1. What were the most important religious, cultural, economic, and political developments of early Mediterranean societies (Sumer and Babylon)?
   - Location: Modern day Iraq – Fertile Crescent - Mesopotamia (“land between the rivers” – Tigris and Euphrates)
   - Religion: polytheistic – many gods – gods controlled nature
   - Government: warrior kings
   - Hammurabi – Code of Hammurabi – “eye for an eye” – 1st written law code
   - Economy based on farming/agriculture
   - Culture revolved around city-states

2. How were religion and politics linked in ancient Egypt?
   - Theocracy – pharaohs (god-kings)

3. How did the first monotheistic religions develop?
   - Zoroastrians – one God – Heaven and Hell

4. How did early written languages develop, and what were their characteristics?
   - Sumerians – cuneiform – 1st written language – wedge-shaped writing
   - Egyptians – hieroglyphics – pictures
   - Phoenicians – 1st alphabet

5. How did the development of Hinduism and Buddhism affect the Indian subcontinent?
   - Hinduism – polytheistic – karma – reincarnation – supported the caste system

6. Complete this chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Polis</th>
<th>Roman Republic</th>
<th>Roman Empire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Origins</td>
<td></td>
<td>Death of Julius Caesar led to rise of Augustus Caesar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polis(s) – separated by mountains and seas</td>
<td>Myth – Romulus and Remus</td>
<td>Empire including most of Europe and parts of N. Africa and Middle East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different types of gov’t</td>
<td>Patricians (rich) vs. Plebeians (poor)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens – democracy</td>
<td>Pats had most political power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparta – military/oligarchy</td>
<td>Senate and Consuls with power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Complete this chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ideas</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socrates</td>
<td>Questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sentenced to death for “corrupting the youth of Athens”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plato</td>
<td><em>The Republic</em> (philosopher-kings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristotle</td>
<td>Scientific Method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander the Great</td>
<td>Conquered Greece, Egypt, Persia, and parts of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julius Caesar</td>
<td>Military hero who named himself dictator for life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustus Caesar</td>
<td>1st Roman Emperor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. How did Hellenistic and Roman culture make an impact on science and law?
   - The mix of ideas resulted in advancement in science and engineering. Roman law codes formed the foundation of modern law. Hellenistic culture spread by Alexander the Great

9. Describe traditional Roman religion and explain how Christianity spread throughout the Roman Empire?
   - Roman religion similar to Greek polytheism. Christianity spread along Rome’s road network through the teachings of the disciples and apostles

10. What factors led to the collapse of the Roman Empire?
    - Economic Issues – unemployment, inflation
    - Political Issues – corrupt leaders, empire too big to control
    - Other Issues – Rise of Christianity, Barbarian invasions

11. In what ways was the Byzantine Empire related to the Roman Empire?
    - Eastern half of the Roman Empire

12. In what ways did the Byzantine Empire impact the development of Russia?
    - Eastern Orthodox Christianity, Cyrillic Alphabet, Roman Architecture

13. How did Constantinople become a center for religion, law, and art?
    - Location – peninsula protected by water on three sides and wall on 4th side – in the middle of the known world – perfect for trade
    - Religion – Hagia Sophia – Eastern Orthodox Christianity
    - Law – Justinian’s Code – fair and just – basis of modern law
    - Art – Architecture and Literature

14. What was the Great Schism, and why did it happen?
    - Split between Western Roman Catholic Church (for icons) and Eastern Orthodox Church (against icons)

15. How did Islam begin and spread through Africa and the Middle East?
    - Muhammad founded Islam
    - Islam spread through trade and military conquest

16. Why did Islam split between Sunni and Shia Muslims?
    - Muhammad died and did not name a successor
    - Sunni believed anybody qualified could lead Islam and be a caliph (Abu Bakr)
    - Shia believe in order to lead Islam (caliph) you must be a direct descendant of Muhammad (Ali)

17. What are the similarities and differences between Judaism, Christianity, and Islam?
    - Similarities: One God, Father Abraham, Jerusalem
    - Differences:
      - Judaism – Old Testament
      - Christianity – New Testament – Jesus
      - Islam – Quran – Muhammad
      - Path to salvation is different

