**World History & Geography Final Exam Review**

1. Where did the first cities emerge?
2. Explain the importance of the Code of Hammurabi.
3. What is the importance of the Nile River?
4. What was Alexander the Great's greatest achievement?

**Define:**

1. **Peloponnesian War**
2. **Pax Romana**
3. What were the causes of the "fall" of Rome.
4. How did Buddhism spread to China?
5. Why was Islam slow to spread to East Africa?
6. Which emperor made Christianity an accepted religion in Rome?
7. What was an essential factor in Berber trade across the Sahara?

Define 12-15

1. **Byzantine Empire**
2. **Silk Road**
3. **Mohammed**
4. **5 Pillars of Islam**
5. What two branches did Islam split into during the Umayyad period?
6. Define: Mongols
7. Describe the achievements of the Mongols under Genghis Khan.
8. What culture greatly influenced the development of Korea?
9. How was the Black Death spread?
10. What are some theories regarding the origins of the plague?
11. What were the effects of the plague?
12. Describe Africa's Bantu communities.
13. In West Africa, which state was the 1st great trading state?
14. In Ghana, merchants used their supply of gold to acquire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
15. Define: Samurai
16. What technological developments occurred during China's Tang Dynasty?
17. Define: scholar-gentry
18. What were Charlemagne's achievements?
19. Why did the Church has such power over the people in the Middle Ages?
20. What were the results of the Crusades?
21. Define: Magna Carta
22. What advantage did European countries have in their imperial expansion?
23. What important events did Spain engage in during the late Middle Ages?
24. During the Great Schism, what two cities did the popes reside in?
25. In Japan, which ruler expelled all missionaries and persecuted Japanese Christians?
26. Who aided the European powers in exerting control over the New World?
27. What impact did the slave trade have on African societies?
28. Define: Columbian Exchange
29. Why were enslaved people from Africa needed in the Caribbean islands?
30. Define: Middle Passage
31. The offspring of Africans and Europeans in the Americas were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
32. What region(s) did the Ottoman Empire gain control over in the early 14th Century?
33. How did Ottoman control of Constantinople affect European trade?
34. Define: Janissaries
35. Starting in the Song dynasty, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was at the heart of the Chinese state government.
36. Define: Zheng He
37. Describe Tokugawa Japan economically, socially, and politically.
38. The Mogul culture was a blend of which two cultures/influences?
39. What religion did the Moguls practice?
40. How were ideas and beliefs carried to Southeast Asia?
41. What did Peter the Great want to do for Russia?
42. What did Catherine the Great do for Russia?
43. Define: Enlightenment
44. What natural rights did John Locke believe all humans should have?
45. Define: Mercantilism
46. What was the new scientific method developed during the Scientific Revolution based on?
47. What contributed to the birth of the Renaissance in Italy?
48. Describe Martin Luther's beliefs regarding religion and the church.
49. How did the Protestant Reformation change the future of Europe?
50. Describe the principle of intervention developed by the Congress of Vienna.
51. In 1848, revolutions took place in which countries?
52. In order for Napoleon to establish his consulate, whom did he have to overthrow?
53. What contributed to Britain's Industrial Revolution?
54. What invention(s) did the internal-combustion engine give rise to?
55. Why did urban populations grow during the 1800s?
56. During the age of imperialism, how were western cultures affected?
57. Define: Socialism
58. Why did Napoleon's Grand Empire collapse?
59. Define: Liberalism
60. What was the most important of the seven legal codes established by Napoleon?
61. Define: realpolitik
62. Who was the strongest power in Europe by 1888?
63. Which European country controlled the greatest area of land in Africa during the 19th Century?
64. Define: extraterritoriality
65. Following the slave revolt led by Francois-Dominique Toussiant-Louverture, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became Latin America's first independent nation.
66. What were the causes of the French Revolution?
67. Define: Waterloo
68. Define: Nationalism
69. Why was Britain able to remain stable during the first half of the 19th Century?
