

<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>New intellectual and artistic ideas that developed during the Renaissance marked the beginning of:</b></p>	<p><b>the modern world</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>What does Renaissance mean?</b></p>	<p><b>"Rebirth" -- of classical knowledge, "birth" of the modern world.</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>The Renaissance lasted from 1350 to 1600. When was the height of the Renaissance?</b></p>	<p><b>The 1500s</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>The Renaissance was characterized by a revival of ___ influence in the arts, architecture and literature.</b></p>	<p><b>classical (ancient Greek and Roman)</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>The Renaissance marked the beginnings of modern science and an increasingly ___ (worldly as opposed to religious) society.</b></p>	<p><b>secular</b></p>

<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>Renaissance artists and sculptors depicted the human form more _____ and subjects were shown in realistic settings like _____ .</b></p>	<p><b>realistically landscapes</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>Where was the Renaissance?</b></p>	<p><b>It spread from the Italian city states in southern Europe to northern Europe</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>Two Renaissance artists:</b></p>	<p><b>Leonardo da Vinci Michelangelo</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>Renaissance playwright:</b></p>	<p><b>Shakespeare</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>Renaissance humanist:</b></p>	<p><b>Erasmus</b></p>

<p>Around 1500 A.D.  <b>What is "humanism"?</b></p>	<p>The chief intellectual movement of the Renaissance. Emphasized secular (not religious) concerns and education.</p>
<p>Around 1500 A.D.  <b>What were the world's five major religions?</b></p>	<p>Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism</p>
<p>Around 1500 A.D.  <b>There were five major world religions. Where was Judaism located?</b></p>	<p>Concentrated in Europe and the Middle East</p>
<p>Around 1500 A.D.  <b>There were five major world religions. Where was Christianity located?</b></p>	<p>Concentrated in Europe and the Middle East</p>
<p>Around 1500 A.D.  <b>There were five major world religions. Where was Islam located?</b></p>	<p>Parts of Asia, Africa, and southern Europe</p>

<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>There were five major world religions.</b>  <b>Where was Hinduism located?</b></p>	<p><b>India and part of Southeast Asia</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>There were five major world religions.</b>  <b>Where was Buddhism located?</b></p>	<p><b>East and Southeast Asia</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>What were some of the technological and scientific advancements made in China and exchanged along trade routes?</b></p>	<p><b>Paper, compass, silk, porcelain</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>What were some of the technological and scientific advancements made in India and the Middle East and exchanged along trade routes?</b></p>	<p><b>Textiles, numeral system (India and Middle East)</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>In what areas were scientific advancements made and exchanged along trade routes?</b></p>	<p><b>Scientific transfer—Medicine, astronomy, mathematics</b></p>

<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>For centuries, the Roman Catholic Church had little competition in religious thought and action. The resistance of the church to change led to:</b></p>	<p><b>the Protestant Reformation</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>What were the problems and issues that provoked religious reforms in Western Christianity?</b>  <b>Conflicts that challenged the authority of the Church in Rome</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Merchant wealth challenged the Church's view of usury.</b></li> <li>• <b>German and English nobility disliked Italian domination of the Church.</b></li> <li>• <b>The Church's great political power and wealth caused conflict.</b></li> <li>• <b>Church corruption and the sale of indulgences were widespread and caused conflict.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>The Reformation began as a rebellion against certain practices of the Catholic Church, including the selling of indulgences. What are "indulgences"?</b></p>	<p><b>The Catholic church revenue by selling indulgences - a substitution for punishment for sin. People could essentially "buy their way into heaven", or so they thought</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>What were the beliefs of Martin Luther?</b></p>	<p><b>Martin Luther (the Lutheran tradition)</b>  <b>Opposed sale if indulgences - believed salvation would come by faith alone, Bible as the ultimate authority, all humans equal before God</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>What were the Ninety-Five Theses?</b></p>	<p><b>In 1517, Luther nailed his 95 Theses to a church door. They criticized the sale of indulgences and other church abuses.</b></p>

<p>Around 1500 A.D.  <b>What were the beliefs of John Calvin?</b></p>	<p><b>Believed in predestination - the belief that God had determined in advance who would be "saved" and who would be "damned". Faith revealed by living a righteous life, work ethic</b></p> <p><b>Calvinism spread through northern Europe</b></p>
<p>Around 1500 A.D.  <b>What were the beliefs of Henry VIII?</b></p>	<p><b>King Henry VIII</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Views—Dismissed the authority of the Pope in Rome</b></li> <li>• <b>Actions—Divorced; broke with Rome; headed the national church in England; appropriated lands and wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in England</b></li> </ul>
<p>Around 1500 A.D.  <b>Queen Elizabeth I is known for -</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Anglican Church</b></li> <li>• <b>Tolerance for dissenters</b></li> <li>• <b>Expansion and colonialism</b></li> <li>• <b>Victory over the Spanish Armada (1588)</b></li> </ul>
<p>Around 1500 A.D.  <b>Describe the Reformation in Germany.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Princes in Northern Germany converted to Protestantism, ending authority of the Pope in their states.</b></li> <li>• <b>The Hapsburg family and the authority of the Holy Roman Empire continued to support the Roman Catholic Church.</b></li> <li>• <b>Conflict between Protestants and Catholics resulted in devastating wars (e.g., Thirty Years' War).</b></li> </ul>
<p>Around 1500 A.D.  <b>Describe the Reformation in France.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Catholic monarchy granted Protestant Huguenots freedom of worship by the Edict of Nantes (later revoked).</b></li> <li>• <b>Cardinal Richelieu changed the focus of the Thirty Years' War from a religious to a political conflict.</b></li> </ul>

<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>What did the Council of Trent do?</b></p>	<p><b>Reaffirmed most Church doctrine and practices</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>Gutenberg's invention of the ____ in 1450 was one of the most important events of the period.</b></p>	<p><b>printing press</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>The printing press revolutionized the publishing industry by mass producing books. This caused ____ to spread.</b></p>	<p><b>literacy</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>Describe the Catholic Reformation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Council of Trent reaffirmed most Church doctrine and practices.</b></li> <li>• <b>Society of Jesus (The Jesuits) was founded to spread Catholic doctrine around the world.</b></li> <li>• <b>The Inquisition was established to reinforce Catholic doctrine.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>What was the impact of the Reformation on Western civilization?</b></p>	<p><b>At first the Reformation divided the countries of Europe on religious principles, leading to religious intolerance. But, gradually religious toleration emerged, along with democratic thought.</b></p>