18. How did Islamic empires impact religion, law, and art in the Middle East and Africa?
    - Islam spread through trade and military conquest
    - Influenced medicine, art, and science
• Unified law code (Islamic Empire)
• Art work flourished due to growing wealth

19. How did the manorial system and feudalism affect peasants and kings in medieval Europe?
• Monarch – king
• Nobles – Vassals - Lords
• Knights
• Peasants – Free and serfs (bound to land)
• Provided protection from barbarians
• Manor – land given to vassals and peasants to work on
• King got money, labor, and military service

20. In what ways was Charlemagne different than most kings in medieval Europe?
• He was able to unify Western Europe for the first time since the collapse of the Roman Empire
• He would be crowned as emperor by the Pope showing that the church had authority over kings and emperors in medieval Europe

21. What was the Investiture Controversy, and what were the roles of Pope Gregory VII and King Henry IV?
• Conflict over who should pick high church officials, (the king or the church?)

22. What was the role of the Church in medieval Europe?
• Church served as the government
• Controlled almost all aspects of society

23. How did an increase in trade result in the growth of towns and cities throughout Europe?
• Cities grew around where people wanted to trade
• Trade meant more people had jobs producing goods. These jobs were in towns/cities instead of farms.

24. Why did the city of Florence rise to be a key center for economic, cultural, and artistic growth?
• Ideal location for trade
• Rich families (i.e. Medici) who could support the arts (Patrons)
• Center of the Renaissance – rebirth of art and learning

25. What were the main political ideas of Machiavelli?
• He wrote *The Prince*
• Explained how leaders sometimes have to do bad things to keep their power and for the overall good of their country.
• A good ruler used fear to rule by force

26. What were the main achievements of Leonardo da Vinci, and why was he called a “Renaissance Man?”
• Da Vinci – artist, scientist, inventor – *Mona Lisa, The Last Supper*
• He was skilled at many things (art, math, science, writing, engineering, etc.)

27. What were the main achievements of Michelangelo?
• Statue of David
• Ceiling of Sistine Chapel

28. What was Humanism?
• Focus on individual human achievements – focus more on individuals’ achievements and focus less on church
• New belief that human potential was important; this began to limit the power of the church

29. How did Petrarch, Dante, and Erasmus contribute to Humanism?
• Petrarch: studied classical Greek and Roman literature – “Father of humanism”
• Dante: *The Divine Comedy* – Christian Humanist
30. What was the Protestant Reformation?
- People began to question the teachings of the Catholic Church and wanted it to reform
- Many new denominations of Christianity developed
- “Protestant” = those who protest the Catholics

31. What were the roles of Martin Luther and John Calvin in the Protestant Reformation?
- Martin Luther – 95 Theses – Complaints against the church – Salvation based on faith alone – started the Protestant Reformation
- John Calvin – Salvation based on predestination

32. What was the Counter-Reformation? (include the Council of Trent and the Jesuits)
- The Catholic Church’s response to the Protestant Reformation
- Council of Trent: Defined Catholic Church teachings
- Jesuits: Tried to convert as many people as possible to Catholic

33. What was the English Reformation? (Include the roles of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I)
- Henry VIII – needed a divorce – Catholic Church would not approve – so made the Church of England
- Elizabeth I – Anglican Church – made England Protestant for good

34. How did Gutenberg’s invention of the printing press impact Europe?
- Made Bible more available
- Helped spread the ideas of the Protestant Reformation
- Improved literacy

35. Complete the following chart over thinkers from the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ideas</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copernicus</td>
<td>Heliocentric theory</td>
<td>* Went against traditional church teachings; used observation and investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galileo</td>
<td>Improved telescope; discovered 4 moons of Jupiter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kepler</td>
<td>Elliptical orbits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton</td>
<td>Discovered law of gravity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Locke</td>
<td>Natural Rights (life, liberty, and property)</td>
<td>Declaration of Independence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

36. Complete the following chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explorer</th>
<th>Accomplishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zheng He</td>
<td>Chinese – Treasure ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasco da Gama</td>
<td>First European to sail around Africa to get to India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher</td>
<td>Discovered “New World” – Opened Columbian exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferdinand</td>
<td>First explorer to circumnavigate the globe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magellan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Cook</td>
<td>Australia and New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel de</td>
<td>Canada (“New France”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champlain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37. What was the Columbian Exchange, and why was it important?
- Trade between the Americas and Europe; made products available to each other that they did not have access to prior to Columbus

