) call for the Council of Trent by Pope Paul III

(4) corruption among high officials of the

Catholic Church

**The Commercial Revolution and the Age of Exploration**

 The Crusades had caused Medieval Europe to have a renewed interest in trade with the east. The Italian city-states trade with the east had allowed them to have the money to finance beautiful works of art during the Renaissance. Marco Polo, an Italian explorer, an visited the court of Kublai Khan of the Mongol empire and he wrote of the riches of the east. This renewed interest in the east had many consequences. In the late 1400s and early 1500s, Europeans had become interested in finding a new trade route to India in order to gain access to spices, silk, and other goods from the east. This interest in exploration led Christopher Columbus, an Italian explorer, to claim parts of the Caribbean for Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain in 1492. Eventually, other conquistadors, or “Spanish conquerers” to take over Mexico and Peru in the following decades. Hernan Cortes had conquered the Aztec Empire and Ferdinand Pizarro had taken down the Inca, both which were flourishing civilizations who had made advances in architecture and calendar systems. The economic system of mercantilism caused the European powers to search for new wealth. With new colonies, raw materials could be shipped back to the mother country, which would be turned into products and sold to accumulate wealth for the mother countries of Spain, England, the Netherlands, etc… Once the European presence began to establish colonies in the Americas, the Spanish employed the **encomienda** system. This system allowed the colonists to exploit the native populations for labor.

In order to increase production and to acquire more exploited labor, European powers began imported African slaves from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies and the Americas. The brutal leg of the trip over the Atlantic was known as the **Middle Passage**. Once the slaves were present in the Americas, they were exploited and used to benefit the mercantilist system. Raw materials picked/harvested by the slaves were sent back to the European mother countries, which were then turned into products given to African kings on the West Coast of Africa for more slaves. Thus it was a vicious and brutal cycle that continued for centuries.

**Age of Exploration**

33. According to the European policy of

mercantilism, colonies should

(1) benefit the mother country

(2) trade openly with various countries

(3) be left alone to manage their own affairs

(4) attempt to gain independence as soon as

possible

34. In the late 1400s and early 1500s, what was a

major reason for the European voyages of

exploration?

(1) introduction of Enlightenment ideas

(2) desire to control Constantinople

(3) rapid industrialization

(4) need for alternate trade routes

35. The purpose of colonies is to ship raw materials

to the colonial power and buy finished goods

from the colonial power.

This statement reflects the basic idea of which

economic system?

(1) socialism (3) mercantilism

(2) communism (4) capitalism

36. After contact with Europeans in the 1500s, millions of native peoples in the Americas died as a result of

(3) new diseases to which the native peoples had

no natural immunity

(4) slavery and the terrible conditions on their

sea journey to Europe

(1) new foods, which the native peoples could

not digest

(2) religious persecution resulting from the

Spanish Inquisition

37. One way in which the Aztec and Inca civilizations

are similar is that they both

(1) defeated the Spanish conquistadors

(2) developed advanced architectural techniques

(3) lacked strong central governments

(4) settled primarily in river valleys

38. The policy of establishing colonies to gain wealth

by controlling colonial trade is called

(1) socialism (3) mercantilism

(2) fascism (4) communism

39. One effect of the encomienda system in Latin

America was that it

(1) eliminated the use of guilds

(2) promoted isolationism

(3) exploited indigenous peoples

(4) reduced Spanish influence

40. Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta are best known for

(1) exploring the Western Hemisphere

(2) leading religious movements

(3) opening trade between Africa and Japan

(4) providing extensive information about lands and people

41.

• Vasco da Gama discovered an all-water route

from Europe to India.

• Ferdinand Magellan’s crew circumnavigated

the globe.

• Issac Newton defined the forces of gravity.

These events relate most directly to

(1) revised understandings of natural surroundings

(2) questioning the benefits of the mercantile

system

(3) increased suspicion between different religions

(4) development of new manufacturing techniques

**Commercial Revolution**

42. Which period in European history is most closely

associated with the emergence of trade fairs, the

founding of guilds, and the creation of the

Hanseatic League?