<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>The Reformation led to growth of:</b>  <b>s _____</b>  <b>i _____</b>  <b>r _____ t _____</b></p>	<p><b>secularism, individualism, and religious tolerance</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>What was the role of the printing press during the Reformation in the spread of new ideas?</b></p>	<p><b>Promoted literacy</b>  <b>\</b>  <b>Helped spread the ideas of the Reformation - the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and others, more quickly.</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>In 1500, the expanding economies of European states stimulated increased trade with markets in:</b></p>	<p><b>Asia</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>With the loss of _____ in 1453, European nations fronting the Atlantic sought new _____ routes for trade.</b></p>	<p><b>Constantinople</b>  <b>maritime (sea)</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>What were the factors contributing to the European discovery of lands in the Western Hemisphere?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demand for gold, spices, and natural resources in Europe</li> <li>• Support for the diffusion of Christianity</li> <li>• Political and economic competition between European empires</li> <li>• Innovations in navigational arts (European and Islamic origins)</li> <li>• Pioneering role of Prince Henry the Navigator</li> </ul>



<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>Who were some important explorers you are expected to know about for this test?</b></p> <p><b>I plan to make a card for each of the explorers but haven't done it yet.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Portugal—Vasco da Gama</li> <li>• Spain—Christopher Columbus, Hernando Cortez, Francisco Pizarro, Ferdinand Magellan</li> <li>• England—Francis Drake</li> <li>• France—Jacques Cartier</li> </ul>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>One motive for exploration was to spread the _____ religion.</b></p>	<p><b>Christian</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>One effect of the Spanish overseas expansion was the demise of these three Indian empires.</b></p>	<p><b>Aztec and Inca Empires</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>A legacy of Spanish expansion in Latin America is a _____ system and _____ rule.</b></p>	<p><b>rigid class system  dictatorial rule</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>In the Americas, the colonies imitated the culture and social patterns of their :</b></p>	<p><b>parent country</b></p>

<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>The effect of European expansion in Africa was European ____ ____ along the coast.</b></p>	<p><b>trading posts</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>European expansion in Africa led to trade in:</b></p>	<p><b>slaves, gold and other products</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>European expansion in Asia led to :</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Colonization by small groups of merchants (India, the Indies, China)</b></li> <li>• <b>Influence of trading companies (Portuguese, Dutch, British)</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>What does Columbian Exchange mean?</b></p>	<p><b>describes the worldwide redistribution of plants, animals, and diseases that resulted from the initial contacts between Europeans and American Indians.</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>As the result of the Columbian Exchange, agricultural products such as ____, ____, and ____ from the Western Hemisphere changed European lifestyles.</b></p>	<p><b>corn, potatoes, and tobacco</b></p>

<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>As the result of the Columbian Exchange, European ____ and ____ changed the lifestyles of American Indians</b></p>	<p><b>horses and cattle</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>The most important result of the Columbian Exchange is that European ____ like ____ killed many American Indians.</b></p>	<p><b>diseases like smallpox</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>Impact of the Columbian Exchange</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Shortage of labor to grow cash crops led to the use of:</b></li> </ul> </p>	<p><b>African slaves</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>Impact of the Columbian Exchange</b>  <b>European plantation system in the Caribbean and the Americas:</b></p>	<p><b>destroyed indigenous economics and damaged the environment</b></p>
<p><b>Around 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>What was the triangular trade?</b></p>	<p><b>The triangular trade linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas. Slaves, sugar, and rum were traded. The European nations exported precious metals from the Americas.</b></p>

<p>After 1500 A.D.  <b>What was the impact of precious metal exports from the Americas?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gold and silver (exported to Europe and Asia)</li> <li>• Impact on indigenous empires of the Americas</li> <li>• Impact on Spain and international trade</li> <li>• need better answer</li> </ul>
<p>After 1500 A.D.  <b>The _____ Empire emerged as a political and economic power following the conquest of Constantinople.</b></p>	<p>Ottoman</p>
<p>Around 1500 A.D.  <b>The Ottomans brought under their rule-</b></p>	<p>much of Muslim territory in Southwest Asia and North Africa</p>
<p>After 1500 A.D.  <b>What was the original location of the Ottoman Empire?</b></p>	<p>Asia Minor</p>
<p>After 1500 A.D.  <b>To where did the Ottoman Empire expand?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Southwest Asia</li> <li>• Southeastern Europe, Balkan Peninsula</li> <li>• North Africa</li> </ul>

<p>After 1500 A.D.  <b>The capital of the Ottoman Empire at Constantinople was renamed -</b></p>	<p><b>Istanbul</b></p>
<p>After 1500 A.D.  <b>During the Ottoman Empire, the ____ religion was a unifying force that accepted other religions.</b></p>	<p><b>Islamic</b></p>
<p>After 1500 A.D.  <b>The Ottoman Empire traded -</b></p>	<p><b>coffee and ceramics</b></p>
<p>After 1500 A.D.  <b>Descendants of the Mongols, the Muslim _____ rulers established an empire in northern_____.</b></p>	<p><b>Mughal (Mogul)-- India</b></p>
<p>After 1500 A.D.  <b>What were the contributions of Mughal rulers?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Spread of Islam into India</b></li> <li>• <b>Art and architecture—Taj Mahal</b></li> <li>• <b>Arrival of European trading outposts</b></li> <li>• <b>Influence of Indian textiles on British textile industry</b></li> </ul>

<p><b>After 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>Portugal, England, and the Netherlands competed for the Indian Ocean trade by establishing ____ ____ on the Indian sub-continent.</b></p>	<p><b>Coastal ports</b></p>
<p><b>After 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>How did the Chinese attempt to limit the influence of European merchants?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Creation of foreign enclaves to control trade</b></li> <li>• <b>Imperial policy of controlling foreign influences and trade</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>After 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>There was an increasing European demand for these Chinese goods -</b></p>	<p><b>tea and porcelain</b></p>
<p><b>After 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>How was Japan ruled after 1500AD?</b></p>	<p><b>A powerless emperor – ruled by military leader (shogun)</b></p>
<p><b>After 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>Japan adopted a policy of ____ to limit foreign influences.</b></p>	<p><b>isolation</b></p>

