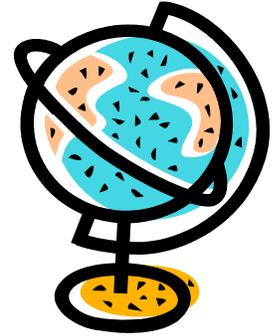


Mrs. Ballew, Mrs. Gathright, and Mr. McKethan

WORLD HISTORY

Review Guide for End of Course Exam 2012-2013



First Semester Topics of Study:

Era of Change

Essential Questions:

1. Why was the transition between the Middle Ages & the Renaissance/Reformation a significant turning point in world history?
2. Why was this time period named The Renaissance and Reformation?
3. How did the Renaissance & Reformation shape the modern world?
4. What were the motives for exploration?

Intellectual & Artistic Renaissance:

- Causes of the Renaissance: Why Florence? Why Italy?
- Italian city-states (political, economic, and social factors leading to start of Italian Renaissance)
- Renaissance political theory: Machiavelli & *The Prince*
- Italian Renaissance artists
- Renaissance ideas: Humanism & Individualism
 - Humanities/liberal arts
 - Rebirth of Greco-Roman scholarship & culture
- Renaissance art: How did it change from medieval era?
 - Fresco; oil paints; perspective; 3D; depth & proportion; colors; life-like and realism
- Effects of the invention of the printing press
- Northern Renaissance
 - Where? Why?
 - How was this period different from Italian?
 - Secular society?

Reformation:

- Christian Humanism: Erasmus, etc
- Martin Luther & the *95 Theses*; indulgences; excommunication
- Effects of the Protestant Reformation:
 - Other Protestants: John Calvin; Henry VIII & the Act of Supremacy; Anabaptists
 - Catholic Response: How did the Catholic Church try to “bounce back” after the Protestant Ref?

Exploration:

- Motives for exploration: God, Glory, and Gold!
- Innovations in Sea Travel: pg. 409 (special text feature)
- “Players” of European exploration: Spain, Portugal, England, Dutch, & French
- Compare & Contrast Spanish & Portuguese exploration
- Treaty of Tordesillas; Line of Demarcation
- Geography: locations of the conquered; trade routes between “new world” and “old world”
- Mercantilism: colonies/importing & exporting between mother country & colonies/balance of trade
- European presence in Southeast Asia; Effects of exploration in Southeast Asia

Muslim Empires

Essential Questions:

1. What characteristics make an empire powerful? (the Ottomans; the Safavids; the Moguls)
2. How did religion guide the rule and actions of these Islamic empires?
3. Which system works better: an empire with religious unity or religious diversity?

Topics of Study:

- **Ottoman:**
 - Geography of Ottoman territory and its effect on their success, etc
 - Conquering of Byzantines & fall of Constantinople
 - Janissary army
 - Religious diversity and tolerance
 - Suleyman the Magnificent; Sulyeman the “Law Giver”
 - Social structure & classes within the Ottoman Empire
 - Artistic achievements of the Ottomans
 - Problems within Ottoman empire
- **Safavid:**
 - Founding of the empire.
 - Location of the empire (its modern day countries and also it’s neighbors at the time: Ottomans & Moguls)
 - Ethnic groups within Safavid empire
 - Shah Abbas’ reign
 - Use of orthodox Shia Islam within empire
 - Safavid culture & social structure
 - Economic successes and challenges
- **Moguls:**
 - Founding of the empire
 - Geographic Location & structure of the empire (independent states under control of emperor)
 - Emperor Akbar’s reign
 - The empire’s religious diversity & its effects
 - What led to the decline of the Moguls?
 - Mogul Society: women’s roles; religion (Islam & Hinduism)
 - Cultural achievements: architecture, art, literature, etc.

East Asia in Transition:

Essential Questions:

1. What factors contribute to a dynasty’s rise and fall?
2. How did the arrival of westerners affect the nations of East Asia?

Topics of Study:

China:

- **Ming Dynasty:**
 - When & How did they take over? Ming Hong WU & his changes
 - PERSIA and SPRITE themes: how do these apply to this dynasty?
 - Changes & improvements in China during Ming period?
 - Emperor Yong Le’s achievements
 - Zheng He’s achievements as a navigator; China’s role in global trade?
 - Factors that led to the decline and fall of the Ming dynasty?
- **Qing Dynasty:**
 - When & How did they take over?
 - PERSIA and SPRITE themes: how do these apply to this dynasty?
 - Emperor Kengxi’s achievements and changes to China.
 - Major changes that the Qing

- Chinese Culture:
 - Population growth; land shortages
 - Improvements in agriculture
 - The family: structure and importance of extended families; Clans
 - Women's subordination to men: examples of?
 - Artistic & intellectual achievements: novels, porcelain, architecture, etc

Japan:

- Unification of Japan:
 - Steps & leaders that helped to unify the country.
- Tokugawa Japan:
 - Rise of Tokugawa control.
 - Social Class structure within Tokugawa Japan
 - Importance of the city of Edo; hostage system for daimyo
 - Family structure
 - Artistic and intellectual developments of this time period
 - Effects of contact with the Portuguese & other Europeans upon the culture of Japan; Effects of exposure to Christianity upon Japan

Korea:

Describe the nature of Korea's culture & government during this time period

- How did the Manchus affect Korea?