(1) Age of Pericles

(2) Commercial Revolution

(3 ) Age of Reason

(4) Glorious Revolution

43. What was one result of the Commercial

Revolution in Europe?

(1) decrease in the size of the middle class

(2) expansion of the manor system

(3) development of financial institutions

(4) wider use of the barter system

44. Which revolution in Europe is most closely

associated with the rise of capitalism, the

formation of guilds, and the growth of banking

systems?

(1) Commercial (3) Agrarian

(2) Scientific (4) Glorious

**Scientific Revolution**

45. Galileo Galilei and Sir Issac Newton are most

closely associated with

(1) initiating religious reforms

(2) leading political revolutions

(3) conducting investigative experiments

(4) engaging in foreign conquests

**Absolute Monarchs**

46. What was a key characteristic of an absolute

monarchy in the 16th and 17th centuries?

(1) centralized governmental authority

(2) increased political rights for peasants and

serfs

(3) freedom of religion

(4) a system of checks and balances

47. The signing of the Magna Carta in 1215 and the Glorious Revolution in 1688 were key events in English history because they resulted in

(1) creating alliances with France

(2) defeating Protestant nobles

(3) limiting the power of the monarchy

(4) annexing territory

48. Akbar the Great, Suleiman the Magnificent, and Louis XIV are all rulers associated with

(1) natural rights (3) religious toleration

(2) filial piety (4) absolutism

49. One way in which King Louis XVI of France and

Czar Nicholas II of Russia are similar is that both

(1) were executed by revolutionaries

(2) were known as great military leaders

(3) advocated religious reform

(4) supported the emancipation of serfs

50. During the Age of Absolutism (1600s and 1700s), European monarchs tried to

(1) increase individual rights for their citizens

(2) develop stronger relations with Islamic rulers

(3) encourage the growth of collective farms

(4) centralize political power within their nations

**Enlightenment**

51. Many Enlightenment philosophers used reason to

(1) reinforce traditional beliefs

(2) strengthen religious authority

(3) reveal natural laws

(4) encourage censorship

52. Which statement represents a key idea directly associated with John Locke’s Two Treatises of Government?

(1) Freedom of speech should be denied.

(2) The king’s power on Earth comes from God.

(3) All people are born with the right to life, liberty, and property.

(4) Individuals acting in their own self-interest will achieve economic success.

53. The writings of the 18th-century French

philosophers Diderot, Rousseau, and Voltaire

influenced the

(1) policies of the enlightened despots

(2) start of the Neolithic Revolution

(3) success of the German unification movement

(4) spread of imperialism to Africa and Asia

**The French Revolution!** In 1789, the third estate rebelled against the king. Frustrated by lack of political power, the third estate rebelled against the 1st estate (the clergy/church) and the 2nd estate (the nobility). The revolution had a liberal phase where a constitution was introduced, but became more radical after King Louis XVI was executed. After this, the radical Robespierre introduced the reign of terror, in which many French royalists, moderates AND radicals were beheaded by the guillotine. Napoleon took over in 1799 and spread revolutionary ideals throughout Europe while acting as an emperor. The French Revolution would inspire the Haitian revolution as well as South American revolutions led by Argentine Jose de San Martin and Venezuelan Simon de Bolivar.

54. Which issue was a cause of the French

Revolution?

(1) ineffective rule of Napoleon Bonaparte

(2) nationalization of the Church

(3) outrage over the use of the guillotine by the

Committee of Public Safety

(4) demand of the Third Estate for more political

power

**55.**

**“Angry Mob Destroys Bastille”**

**“Robespierre’s Execution Ends Reign of Terror”**

**“Napoleon Seizes Power”**

Which country’s revolution is referred to in these

headlines?

(1) Spain (3) France

(2) Austria (4) Russia

56. Which event is most closely associated with the

French Revolution?

(1) Council of Trent

(2) Thirty Years’ War

(3) Reign of Terror

(4) Paris Peace Conference

57.

A. Toussaint L’Ouverture declares Haiti

independent.

B. Declaration of the Rights of Man and the

Citizen is written in France.

C. The thirteen colonies gain independence from

Great Britain.

D. Simón Bolívar frees Colombia from Spanish

rule.

What is the correct chronological order for these

events?