<p><b>After 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>An economic practice adopted by European colonial powers in an effort to become self-sufficient;</b></p>	<p><b>Mercantilism</b></p>
<p><b>After 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>Mercantilism was based on the theory that colonies existed for the benefit of -</b></p>	<p><b>the mother country</b></p>
<p><b>After 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>During the Commercial Revolution, European maritime nations competed for-</b></p>	<p><b>overseas markets, colonies, and resources.</b></p>
<p><b>After 1500 A.D.</b>  <b>During the Commercial Revolution, a new economic system emerged.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>New money and banking systems were created.</b></li> <li>- <b>Economic practices such as mercantilism evolved.</b></li> <li>- <b>Colonial economies were limited by the economic needs of the mother country.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>With its emphasis on reasoned observation and systematic measurement, the _____ changed the way people viewed the world and their place in it.</b></p>	<p><b>scientific revolution</b></p>

<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Name some of the pioneers of the scientific revolution?</b></p>	<p><b>Nicolaus Copernicus</b>  <b>Johannes Kepler</b>  <b>Galileo Galilei</b>  <b>Isaac Newton</b>  <b>William Harvey</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Nicolaus Copernicus developed -</b></p>	<p><b>the heliocentric theory</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Johannes Kepler discovered -</b></p>	<p><b>planetary motion</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Galileo Galilei used the telescope to support -</b></p>	<p><b>the heliocentric theory</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Isaac Newton discovered</b></p>	<p><b>the Laws of Gravity</b></p>



<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>William Harvey discovered -</b></p>	<p><b>circulation of the blood</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What was the importance of the scientific revolution?</b></p>	<p><b>The emphasis on reason and systematic observation of nature</b>  <b>The formulation of the scientific method</b>  <b>The expansion of scientific knowledge</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>When was the Age of Absolutism?</b></p>	<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> centuries</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Who were some absolute monarchs of this period?</b></p>	<p><b>Louis XIV of France and Peter the Great of Russia</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>The Age of Absolutism takes its name from a series of European monarchs who -</b></p>	<p><b>increased the power of their central governments.</b></p>

<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What were some of the characteristics of absolute monarchies?</b></p>	<p><b>Centralization of power</b>  <b>Concept of divine right</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Louis XIV was an absolute monarch in ____, and was known for:-</b></p>	<p><b>France,-- Palace of Versailles as a symbol of royal power</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Peter the Great was an absolute monarch in ____, and was known for:-</b></p>	<p><b>Russia – westernization of Russia</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Political democracy rests on the principle that government derives power from -</b></p>	<p><b>the consent of the governed</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>The foundations of English freedoms included--</b></p>	<p><b>the jury trial, the Magna Carta, and common law.</b></p>

<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Further development of the rights of Englishmen was prompted by -</b></p>	<p><b>the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>How did the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution promote the development of the rights of Englishmen?</b></p>	<p><b>Development of the rights of Englishmen</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Oliver Cromwell and the execution of Charles I</b></li> <li>• <b>The restoration of Charles II</b></li> <li>• <b>Development of political parties/factions</b></li> <li>• <b>Glorious Revolution (William and Mary)</b></li> <li>• <b>Increase of parliamentary power over royal power</b></li> <li>• <b>English Bill of Rights of 1689</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Enlightenment thinkers believed that human progress was possible through the application of ____ and ____ to issues of law and government.</b></p>	<p><b>scientific knowledge and reason</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Enlightenment ideas influenced the ____ and the writing of the ____.</b></p>	<p><b>American Revolution  Declaration of Independence</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>The Enlightenment applied reason to the ____ world, not just the ____ world</b></p>	<p><b>human natural</b></p>

<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>The Enlightenment stimulated religious --</b></p>	<p><b>tolerance</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>The Enlightenment fueled ____ around the world.</b></p>	<p><b>democratic revolutions</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Who were some Enlightenment thinkers?</b></p>	<p><b>Thomas Hobbes  John Locke  Montesquieu  Jean-Jacques Rousseau  Voltaire</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Name the Enlightenment thinker and work who believed that humans exist in a primitive “state of nature” and consent to government for selfprotection.</b></p>	<p><b>Thomas Hobbes == Leviathan</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Name the Enlightenment thinker and work: —People are sovereign; consent to government for protection of natural rights to life, liberty, and property.</b></p>	<p><b>John Locke’s Two Treatises on Government</b></p>

<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Name the Enlightenment thinker and work:</b>  <b>—The best form of government includes a separation of powers.</b></p>	<p><b>Montesquieu's The Spirit of Laws</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Name the Enlightenment thinker and work:</b>  <b>—Government is a contract between rulers and the people.</b></p>	<p><b>Jean-Jacques Rousseau's The Social Contract</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Name the Enlightenment thinker:</b>  <b>—Religious toleration should triumph over religious fanaticism; separation of church and state</b></p>	<p><b>Voltaire</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Political philosophies of the Enlightenment fueled revolution in:</b></p>	<p><b>the Americas and France</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What are two American documents that incorporated Enlightenment ideas?</b></p>	<p><b>Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence</b>   <b>The U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights</b></p>

<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>The ideas of the Enlightenment and French participation in the American Revolution influenced the French people to view their government in new ways. As a result, the French:</b></p>	<p><b>overthrew the absolute monarchy, and a new government was established.</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>These ideas and examples of the American and French Revolutions influenced the people of ____ ____ to establish independent nations.</b></p>	<p><b>Latin America</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Name two causes of the French Revolution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Influence of Enlightenment ideas</b></li> <li>• <b>Influence of the American Revolution</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Name two events of the French Revolution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Storming of the Bastille</b></li> <li>• <b>Reign of Terror</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>The French Revolution resulted in:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>End of the absolute monarchy of Louis XVI</b></li> <li>• <b>Rise of Napoleon</b></li> </ul>

<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>The Enlightenment brought a new emphasis on ____ and ____ in the arts as artists borrowed heavily from classical Greece and Rome</b></p>	<p><b>order and balance</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>The Enlightenment artists borrowed heavily from classical ____ and ____ .</b></p>	<p><b>Greece and Rome</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Inventions and innovations in technology stimulated trade and transportation during:</b></p>	<p><b>the Age of Reason</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Name two Enlightenment composers</b></p>	<p><b>Johann Sebastian Bach— Baroque Composer</b>  <b>Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart—Classical Composer</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Name a painter of the Enlightenment</b></p>	<p><b>Eugène Delacroix—Romantic School Painter</b></p>