70. Who formed the Revive China Society & the Revolutionary Alliance?
71. What social changes were brought about by the Industrial Revolution?
72. The pitiful conditions created by the Industrial Revolution gave rise to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
73. Define: Laissez-faire
74. How did colonial powers harm their colonies?
75. Define: White man’s Burden
76. The competition among western powers for global empires caused\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
77. Describe the principle of ministerial responsibility.
78. What type of government was created by the constitution of the new imperial Germany begun by Otto von Bismarck?
79. What was Montesquieu's lasting contribution to political thought?
80. What changes occurred as a result of the Meiji Restoration?
81. What caused the Tai Ping Rebellion?
82. How did Muhammad Ali modernize Egypt?
83. In 1896, Italian forces became the only European state to be defeated by an African nation when they failed to take over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
84. Define: Absolute Monarchy
85. How did Hitler end Germany's economic woes and the depression?
86. In 1930, the Argentine military seized power in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
87. Describe the provisions of the Treaty of Locarno.
88. Why was the League of Nations less than effective?
89. Who were the victims of the Holocaust?
90. In 1915, the Ottoman Turks caused the death of 1 million \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
91. Why was World War I more destructive than earlier wars?
92. What were the effects of militarism in Europe in the late 1800s?
93. What were the causes of World War I?
94. What was the spark that led to WWI?
95. After WWI, what happened to Iraq and Palestine?
96. During what conflict did Hitler begin to formulate the ideas that would lead him to power?
97. What was a factor in leading many Germans to accept Hitler and the Nazis?
98. Define: Dawes Plan
99. Why did Britain and France declare war on Germany during WWII?
100. List the WWII dictators for the following countries: Italy, Spain, Germany, Soviet Union.
101. Define: Marshall Plan
102. What were the results of the Bolshevik Revolution?
103. What was the purpose of Stalin's 5 Year Plans?
104. How did collectivization under Stalin affect Russia?
105. Define: fascism
106. What did the Enabling Act allow Hitler to do?
107. What problems faced the Soviet economy by the end of the Khrushchev-Brezhnev years?
108. What was the "Mukden Incident"?
109. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set up a nonviolent movement with the aim to force the British to aid the poor and grand independence to India.
110. Which world event helped encourage authoritarianism in Latin America in the 1930s?
111. The official political party of the Mexican Revolution was known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
112. In which country did the US and Soviet Union first intervene through military action during the Cold War?
113. Which country became a Communist country in 1949?
114. During the Cold War, what was the primary goal of American foreign policy?
115. When the Soviet Union launched the Sputnik I satellite in 1957, what did many Americans fear?
116. Define: 38th Parallel
117. How did most Eastern European nations achieve democracy?
118. What were the effects of the Cold War on Europe?
119. After WWII, why did many Latin American nations suffer severe economic difficulties?
120. Why did the African National Congress call for armed resistance against the white South African government in 1962?
121. Which countries were involved in the Suez War of 1956?
122. In 1948, what state was created in the Middle East by the Jews?

**Vocabulary**

Crusades Black Death Code of Hammurabi subsistence farming

Great Schism Columbian Exchange triangular trade Cold War

Confucianism Buddhism Enlightenment mercantilism

Renaissance

**People**

Bantu Charlemagne Gandhi Franco Mussolini

Berbers Alexander the Great Genghis Khan Constantine Nelson Mandela

Ieyasu mulatto janissaries Zheng He Akbar

shogun Peter the Great Martin Luther Catherine the Great John Locke

philosophe Napoleon Sun Yat-sen Otto von Bismarck Montesquieu

Muhammad Ali Hitler Stalin Khrushchev Brezhnev

**Geography**

Ghana Avignon Manchuria Palestine

Rome Bosporus Constantinople Dardanelles Waterloo

What influenced the age of Revolutions (French, American, etc.)?