Enlightenment & Revolution

Essential Questions:

Why were the actions of this time period considered revolutionary?

What is the ideal form of government?

Should people be able to overthrow their government?

Age of Reason:

- Scientists (Ptolemy; Copernicus; Galileo; Newton; Harvey; Hooke; Leeuwenhoek; Linnaeus; Bacon & Descartes)
- Geocentric vs. Heliocentric (& the controversies that resulted)
- Political Theorists (Locke; Rousseau; Montesquieu; Smith; Voltaire; Diderot)
- Salons & the Social World of the Enlightenment
- Effects of Enlightenment: Remember, it planted seeds in the heads of many people who were sick & tired of the OLD way of monarchies!

The French Revolution:

- Pre-Revolutionary France (social, political, and economic problems)
- Causes (Political, Economic, Social)
- Progression of Revolution:
 - Why was the Reign of Terror contradictory to the original intentions of the Revolution?
 - How did Robespierre change through the course of the Revolution?
 - Why did the Revolutionaries feel as though the king had to die for their goals to be realized?
- End of the Revolution: France becomes a republic, but why does Napoleon rise?

Napoleon:

- Who is Napoleon?
- How is he able to achieve not only military success, but political success?
- Why does France give him absolute power?
- What leads to his demise?
- How is left of France's political structure after the fall of Napoleon? (Does it resemble the goals of the Revolution??)

Nationalism

Essential Questions:

1. How did Napoleon's reign contribute to increased nationalism?
2. How does nationalism contribute to a country's peace or conflict?

Nationalism:

- How did Napoleon's reign inspire nationalism throughout Europe?
- Congress of Vienna & Europe after Napoleon
- Liberalism vs. Conservatism?
- Reinstatement of monarchies around Europe

Romanticism:

- Rebellion against liberalism
- Painting, music, literature
- Themes of Romantic Art: emotion, nature, nationalism

Unification of Italy:

- Why unify?
- Effects of Congress of Vienna on Italy
- Garibaldi and his nationalist influence
- War with Austria; alliance w/ France
- Lasting effects of unification?

Unification of Germany:

- Why unify?
- Germany's map prior to unification: effects of Congress of Vienna
- Bismarck: Who is he? Why was he important?
- Bismarck's "Blood and Iron" speech
- Germany's industrialization and modernization as a result of unification (think STEEL!)

Imperialism

Essential Questions:

- What is imperialism?
- How did the political, economic, and social climate of the modernized world inspire this era of imperialism?
- How did the development of transportation, medicine, and weapons technology in Europe enable imperial conquest?

Imperialism's Big Ideas (in general)

- Definition of imperialism?
- What is Social Darwinism and how did it influence this time period?
- What was the White Man's Burden and how did it influence imperial conquest?
- How did the growing industrial nature of Europe and North America influence imperialism?
- How was this "new imperialism" different from the Age of Exploration and mercantilism of the Renaissance?
- Indirect vs. Direct rule; What is a protectorate & why would a nation establish one?

Southeast Asia:

- Nations that fell to conquests by Great Britain, France, and the United States
- What natural resources did this area house?
- How did Thailand (Siam) prevent imperial conquest?
- How did southeast Asian nations resist their conquerors? (provide specific examples)
- Explain the significance of capturing the Philippines for the United States.

Africa:

- Which nations conquered the regions of Africa? (West Africa; Central Africa; North Africa; South Africa)
- Why was this time period referred to as the "scramble" for African colonies?
 - Berlin Conference of 1884: what did it achieve & what were its effects?
 - Significance of Belgium & King Leopold
- Natural resources abundant in Africa?
- Great Britain: Gold Coast/Sierra Leone; Cecil Rhodes; Suez Canal; South Africa (taking over Dutch colony; racial tension; Boer War)
- How did the White Man's Burden play a role in the imperial conquest of Africa?

India:

- Fall of the Mogul Empire due to increased presence and dominance of British East India Company
 - Sepoy Mutiny in 1857
 - Britain's Queen Victoria as Empress of India
 - What natural resource did the British desire the most in India and why?
- Changes made in India by the British
 - positive & negative effects of these changes?
 - Changes to Indian culture as a result of British rule?
- Indian Nationalist Movement & Mohandas Gandhi
 - Indian independence: 1949

Latin America: Nation Building

- Peninsulars/Creoles: role in Latin American economics & politics
- Nations sought independence from European nations: examples?
- United States intervention: 1823 with Monroe Doctrine (What was the policy? Why did the U.S. do this?)
- Construction of Panama Canal: economic effects for North America; natural resources

East Asia Under Challenge

Essential Questions:

- What internal and external challenges did China & Japan face during this time period?
- What leads to a nation's transformation?
- How did western nations affect East Asian society and government?