<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Name a philosopher of the Enlightenment</b></p>	<p><b>Voltaire</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Name a Novelist of the Enlightenment</b></p>	<p><b>Miguel de Cervantes</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Enlightenment paintings depicted classical subjects, public events:</b></p>	<p><b>natural scenes, and living people (portraits).</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>A new form of literature that evolved during the Enlightenment was -</b></p>	<p><b>the novel (e.g. Cervantes' Don Quixote)</b></p>
<p><b>16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What improved technologies and institutions were important to European economies?</b></p>	<p><b>Technologies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>All-weather roads improved year- round transport and trade.</b></li> <li>• <b>New designs in farm tools increased productivity (agricultural revolution).</b></li> <li>• <b>Improvements in ship design lowered the cost of transport.</b></li> </ul>



<p><b>What were the characteristics of the colonial system in Latin America in the nineteenth century?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonial governments mirrored the home governments</li> <li>• Catholicism had a strong influence on the development of the colonies</li> <li>• A major element of the economy was the mining of precious metals for export</li> </ul>
<p><b>The rigid class structure included:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viceroy / colonial officers</li> <li>• Creoles (Spanish descent)</li> <li>• Mestizo (mixed descent)</li> </ul>
<p><b>The French and American Revolutions influence Latin American independence movements in:</b></p>	<p><b>Haiti and Mexico</b></p>
<p><b>Who started the Mexican independence movement?</b></p>	<p><b>Father Miguel Hidalgo</b></p>
<p><b>Where did the process of winning independence begin with a slave rebellion?</b></p>	<p><b>Haiti</b></p>

<p><b>Other countries that gained independence during the 1800s:</b></p>	<p><b>Columbia Venezuela Brazil</b></p>
<p><b>Who is Toussaint L'Ouverture?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Former slave who led Haitian rebellion against French.</b></li> <li>• <b>Defeated the armies of three foreign powers: Spain, France, and Britain.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Who is Simon Bolivar?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Liberated the northern areas of Latin America.</b></li> <li>• <b>Native-born resident who led revolutionary efforts</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>What is the Monroe Doctrine?</b></p>	<p><b>U.S. wanted to prevent foreign interference in America. The Monroe Doctrine was issued in 1823, alerting European powers that the American continents should not be considered for any future colonization.</b></p>
<p><b>How did the Monroe Doctrine impact revolutions in Latin America?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Latin American nations were acknowledged to be independent.</b></li> <li>• <b>The United States would regard as a threat to its own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.</b></li> </ul>

<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>What was the powerful legacy for world history left by the French Revolution:</b></p>	<p><b>secular society, nationalism, and democratic ideas</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Napoleon's attempt to unify Europe under French domination was -</b></p>	<p><b>unsuccessful</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>The _____ attempted to restore Europe as it had been before the French Revolution and Napoleonic conquests.</b></p>	<p><b>Congress of Vienna</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>What was the legacy of Napoleon?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Unsuccessful attempt to unify Europe under French domination</b></li> <li>• <b>Napoleonic Code</b></li> <li>• <b>Awakened feelings of national pride and growth of nationalism</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>What was the significance of the Congress of Vienna?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“Balance of power” doctrine</b></li> <li>• <b>Restoration of monarchies</b></li> <li>• <b>New political map of Europe</b></li> <li>• <b>New political philosophies (liberalism, conservatism)</b></li> </ul>

<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>The rise of _____ was a powerful force behind European politics during the nineteenth century.</b></p>	<p><b>nationalism</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Widespread demands _____ for led to revolutions and legislative actions in Europe.</b></p>	<p><b>political rights</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>National pride, economic competition, and democratic ideals stimulated the growth of:</b></p>	<p><b>nationalism</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>The terms of the Congress of Vienna led to -</b></p>	<p><b>widespread discontent in Europe</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Unsuccessful revolutions of 1848 increased -</b></p>	<p><b>nationalistic tensions</b></p>

<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>In contrast to continental Europe, Great Britain expanded political rights through -</b></p>	<p><b>legislative means</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Slavery was made illegal in -</b></p>	<p><b>the British Empire</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>_____ and _____ became nation-states long after the rest of Europe.</b></p>	<p><b>Italy --- Germany</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>What events led to the unification of Italy?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Count Cavour unified Northern Italy.</b></li> <li>• <b>Giuseppe Garibaldi joined southern Italy to northern Italy.</b></li> <li>• <b>The Papal States (including Rome) became the last to join Italy.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Who unified Northern Italy?</b></p>	<p><b>Count Cavour</b></p>

<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Who joined southern Italy to northern Italy?</b></p>	<p><b>Giuseppe Garibaldi</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>The _____ (including Rome) became the last to join Italy.</b></p>	<p><b>Papal States</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>What role did Otto von Bismarck play in the unification of Germany?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Otto von Bismarck led Prussia in the unification of Germany through war and by appealing to nationalist feelings.</b></li> <li>• <b>Bismarck's actions were seen as an example of Realpolitik, which justifies all means to achieve and hold power.</b></li> <li>• <b>The Franco-Prussian War led to the creation of the German state.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>_____ led Prussia in the unification of Germany through war and by appealing to nationalist feelings.</b></p>	<p><b>Otto von Bismarck</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Bismarck's actions were seen as an example of _____, which justifies all means to achieve and hold power.</b></p>	<p><b>Realpolitik</b></p>

<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>What is Realpolitik?</b></p>	<p><b>It justifies all means to achieve and hold power.</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>The ___ - ___ War led to the creation of the German state.</b></p>	<p><b>Franco-Prussian</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>The Industrial Revolution began in _____, and spread to -</b></p>	<p><b>England ----- the rest of Western Europe and the United States</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>With the Industrial Revolution, came an increased demand for _____ from the Americas, Asia, and Africa.</b></p>	<p><b>raw materials</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Advancements in _____ produced the Industrial Revolution, while advancements in _____ and _____ altered the lives of people living in the new industrial cities. _____ changes soon followed.</b></p>	<p><b>technology  science and medicine  Cultural</b></p>

