World History Final Exam Study Guide

1. Define A.D. –

 B.C. –

 C.E. –

 B.C.E –

(and know how to place these items into timelines)

1. Where and what was the Fertile Crescent?
2. What does Mesopotamia mean?

 Which culture flourished there?

1. What invention/discovery created the Neolithic time period?

How did this change people’s lifestyles?

1. Define the following types of government.
2. Theocracy -
3. Monarchy -
4. Aristocracy -
5. Oligarchy -
6. Tyranny –
7. Define cultural diffusion.
8. Explain how codifying laws (such as Hammurabi’s code) met the needs of ancient societies

1. Know the achievements of:

Alexander the Great’s Empire and the Roman Empire

1. Compare and Contrast the geography of Ancient Rome and Ancient Greece.
2. What was the Magna Carta?
3. What were the Crusades?
4. Who had more power during the middle ages, religious leaders (pope, etc.) or secular leaders (kings)? Why?
5. Define the Renaissance.
6. Explain what happened during the Protestant Reformation.
7. How did global exploration affect the following groups of people?
8. Native Americans:
9. Europeans:
10. Africans:
11. Define the following: Scientific Revolution

Enlightenment

Secular

Natural Rights

1. How did the Industrial Revolution change lifestyles of citizens during the 1800s?
2. Compare and contrast Capitalism and Socialism/Communism
3. Name the four forces that led to World War I and define each of them.

A.

B.

C.

D.

1. Explain how population growth, urbanization, industrialization, warfare and the global market economy have contributed to changes in the environment (Think about: deforestation, pollution, Ozone depletion, climate change, global warming, industrial emissions and fuel combustion, habitat destruction).
2. Explain how economic crisis contributed to the growth of various political and economic movements (Think about: Great Depression, nationalistic movements of colonial Africa and Asia, socialist and communist movements).

**Things to remember:**

CH. 1 Nomads Domestication Artisans Surplus Polytheistic

Scribes

CH. 2 Epics The Nile Pharaohs Papyrus Rosetta Stone

CH. 4 Minoans Mycenaeans Trojan War Dorians Homer Polis Acropolis Persian Wars Peloponnesian War Golden Age Phalanx Greek Plays (Tragedies and Comedies) Alexandria

 Hellenistic Culture

CH. 5 Patricians Plebeians Republic Twelve Tables Legion

 Punic Wars Carthage Hannibal Imperialism Julius Caesar

 Pax Romana Greco-Roman Culture Zealots Judea

 Mercenaries Attila the Hun

CH. 6 Beringia (land bridge) Mesoamerica Olmecs Mayans Aztecs

 Andes Mountains Incas Pueblos Adobe Inuit

CH. 7 Carolingian Dynasty (Franks) Charlemagne Medieval Times(Middle Ages)

 Vassals Knights Serfs Manor Clergy

 Sacraments Secular Canon Law Excommunication Guilds

CH. 8 Common Law Habeas Corpus Due Process of Law

 Parliament Capetian Dynasty Lay Investiture

 Pope Urban II Saladin Reconquista Inquisition

 Bubonic Plague 100 Years’ War Joan of Arc Heresy

CH. 13 Johan Gutenberg Indulgences Martin Luther Edict of Worms

 Protestants Predestination King Henry VIII

 Catholic (Counter) Reformation

CH. 14.1/15 Marco Polo Prince Henry the Navigator Caravel Christopher Columbus Ferdinand Magellan Hernan Cortes Francisco Pizarro Encomienda System French and Indian (7 years’) War

 Triangular Trade Middle Passage Columbian Exchange Mercantilism

CH. 17 John Locke Montesquieu Voltaire Salons Enlightened Despots “No Taxation without Representation”

 Boston Tea Party Cornwallis U.S. Constitution

CH. 19/21 Urbanization Factors of Production Supply and Demand

 Laissez-Faire Adam Smith Karl Marx Suffrage

 Prohibition

CH. 26 Franz Ferdinand Allied Powers Central Powers Lusitania Zimmermann Note Total War Propaganda Treaty of Versailles

CH. 28 Roaring 20’s Flappers Harlem Renaissance League of Nations

 Black Tuesday The New Deal Fascism Joseph Stalin

 Adolf Hitler Benito Mussolini Nazis Aryans

 Gestapo Totalitarian State Kristallnacht

CH. 29 Appeasement Pacifism Axis Powers Allied Powers

 The Holocaust Genocide D Day Concentration Camps

 Pearl Harbor Nuremberg Trials

OTHER Louis XIV Palace of Versailles Cardinal Richelieu

 French Revolution Napoleon Bonaparte Mohandas Gandhi

 The Cold War Berlin Wall Martin Luther King Jr.

 Mao Zedong Korean War Vietnam War

 Apartheid European Union Globalization

 Interdependence