Fall of Qing China:

- Internal and external factors that led to decline of Qing Dynasty
- Spheres of Influence & effects of imperialism in China
- Opium War
 - trading problems w/ the British
 - Hong Kong
- Tai Ping Rebellion
 - Social goals of this rebellion
 - Effects of rebellion
- Open Door Policy
 - USA's economic interests in China
- Boxer Rebellion
 - Who were the Boxers?
 - Why did the Boxers disapprove of foreign influence in China?

Revolution in China:

- Sun Yat Sen & his plans for China
- Weakness/Failure of Revolution of 1911
- Civil War: Sun Yat Sen loyalists vs. Yuan loyalists
- Changes in China: western influence:
 - Economy
 - Socially
 - Intellectually
 - Artistically

Rise of Modern Japan:

- USA & Commodore Perry: impact upon Japanese isolation
- Meaning of Meiji?
- Transformations during this period:
 - Political (within Japan & w/ other governments; new imperial Japan)
 - Economic (isolation; world trade; land ownership systems changed; taxing)
 - Social (social class structure; land ownership system; men & women; education; western influence on daily life & culture)
 - Intellectual (educational system, etc)
 - Arts

WW1 & Russian Revolution

Essential Questions:

- What causes war?
- How can war be prevented?
- Under what conditions is war ever justified, if any?
- How should countries be punished for war crimes?
- What causes a revolution?

World War 1:

- Underlying & immediate causes of conflict
- Alliances: Triple Entente; Triple Alliance
- The United States' entry in 1917 (2 causes of?)
- Why "The Great War?"
- New battle technology (poisonous gasses, submarines, airplanes, machine guns, tanks, etc)
- German influence on battle
- Total War: war incorporating *everyone*, not just soldiers. Propaganda, challenges of American free speech, etc.
- Ceasefire: 11/11/1918
- Treaty of Versailles, 1919.
- Wilson's 14 Points; League of Nations (Why was it "The war to end all wars?")
- Border and geographic changes of Europe
- Germany's punishments (Why and what were they? What were their effects?)

Russian Revolution:

- Causes of; life in pre-revolutionary Russia?
- Czar Nicholas & WW1
- Czarina & Rasputin: Why was this relevant? How did Rasputin influence the government? How did his presence in gov't provoke the revolution?
- Czar Nicholas abdicating from the throne; royal family is murdered
- Bolsheviks & communism
- Vladimir Lenin
- Communist Russia

Between the Wars

Essential Questions:

- **What are the effects of war after peace has been achieved?**
- **How do leaders rise to power?**
- **How do leaders abuse power?**

General Trends of the Time Period:

- Post WW1 Economic Depression
- Racial discrimination (worldwide: United States; Germany; etc)
- Effects of the Versailles Treaty (1919)

Dictators:

- Mussolini (Italy)
 - Mussolini's rise to power & military history
 - Define Fascism
- Stalin (Russia)
 - Leadership after Lenin
 - His plans to industrialize Russia; 5 Year Plans; "Purging" Russia; Collective Farming
- Hitler (Germany)

- Nazi Party: National Socialist German Workers' Party
- Mein Kampf/imprisonment
- Hitler's charisma & public speaking abilities
- How did the Nazis take power in Germany?
- How did the Nazis use terror & violence? Examples?
- Anti-Semitism (Nuremberg Laws; Kristallnacht; etc)

Middle East & India:

- Post WW1 Ottoman Empire divisions
- Armenian Genocide
- Formation of Turkey; Iran; Saudi Arabia; Palestine (& Balfour Declaration) & their political structure.

Asia:

- Growth of Communism (Mao Zedong)
- Growth of militarism in Japan
 - Invasions of China (Manchuria & Nanjing)
 - Alliance with Hitler

Latin America:

- United States presence in Latin America (Good Neighbor Policy; economic & political influence)
- Effects of Great Depression on Latin America
- Communism gaining popularity in Latin America

World War II & Its Aftermath

Essential Questions:

- What were the causes of World War II?
- What is the best way to end war?
- How does fear influence foreign policy?

World War II:

- Pre-War:
 - Political climate of Western Europe prior to the war (remember from Unit 1; Hitler; Stalin; Mussolini)
 - Growth of nationalism throughout Europe and Asia
 - Pre-War economics/Great Depression (war debts, hunger, unemployment)
 - Effects of Treaty of Versailles
 - Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928
 - Remilitarization of Germany
 - Japanese attacks of China
- Political vocabulary (isolationism, totalitarianism, containment, etc)
- Munich Agreement; **The Appeasement of Hitler** (Sudetenland); British prime minister Neville Chamberlain
- American isolationism & neutrality; assistance to Prime Minister Churchill; FDR's "Lend and Lease Act"
- Holocaust: (some terminology as well: scapegoat; genocide; concentration camps; Auschwitz)
- Total War; Women's Roles & the homefront during WW2
- President Truman & the Atomic Bomb
- Aftermath of Atomic Bomb (US controlling Japan; Gen. MacArthur)
- Yalta Conference; Potsdam Conference