<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Why did the Industrial Revolution originate in England?</b></p>	<p><b>Origin in England, because of its natural resources like coal, iron ore, and the invention and improvement of the steam engine</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>The Industrial Revolution began in ____ and spread to Europe and the U.S.</b></p>	<p><b>England</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>What were some of the technological advances that produced the Industrial Revolution?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>James Watt—Steam engine</b></li> <li>• <b>Eli Whitney—Cotton gin</b></li> <li>• <b>Henry Bessemer—Process for making steel</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Who invented the steam engine?</b></p>	<p><b>James Watt</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Who invented the cotton gin?</b></p>	<p><b>Eli Whitney</b></p>



<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>What did Henry Bessemer do?</b></p>	<p><b>Invented a process for making steel.</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Edward Jenner—</b></p>	<p><b>Developed smallpox vaccination</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Louis Pasteur—</b></p>	<p><b>Discovered bacteria</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>How did the Industrial Revolution produce changes in culture and society?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Population increase</b></li> <li>• <b>Increased standards of living for many, though not all</b></li> <li>• <b>Improved transportation</b></li> <li>• <b>Urbanization</b></li> <li>• <b>Environmental pollution</b></li> <li>• <b>Increased education</b></li> <li>• <b>Dissatisfaction of working class with working conditions</b></li> <li>• <b>Growth of the middle class</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>The Industrial Revolution was fueled by:</b></p>	<p><b>market competition and capitalism</b></p>

<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Who wrote Wealth of Nations?</b></p>	<p><b>Adam Smith</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Capitalism produced -</b></p>	<p><b>dissatisfaction with poor working conditions and the unequal distribution of wealth in society</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>What were some theories opposed to capitalism?</b></p>	<p><b>Socialism and Communism</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Karl Marx and Frederick Engels wrote -</b></p>	<p><b>The Communist Manifesto</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Communists wanted the ___ or wealth</b></p>	<p><b>redistribution</b></p>

<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Agricultural economies were based on -</b></p>	<p><b>the family unit.</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>The Industrial Revolution had a significant impact on the structure and function of -</b></p>	<p><b>the family.</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>The Industrial Revolution placed new demands on the labor of men, women, and children. Workers organized ___ ___ to fight for improved working conditions and workers' rights.</b></p>	<p><b>labor unions</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>How did the Industrial Revolution impact the lives of women, children, and the family?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Family-based cottage industries displaced by the factory system</b></li> <li>• <b>Harsh working conditions with men competing with women and children for wages</b></li> <li>• <b>Child labor that kept costs of production low and profits high</b></li> <li>• <b>Owners of mines and factories who exercised considerable control over the lives of their laborers</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>During the Industrial Revolution, the factory system displaced -</b></p>	<p><b>family-based cottage industries</b></p>

<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>What kept costs of production low and profits high?</b></p>	<p><b>Child labor</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>How did the Industrial Revolution affect slavery?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The cotton gin increased demand for slave labor on American plantations.</b></li> <li>• <b>The United States and Britain outlawed the slave trade and then slavery.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>The cotton gin increased demand for ____ on American plantations.</b></p>	<p><b>slave labor</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>What were the social effects of the Industrial Revolution?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Women and children entering the workplace as cheap labor</b></li> <li>• <b>Introduction of reforms to end child labor</b></li> <li>• <b>Expansion of education</b></li> <li>• <b>Women’s increased demands for suffrage</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Why did workers organize into labor unions?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Encouraged worker-organized strikes to increase wages and improve working conditions</b></li> <li>• <b>Lobbied for laws to improve the lives of workers, including women and children</b></li> <li>• <b>Wanted worker rights and collective bargaining between labor and management</b></li> </ul>

<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Industrial nations in Europe needed _____ and _____ to expand their economies.</b></p>	<p><b>natural resources and markets</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>_____ spread economic, political, and social philosophies of Europe throughout the world.</b></p>	<p><b>Imperialism</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Why did European countries participate in imperialism and a race for colonies?</b></p>	<p><b>Nationalism motivated European nations to compete for colonial possessions.</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Industrially-produced goods flooded colonial markets and displaced -</b></p>	<p><b>their traditional industries</b></p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>3 forms of imperialism</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Colonies</b></li> <li>• <b>Protectorates</b></li> <li>• <b>Spheres of influence</b></li> </ul>

<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>Imperialism in Africa and Asia</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European domination</li> <li>• European conflicts carried to the colonies</li> <li>• Christian missionary efforts</li> <li>• Spheres of influence in _____</li> <li>• Suez Canal</li> <li>• _____ domination of Indian states</li> <li>• American opening of _____ to trade</li> </ul>	<p>China  East India Company's  Japan</p>
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe</b>  <b>What were the responses of colonized peoples?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Armed conflicts (Events leading to the Boxer Rebellion in China)</li> <li>• Rise of nationalism (first Indian nationalist party founded in the mid-1800s)</li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What were the factors that produced World War I?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alliances that divided Europe into competing camps</li> <li>• Nationalistic feelings</li> <li>• Diplomatic failures</li> <li>• Imperialism</li> <li>• Competition over colonies</li> <li>• Militarism</li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>The event that began WWI was -</b></p>	<p>Assassination of Austria's Archduke Ferdinand</p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>World War I began in the year _____, but the US did not enter the war until _____.</b></p>	<p>1914  1917</p>

<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What was the League of Nations?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International cooperative organization</li> <li>• Established to prevent future wars</li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Why did the League of Nations fail?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United States not a member</li> <li>• Failure of League because it did not have power to enforce its decisions</li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Why was the mandate system created?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During World War I, Great Britain and France agreed to divide large portions of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East between themselves.</li> <li>• After the war, the “mandate system” gave Great Britain and France control over the lands that became Iraq, Transjordan, and Palestine (British control) and Syria and Lebanon (French control).</li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What was the result of the mandate system?</b></p>	<p>The division of the Ottoman Empire through the mandate system planted the seeds for future conflicts in the Middle East.</p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>How did communism rise in Russia?</b></p>	<p>Rise of communism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bolshevik Revolution and civil war</li> <li>• Vladimir Lenin’s New Economic Policy</li> <li>• Lenin’s successor—Joseph Stalin</li> </ul>