38. How did improved technology help to start the “Age of Exploration?”
39. Label the map of the Triangle Trade with the products carried on each leg:

1. Finished products
2. Slaves
3. Raw materials

40. How were Louis XIV, Tsar Peter the Great, and Tokugawa Ieyasu all examples of absolute rulers?
   - Eliminated competition
   - Westernized or modernized their country
   - Total control

41. Describe Napoleon’s rise to power.
   - French Revolution led to instability in France
   - Napoleon was a military hero that brought stability to France
   - He would conquer much of Europe to make France an empire

42. How did geography play a role in Napoleon’s defeat, and how did that defeat affect Europe?
   - Russian winter

43. Complete the following chart over the Age of Revolutions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revolution</th>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Disagreement between King Charles I and Parliament</td>
<td>Constitutional Monarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>“Taxation without Representation”</td>
<td>American Independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>Third Estate had no power and wanted power</td>
<td>Rise of Napoleon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

44. How did industrialization start in England and go on to impact all of Europe?
   - Natural resources such as coal
   - Textiles
   - Growth of factories and cities
   - Mass Production of products – increase in wealth
   - Negatives – Poor factory conditions, child labor, pollution, etc.
   - Led to imperialism for natural resources
   - Led to a gap between the rich and poor

45. What was urbanization, and how did it impact industrializing nations?
   - Growth of cities – pollution and overpopulation – led to imperialism

46. What were ideas of Adam Smith and Karl Marx, and how did they impact the world?
   - Karl Marx – socialism/communism – proletariat (workers) unite – gov’t control of economy and factors of production – “Communist Manifesto”
47. How were the Russo-Japanese War, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Young Turks all reactions to imperialism?
   - Reactions to get rid of foreign control over their countries

48. What were the reasons behind European imperialism, and what were its impacts on Asia and Africa?
   - Empire – Economic, Political, Ideological, Religious, Exploratory
   - 90% of Africa controlled by European countries
   - Berlin Conference

49. How did nationalism (especially in the Balkans) help to cause World War I?
   - Countries trying to gain independence and trying to gain power – “Powder Keg of Europe”
   - Serbian nationalist assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary – Spark that started WWI

50. How did Europe’s entangling alliance system help to cause World War I?
   - Friends helping friends – Small scale war turns into a world war because everyone has to help somebody

51. How did militarism help to cause World War I?
   - As countries build up militaries, other countries see that as a threat and build up their military.

52. List the nations of the Triple Entente during World War I:
   - Allied Powers: Britain, France, Russia, and U.S. (late)

53. List the nations of the Triple Alliance during World War I:
   - Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Ottoman Empire (Turkey)

54. What was World War I like for the soldiers on the front lines?

55. Describe the Battle of Verdun.
   - 10 month battle that led to millions of casualties due to the stalemate of trench warfare

56. What were the most important terms of the 1919 Treaty of Versailles?
   - War Guilt Clause – Blamed Germany for WWI
   - Reparations – Germany had to pay for WWI
   - Germany was also required to limit their military

57. What effect did World War I have on the Romanov Dynasty of Russia and Hapsburg Dynasty of Germany?
   - Both collapsed because of economic and political issues

58. What were the primary causes and results of the Russian Revolution?
   - Cause: Russia is broke from WWI
   - Result: Lenin and Stalin rise to power – Russia becomes the Soviet Union and becomes Communist

59. How did Stalin take power in Russia, and what were the goals of his 5 Year Plan?
   - Lenin dies – Stalin has opponent Leon Trotsky exiled
   - 5 Year Plan: Industrialize – catch Soviet Union up to other industrialized nations

60. How did Mussolini rise to power as the leader of Fascist Italy?
   - Italy has economic problems and felt they did not get enough out of the Treaty of Versailles; Mussolini promises to rebuild the Roman Empire

61. How did Adolf Hitler and the Nazis rise to power in Germany?
   - Germany humiliated by Treaty of Versailles
   - Hyperinflation and economic depression
   - Nazis blame the Jews for all problems

62. How did Hirohito become emperor of Japan, and how did his leadership affect the nation?
Military takes control of the government and Hirohito serves as emperor and figure-head

63. How was Mohandas Gandhi an example of a nationalist leader?
   - Protested British control of India through civil disobedience
   - Lead to Indian independence and self-rule

64. Describe the totalitarian governments of Russia, Germany, and Italy in the 1930s?
   - Total control of everything including public and personal lives – controlled media, jobs, ideas, education, thought, etc.