(1) A → B → D → C (3) A → D → C → B

(2) C → B → A → D (4) D → C → B → A

**Nationalism**

58. The unification of Germany under Otto von

Bismarck demonstrates the

(1) influence of Marxist ideology

(2) impact of nationalism

(3) force of civil disobedience

(4) power of democratic ideals

 **Industrial Revolution**

59. In the early 18th century, the Agricultural

Revolution in Great Britain resulted in

urbanization because

(1) enslaved persons replaced free laborers on

farms

(2) factory work strengthened extended families

(3) displaced rural workers migrated to find jobs

(4) the middle class decreased in size

60. What was a result of the Industrial Revolution in

Europe?

(1) the growth of the middle class

(2) an increase in nomadic herding

(3) a decline in urban population

(4) a decrease in international trade

**Imperialism**

61. A similarity between the Sepoy Rebellion in India

and the Boxer Rebellion in China is that both

were

(1) attempts to remove foreign influence

(2) movements to establish communist governments

(3) efforts to restore trade monopolies

(4) struggles to westernize cultures

62. The Berlin Conference in 1884 was significant

because it

(1) promoted Belgium as a world power

(2) established rules for the European division of

Africa

(3) called for a war against England

(4) ensured ethnic harmony in the Middle East

63. Japan began an aggressive policy of imperialism

in the late 19th and early 20th centuries because

Japan

(1) needed raw materials for its factories

(2) hoped to spread Shinto

(3) sought Western technology

(4) wanted revenge for the Opium Wars

64.

• Treaty of Nanjing gives control of Hong Kong

to Great Britain.

• French government sets up a protectorate in

Cambodia.

• Italian forces occupy Ethiopia.

Which policy is most closely associated with these

statements?

(1) détente (3) nonalignment

(2) appeasement (4) imperialism

65. Which change is associated with Meiji Japan?

(1) expansion of feudal political and social values

(2) modernization of the economy and government

(3) adoption of isolationist policies

(4) abandoning plans for an overseas empire

66. The unification of Germany under Otto von

Bismarck demonstrates the

(1) influence of Marxist ideology

(2) impact of nationalism

(3) force of civil disobedience

(4) power of democratic ideals

**WWI**

**67.**

**“Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy Form Triple**

**Alliance”**

**“Serbian Nationalism Grows in Balkans”**

**“Archduke Franz Ferdinand Assassinated in Bosnia”**

The events in these headlines contributed most

directly to the

(1) beginning of World War I

(2) outbreak of the Cold War

(3) development of communist rule in Europe

(4) strengthening of European monarchies

68.

Control of the Bosporus and Dardanelles straits

was a strategic objective in both World War I and

World War II because these straits

(1) link Africa to Europe

(2) allow waterway passage into Germany

(3) separate Italy from the Balkan peninsula

(4) provide access from the Black Sea to the

Mediterranean Sea

**Social Sciences**

69. Hunting and gathering, subsistence agriculture, and the barter system are characteristics of a

(1) market economy

(2) command economy

(3) traditional economy

(4) mixed economy

70. What does a topographic map show?

(1) climate regions (3) patterns of trade

(2) ethnic distributions (4) physical features

71. Which social scientist is most concerned with analyzing the relationship between the supply of and the demand for goods and services?

(1) an anthropologist (3) a sociologist

(2) an economist (4) a political scientist

72. Which characteristic is associated with an economy based on the principles of laissez-faire?

(1) prices based on supply and demand

(2) production quotas established by the central

government

(3) distribution of goods determined by the

customs of a traditional society

(4) some goods exchanged for other goods of

equal value

**73. “Greek Statues Unearthed in Pompeii”**

**“Chinese Porcelain Found at Zimbabwe Dig”**

**“Mixtec Textiles Found Near Aztec Ruins”**

Which concept is illustrated by these headlines?

(1) colonialism (3) ethnocentrism

(2) isolationism (4) cultural diffusion

74. A primary source about the French Revolution is

(3) a recent biography of Robespierre

(4) a movie about Louis XVI

(1) an eyewitness account from a prisoner at the

Bastille

(2) an encyclopedia entry about the Reign of

Terror

**Random:**

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