<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>The charter of the United Nations guaranteed colonial populations the right to:</b></p>	<p><b>self-determination</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Independence movements in Africa challenged European:</b></p>	<p><b>imperialism</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>The US president during WWI was:</b></p>	<p><b>Woodrow Wilson</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>During WWI Germany was led by -</b></p>	<p><b>Kaiser Wilhelm II</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>At first America declared neutrality and refused to enter the fighting in Europe. The U.S. declared war on Germany after -</b></p>	<p><b>attacks by German subs on American ships.</b></p>



<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Russia withdrew from WWI the same year the US entered the war -</b></p>	<p><b>1917</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>WWI resulted in the end of several empires including the -</b></p>	<p><b>Russian, Ottoman, German, and Austro-Hungarian empires</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Colonies' participation in the World War I increased demands for -</b></p>	<p><b>independence</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Forced Germany to accept guilt for war and loss of territory and pay reparations</b></li> <li>• <b>Limited the German military</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What were the causes of the 1917 revolutions in Russia?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Defeat in war with Japan in 1905</b></li> <li>• <b>Landless peasantry</b></li> <li>• <b>Incompetence of Tsar Nicholas II</b></li> <li>• <b>Military defeats and high casualties in World War I</b></li> </ul>

<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>When Russia entered WWI, the country was ruled by a -</b></p>	<p><b>Tsar</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Before World War I, there were sharp divisions in Russia between the :</b></p>	<p><b>nobility and peasants.</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>The Tsar did not resolve the grievances of workers and peasants. Hardships of World War I led to:</b></p>	<p><b>revolution and an unsuccessful provisional government.</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>A second revolution by the _____ created the communist state that ultimately became the U.S.S.R.</b></p>	<p><b>Bolsheviks</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>_____ pushed the Russian economy into chaos, quickening the collapse of the czarist regime and leading to the Russian Revolution.</b></p>	<p><b>World War I</b></p>

<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>The Russian Revolution occurred in two phases. In the March Revolution, czar _____ was replaced by a _____ .</b></p>	<p><b>Nicholas II</b>  <b>provisional government</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Russia's November Revolution was led by _____ , who was leader of the _____ Party.</b></p>	<p><b>Vladimir Lenin</b>  <b>Bolshevik</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Where was WW II fought?</b></p>	<p><b>Europe, Asia, Africa and the Pacific Islands.</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Causes of WW II -</b>  • <b>Aggression by totalitarian powers (Name 3)</b>  • <b>N_____</b>  • <b>Failures of the Treaty of _____</b>  • <b>Weakness of the _____</b>  • <b>A_____</b>  • <b>Tendencies towards i_____ and p_____ in Europe and the United States</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Aggression by totalitarian powers (Germany, Italy, Japan)</b></li> <li>• <b>Nationalism</b></li> <li>• <b>Failures of the Treaty of Versailles</b></li> <li>• <b>Weakness of the League of Nations</b></li> <li>• <b>Appeasement</b></li> <li>• <b>Tendencies towards isolationism and pacifism in Europe and the United States</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>WW II Leaders:</b>  <b>Who was the U.S. President?</b></p>	<p><b>Franklin D. Roosevelt</b></p>

<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>WW II Leaders:</b>  <b>Who was the U.S. President after the death of FDR?</b></p>	<p><b>Harry Truman</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>WWII - After Hitler annexed Austria and Czechoslovakia to Germany, Britain and France adopted a policy of appeasement. What does that mean?</b></p>	<p><b>Britain and France did not actively oppose the annexations. They stayed quiet, hoping Hitler would not expand further.</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What happened after Germany invaded Poland in 1939?</b></p>	<p><b>France and Britain declared war on Germany</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What did the Soviet Union agree in the Nazi-Soviet Pact signed in 1939?</b></p>	<p><b>They agreed not to attack Germany if Hitler invaded Poland (which he did a month later).</b></p>
<p><b>Major events of WW II (1939-1945) : Name the year each of these events occurred:</b>  <b>___ German invasion of Poland</b>  <b>___ Fall of France</b>  <b>___ Battle of Britain</b>  <b>___ German invasion of the Soviet Union</b>  <b>___ Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor</b>  <b>___ D - Day (Allied invasion of Europe)</b>  <b>___ Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki</b></p>	<p><b>1939 _ German invasion of Poland</b>  <b>1940 _ Fall of France</b>  <b>1940 _ Battle of Britain</b>  <b>1941 _ German invasion of the Soviet Union</b>  <b>1942 _ Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor</b>  <b>1944 _ D - Day (Allied invasion of Europe)</b>  <b>1945 _ Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki</b></p>

<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b> <b>Name a WW II general who led the invasion of Normandy and later became a U.S. president.</b></p>	<p><b>Dwight D. Eisenhower</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b> <b>Name the U.S. WW II general and army Chief of Staff who after the war as Secretary of State came up with a plan to rebuild Europe.</b></p>	<p><b>George Marshall</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b> <b>Who was Douglas MacArthur?</b></p>	<p><b>A controversial World War II general who led troops mostly in the Pacific.</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b> <b>Who was Winston Churchill?</b></p>	<p><b>The British Prime Minister during WW II</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b> <b>Who was the Nazi dictator of Germany?</b></p>	<p><b>Adolph Hitler</b></p>

<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Who was the most brutal Soviet dictator?</b></p>	<p><b>Joseph Stalin</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Why was the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941 a surprise to Stalin?</b></p>	<p><b>Two years earlier they had signed the Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact.</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>When and What was D-Day?</b></p>	<p><b>On June 6, 1944 Eisenhower commanded the allied invasion of Normandy, France.</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>In (year ?), the US dropped a nuclear bomb first on the Japanese city of _____ and three days later on the Japanese city of _____.</b></p>	<p><b>In 1945, the U.S. dropped a nuclear bomb first on the Japanese city of Hiroshima and three days later on the Japanese city of Nagasaki.</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Why did President Truman decide to drop nuclear bombs on Japan?</b></p>	<p><b>He did not believe Japan would surrender easily without the bomb, and continued fighting would have a great cost in American lives.</b></p>

<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century Who was Hideki Tojo?</p>	<p>A Japanese general who also became Prime Minister. His aggressive policies led Japan into WW II.</p>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century Who was Hirohito?</p>	<p>Emperor of Japan who fearing his monarchy would be destroyed, did not prevent the military's aggressive policies.</p>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century Economic dislocations following World War I led to unstable :</p>	<p>political conditions</p>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century Worldwide depression in the 1930s provided opportunities for the rise of _____ in the Soviet Union, Germany, Italy, and Japan.</p>	<p>dictators</p>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century A communist dictatorship was established by _____ and continued by _____ in the Soviet Union.</p>	<p>Vladimir Lenin ... Joseph Stalin</p>