65. What aggressive moves by Germany and Italy helped lead Europe into World War 2?
   - Hitler invaded the Rhineland, claimed the Sudetenland, invaded Czechoslovakia, and invaded Poland
   - Mussolini invaded Ethiopia (N. Africa) and was attempting to rebuild the Roman Empire

66. What aggressive moves by Japan led the world towards war in the Pacific?
   - Japan invaded Manchuria and Northern China (Rape of Nanjing)

67. Complete to following chart over events in World War 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Event</th>
<th>Outcome of Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pearl Harbor</strong></td>
<td>Japan highly damages Pearl Harbor; U.S. declares war on Japan and joins Allies in WWII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Battle of El-Alamien</strong></td>
<td>Allies are able to push German and Italian troops out of N. Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Battle of Stalingrad (Impact of geography)</strong></td>
<td>Soviet Union wins because of Russian winter; a turning point for the Allies in WWII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D-Day</strong></td>
<td>Germans are pushed out of France; turning point in WWII for the Allies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Battle of Guadalcanal</strong></td>
<td>First Japanese loss on land; massive Japanese casualties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Philippines</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VE Day</strong></td>
<td>WWII ends in Europe – Germany defeated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VJ Day</strong></td>
<td>WWII ends in Japan – Japan surrenders after atomic bombs destroy Hiroshima and Nagasaki</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

68. How did Nazi ideology lead to the Holocaust, and what were its results?
   - Blame Jews for economic problems and loss in WWI
   - Believe in superior/master Aryan race
   - Nuremburg Laws – laws against Jews
   - Results—Nuremburg Trials – Nazis tried for crimes against humanity

69. What happened at the allied conferences at Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam?
   - Tehran – plans for defeating Germany in WWII
   - Yalta – plans for Europe after WWII
   - Potsdam – plans for defeating Japan and plans for Japan after WWII

70. How did changing diplomacy after World War 2 lead to the beginning of the Cold War?
   - Yalta Conference divided Germany and Berlin into 4 sections; The British, French, and U.S. Section was non-communist; the Soviet Section was Communist
   - Led to a conflict between Non-Communist and Communist nations
- “Iron Curtain” – invisible line separating non-Communist nations and Communist nations
- Containment – trying contain Communism behind the “iron curtain”
- Marshall Plan – Financial support to non-Communist countries

71. Why was the modern nation of Israel created in 1948, and how did it impact the Middle-East?
   - Created as a refuge for the Jewish nation
   - Also, a strategic location for the United States in the Cold War
   - Middle-East – led to conflicts between Muslims, Jews, and Christians

72. How did the Cold War result in an arms race, and how did nations use diplomacy to limit it (S.A.L.T.)?
   - Competition between nuclear weapons, the more you had the more powerful you were
   - SALT – Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty – limited the amount of nuclear weapons a nation could have

73. How did Khrushchev and Gorbachev reform the Soviet Union?
   - Khrushchev – de-Stalinization – continued Cold War policies
   - Gorbachev – glasnost and reversal of Cold War policies

74. Complete the following chart over movements for freedom in the late 20th century:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement</th>
<th>Description of movement and its result(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-apartheid</td>
<td>South Africa – Nelson Mandela helped end apartheid in S. Africa – Apartheid is basically segregation between whites and colored.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

75. How did the breakup of the Soviet Union lead to the creation of new nations? (Ukraine, Kazakhstan, & Baltic)
   - The countries taken over by the Soviet Union become new countries after the collapse of the Soviet Union

76. How has terrorism impacted daily life in the modern age?
   - Patriot Act – Can tap into phone conversations
   - Airport Security – Limited carry-on items etc.