<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>The Treaty of Versailles worsened economic and political conditions in Europe and led to the rise of _____ regimes in Italy and Germany.</b></p>	<p><b>totalitarian</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Japan emerged as a world power after World War I and conducted:</b></p>	<p><b>aggressive imperialistic policies in Asia.</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Why did dictatorial governments emerge in Germany, Italy, Japan, and the U.S.S.R. after World War I?</b></p>	<p><b>Economic conditions led to unstable political conditions following WW I. The treaty of Versailles put an even greater economic burden on Germany.</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Describe Stalin's policies in the USSR between the wars.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Entrenchment of communism</b></li> <li>• <b>Stalin's policies (five-year plans, collectivization of farms, state industrialization, secret police)</b></li> <li>• <b>Great Purge</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Describe Germany during the interwar period -</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Inflation and depression</b></li> <li>• <b>Democratic government weakened</b></li> <li>• <b>Anti-Semitism</b></li> <li>• <b>Extreme nationalism</b></li> <li>• <b>National Socialism (Nazism)</b></li> <li>• <b>German occupation of nearby countries</b></li> </ul>



<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century  <b>What is genocide?</b></p>	<p>The systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group</p>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century  <b>Hitler believed in a _____ race.</b></p>	<p>master</p>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century  <b>What was Hitler's final solution?</b></p>	<p>Extermination camps, gas chambers</p>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century  <b>Name several examples of genocide.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hitler's final solution</li> <li>• Armenians by leaders of the Ottoman Empire</li> <li>• Peasants, government and military leaders, and members of the elite in the Soviet Union by Joseph Stalin</li> <li>• The educated, artists, technicians, former government officials, monks, and minorities by Pol Pot in Cambodia</li> <li>• Tutsi minority by Hutu in Rwanda</li> <li>• Muslims and Croats by Bosnian Serbs in</li> </ul>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century  <b>An example of genocide - The educated, artists, technicians, former government officials, monks, and minorities were killed by -</b></p>	<p>Pol Pot in Cambodia</p>

<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>An example of genocide - Tutsi minority by Hutu in -</b></p>	<p><b>Rwanda (Africa)</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>An example of genocide - Armenians were killed by leaders of the -</b></p>	<p><b>Ottoman Empire</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>An example of genocide - Peasants, government and military leaders, and members of the elite were killed by</b></p>	<p><b>Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What were the outcomes of World War II?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>European powers' loss of empires</b></li> <li>• <b>Establishment of two major powers in the world: The United States and the U.S.S.R.</b></li> <li>• <b>War crimes trials</b></li> <li>• <b>Division of Europe—Iron Curtain</b></li> <li>• <b>Establishment of the United Nations</b></li> <li>• <b>Marshall Plan</b></li> <li>• <b>Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Warsaw Pact</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>One outcome of WWII was the establishment of two major powers in the world:</b></p>	<p><b>The United States and the USSR</b></p>

<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>One outcome of WWII was the ____ ____, a division of Europe into Soviet and western spheres of influence.</b></p>	<p><b>Iron Curtain</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What was the Marshall Plan?</b></p>	<p><b>Plan to rebuild Europe after WWII</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What is NATO?</b></p>	<p><b>North Atlantic Treaty Organization (a military alliance of the western European democracies)</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What was the Warsaw Pact?</b></p>	<p><b>A military alliance of the Eastern European countries in the Soviet sphere of influence.</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What happened to Germany after WWII?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Democratic government installed in West Germany and West Berlin</b></li> <li>• <b>Germany and Berlin divided among the four Allied powers</b></li> <li>• <b>Emergence of West Germany as economic power in postwar Europe</b></li> </ul>

<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>After WWII, Germany and Berlin were divided among -</b></p>	<p>four Allied powers - US, Britain, Russia, France</p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What happened to Japan after WWII?</b></p>	<p>U.S. occupied Japan under Macarthur's administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Democracy and economic development</li> <li>• Elimination of Japanese offensive military capabilities; United States' guarantee of Japan's security</li> <li>• Japan emerged as dominant economy in Asia</li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Who administered the US occupation of Japan after WWII?</b></p>	<p><b>Macarthur</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established and adopted by members of the United Nations</li> <li>• Provided a code of conduct for the treatment of people under the protection of their government</li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Competition between the United States and the U.S.S.R. laid the foundation for the -</b></p>	<p><b>Cold War.</b></p>

<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  _____ failed as an economic system in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.</p>	<p><b>Communism</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  The Cold War began with the _____ Conference and the Soviet control of Eastern Europe.</p>	<p><b>Yalta</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  The Cold War was characterized by: Democracy and the free enterprise system v. _____ .</p>	<p><b>dictatorship and communism</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  What were some of the Soviet Satellite nations after WWII?</p>	<p><b>Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  What period of time saw the beginning of the Cold War?</p>	<p><b>1945-1948</b></p>

<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century  <b>What were some of the Cold War conflicts?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) v. the Warsaw Pact</li> <li>• Korean Conflict</li> <li>• Vietnam War</li> <li>• Berlin and significance of Berlin Wall</li> <li>• Cuban Missile Crisis</li> <li>• Nuclear weapons and the theory of deterrence</li> </ul>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century  <b>When did the Soviet Union collapse?</b></p>	<p>1989</p>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century  <b>What were the causes and consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soviet economic collapse</li> <li>• Nationalism in Warsaw Pact countries</li> <li>• Tearing down of Berlin Wall</li> <li>• Breakup of U.S.S.R.</li> <li>• Expansion of NATO</li> </ul>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century  <b>After World War II, the United States pursued a policy of _____ against communism.</b></p>	<p>containment</p>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century  <b>The Cold War led to armed conflict in :</b></p>	<p>Korea and Vietnam.</p>

<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What is containment:</b></p>	<p><b>Policy for preventing the expansion of communism</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>How did China split after the end of the Chinese civil war?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Division of China into two nations at the end of the Chinese civil war</b></li> <li>• <b>Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi)—Nationalist China (island of Taiwan)</b></li> <li>• <b>Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong)—Communist China (mainland China)</b></li> <li>• <b>Continuing conflict between the two Chinas</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Who became the leader of Nationalist China on the island of Taiwan?</b></p>	<p><b>Chiang Kai-shek</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Who became the leader of Communist China on the mainland?</b></p>	<p><b>Mao Tse-tung</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Describe the conflict in Vietnam.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Role of French Imperialism</b></li> <li>• <b>Leadership of Ho Chi Minh</b></li> <li>• <b>Vietnam as a divided nation</b></li> <li>• <b>Influence of policy of containment</b></li> <li>• <b>The United States and the Vietnam War</b></li> <li>• <b>Vietnam as a reunited communist country today</b></li> </ul>

<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century Who was Indira Gandhi?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closer relationship between India and the Soviet Union during the Cold War</li> <li>• Developed nuclear program</li> </ul>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century Who was Margaret Thatcher?</p>	<p><b>British Prime Minister</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free trade and less government regulation of business</li> <li>• Close relationship with United States and U.S. foreign policy</li> <li>• Asserted United Kingdom's military power</li> </ul>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century Who was Mikhail Gorbachev?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glasnost and perestroika</li> <li>• Fall of the Berlin Wall</li> <li>• Last president of Soviet Union</li> </ul>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century Who was Deng Xiaoping?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reformed communist economy to market economy leading to rapid economic growth</li> <li>• Communist control of government continued</li> </ul>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century Who was a leader of the Indian independence movement, and what tactics did he use?</p>	<p><b>Mohandas Gandhi- civil disobedience and passive resistance</b></p>



<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>People in India wanted freedom from ____ rule.</b></p>	<p><b>British</b></p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Who was a leader of the Indian independence movement, and what tactics did he use?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>British rule in India</b></li> <li>• <b>Indian National Congress</b></li> <li>• <b>Leadership of Mohandas Gandhi</b></li> <li>• <b>Role of civil disobedience and passive resistance</b></li> <li>• <b>Political division along Hindu-Muslim lines,</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Describe Indian democracy?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Jawaharlal Nehru - a close associate of Gandhi, supported western style industrialization</b></li> <li>• <b>1950 Constitution sought to prohibit caste discrimination</b></li> <li>• <b>Ethnic and religious differences caused problems in the development of India as a democratic nation</b></li> <li>• <b>New economic development has helped to ease financial problems of the nation</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Why did independence movements in Africa gain success after World War II?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Right to self-determination (U.N. charter)</b></li> <li>• <b>Peaceful and violent revolutions after World War II</b></li> <li>• <b>Pride in African cultures and heritage</b></li> <li>• <b>Resentment toward imperial rule and economic exploitation</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Provide some examples of independence movements -</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>West Africa - Peaceful transition</b></li> <li>• <b>Algeria - War for Independence from France</b></li> <li>• <b>Kenya (Britain) - Violent struggle under leadership of Kenyatta</b></li> <li>• <b>South Africa - Black South Africans' struggle against apartheid led by Nelson Mandela, who</b></li> <li>• <b>became the first black President of</b></li> <li>• <b>the Republic of South Africa.</b></li> </ul>

<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century Who is Nelson Mandela?</p>	<p>Led South Africans' struggle against apartheid; became the first black President of the Republic of South Africa</p>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century Who is Golda Meir?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prime Minister of Israel</li> <li>• After initial setbacks, led Israel to victory in Yom Kippur War</li> <li>• Sought support of United States</li> </ul>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century Who is Gamal Abdul Nasser?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• President of Egypt</li> <li>• Nationalized Suez Canal from Britain</li> <li>• Established relationship with Soviet Union</li> <li>• Built Aswan High Dam</li> </ul>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century What are some characteristics of Judaism?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monotheism</li> <li>• Ten Commandments of moral and religious conduct</li> <li>• Torah - Written record and beliefs of Hebrews</li> </ul>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century What are some characteristics of Christianity?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monotheism</li> <li>• Jesus as Son of God</li> <li>• Life after death</li> <li>• New Testament - Life and teachings of Jesus</li> <li>• Establishment of Christian doctrine by early church councils</li> </ul>

<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century  <b>What are some characteristics of Islam?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monotheism</li> <li>• Muhammad the prophet</li> <li>• Qur'an / Koran</li> <li>• Five Pillars of Islam</li> <li>• Mecca and Medina</li> </ul>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century  <b>What are some characteristics of Buddhism?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founder - Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)</li> <li>• Four Noble Truths</li> <li>• Eightfold Path to Enlightenment</li> <li>• Spread of Buddhism from India to China and other parts of Asia, resulting from Asoka's missionaries and their writings</li> </ul>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century  <b>What are some characteristics of Hinduism?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many forms of one God</li> <li>• Reincarnation: Rebirth based upon karma</li> <li>• Karma: Knowledge that all thoughts and actions result in future consequences</li> </ul>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century  <b>Where are the followers of the five world religions concentrated?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judaism - Concentrated in Israel and North America</li> <li>• Christianity - Concentrated in Europe, North and South America</li> <li>• Islam - Concentrated in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia</li> <li>• Hinduism - Concentrated in India</li> <li>• Buddhism - Concentrated in East and Southeast Asia</li> </ul>
<p>20<sup>th</sup> Century  <b>What are the links between economic development and political freedom?</b></p>	<p>Free market economies produce rising standards of living and an expanding middle class, which produces growing demands for political freedoms and individual rights. Recent examples include Taiwan and South Korea.</p>

<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>How is economic interdependence changing the world?</b></p>	<p>The countries of the world are increasingly dependent on each other for raw materials, markets, and financial resources, although there is still a difference between the developed and developing nations.</p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>Economic interdependence includes:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid transportation, communication, and computer networks</li> <li>• Rise and influence of multinational corporations</li> <li>• Changing role of international boundaries</li> <li>• Regional integration (European Union)</li> <li>• Trade agreements – North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), World Trade Organization (WTO)</li> <li>• International organizations - United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF)</li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>What are examples of international terrorism in our world today?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Munich Olympics</li> <li>• Terrorist attacks in the United States (9/11/2001) - motivated by extremism (Osama bin Laden).</li> <li>• Car bombings</li> <li>• Suicide bombers</li> <li>• Airline hijackers</li> </ul>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>  <b>How has the government responded to terrorist activities?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surveillance and privacy rights</li> <li>• Security at ports and airports</li> <li>• Identification badges and photos</li> </ul>