

Topic #1: Geography

Rivera – Global Review (1)

Major Themes

Geographic Diversity = Cultural Diversity (Africa, India, Latin America)

Geography Influences Culture

People must adapt to their geography (Aztec Floating Gardens, Japan - Terrace Farming)

Natural Resources = Wealth and Power

Strategic Locations- Important Politically + Economically: Suez Canal, Bosphorus Strait

Social Sciences

Economics: Scarcity, Supply/Demand, Resources

Political Science: Governments, Citizenship, Power, Law

Geography: Adaptability, Environment, Resources, Features, Population Density

Anthropology - Human Origins, Fossils

Archaeology - Artifacts

Early Peoples

Pre-History (Prior to Written Records)

Early Peoples: Hunters/Gatherers, MUST adapt to environment, Migration (Diffusion)

Traditional Societies: Extended Families, SUBSISTENCE FARMING

Early River Valley Civilizations

Egypt-Nile, Mesopotamia-Tigris+Euphrates, India-Indus, China-Yellow/Huang He)

Develop in RIVER VALLEYS because of Fertile Soil, Arable Land

“Cradles of Civilization” – Complex Governments, Religion, Specialization, Cities

Writing Systems – Hieroglyphics (Egypt), Cuneiform (Mesopotamia)

*Hammurabi’s Code – First legal code, Eye for an Eye, Social Standing

China

Geographic Isolation – Cultural Isolation – Ethnocentrism

Influence on Korea, Japan, Vietnam

Greece

Mountainous Topography, Access to Aegean/Mediterranean (Harbors)

Geography – Lack of unity, CITY-STATES (Athens, Sparta)

Middle East

Strategic Location (Suez Canal) – Cultural Crossroads + Natural Resources (Oil)

Great Britain

Favorable Geography(Coal and Iron Resources, Ports + Access to Trade, Surplus)

Russia

Large Land Area (SIZE), Cold Climate, Need for WARM WATER PORTS

Peninsulas: Italy, Greece, Korea

Archipelagos: Indonesia, Japan, Philippines

Name: _____

- 1) One reason that many historians study geography is to
- help predict changes in government
 - explore the value systems of early people
 - tell when events took place
 - show connections between people and places
- 2) Both Inca farmers and Japanese farmers adapted a geographic feature of their countries by
- reclaiming land from the sea by building dikes
 - engaging in overseas expansion
 - building terraces into the mountainsides
 - growing crops suited to desert climates
- 3) Which continent's economic and political development has been influenced by the Andes Mountains and the Amazon River?
- South America
 - Africa
 - Europe
 - Asia
- 4) The topography and climate of Russia have caused Russia to
- acquire mineral-rich colonies on other continents
 - seek access to warm-water ports
 - adopt policies of neutrality and isolation
 - depend on rice as its main source of food
- 5) Which factors protected Russia from control by Napoleon's army?
- industrialization and modernization
 - geographic size and location
 - political and economic instability
 - religious and cultural similarities
- 6) Which of the following statements about the geography of Africa is *most* accurate?
- Much of the land in Africa is below sea level.
 - Africa has an irregular coastline with many natural harbors.
 - The variety of geographic barriers has served to promote cultural diversity.
 - Much of the land in Africa is tundra and forest.
- 7) What was an impact of Korea's geographic location on the history of East Asia?
- protecting China from Mongol invaders
 - isolating Russia from Japan
 - preventing Europeans from colonizing East Asia
 - servng as a cultural bridge between China and Japan
- 8)
- Siberian Plain
 - Sahara Desert
 - Amazon Basin
 - Mongolian Steppes
- One characteristic common to these areas is that they all
- have large areas of valuable farmland
 - are major religious centers
 - have a low population density
 - are located between major river valleys
- 9) Most of the world's known oil reserves are located near which geographic area?
- Ural Mountains
 - North Sea
 - Gulf of Mexico
 - Persian Gulf
- 10) Which one of the following topics is central to the study of economics?
- examining the distribution and use of limited resources
 - tracking the development and spread of diseases
 - studying the growth and role of political parties
 - understanding the causes of ethnic rivalries
- 11) Subsistence farming can *best* be defined as
- producing just enough food for a family's survival
 - domesticating animals to transport goods
 - harvesting a surplus of crops to be sold for profit
 - irrigating crops to increase production
- 12) The Bantu cleared the land, then fertilized it with ashes. When the land could no longer support their families, the Bantu moved further south. By 1110 B.C., the Bantu had spread their rich culture throughout central and southern Africa.
- Which agricultural technique is described in this passage?
- irrigation
 - terrace farming
 - crop rotation
 - slash-and-burn
- 13) **DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT RELICS**
 "A Full, True, and Interesting Account of that Remarkable and Important Discovery made yesterday in taking down the old houses in the Castle-hill, when there was found a box containing several Ancient Coins, a Massy Gold Ring, an old fashioned Dirk, and a Wonderful Prophecy made in the year 1550, respecting great events which are to happen this present year."
 —Broadside published in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1831 (adapted)
- Which term *best* describes the items mentioned in this announcement?
- icons
 - fossils
 - artifacts
 - replicas
- 14) The introduction of Buddhism into Japan and of Christianity into Africa are examples of
- cultural diffusion
 - ethnic conflict
 - isolation
 - modernization
- 15) Ethnocentrism is *best* defined as
- love and devotion to one's country
 - the belief that one's culture is superior to all others
 - a belief in one god
 - military preparation for a civil war
- 16) Which geographic feature had the *greatest* influence on the development of ancient civilizations?
- dense forests
 - river valleys
 - smooth coastlines
 - mountain passes

Topic #2: Religions/Belief Systems

Rivera – Global Review (2)

Major Themes

Religion Influences Culture

Religions Spread and Change Over Time

Religions are A WAY OF LIFE: Codes of Conduct, Caste System

Religions can cause UNITY (Medieval Europe) or CONFLICT (Partition of India)

Judaism

Monotheistic – Roots of Christianity and Islam

Founded - Abraham/Moses in Middle East (Jerusalem)

Holy Text –Torah/Talmud

Code of Conduct: 10 Commandments

Key Terms: Rabbi, Synagogue, Diaspora, Exodus, Anti-Semitism

Key Events: Holocaust, Creation of Israel (1948)

Christianity

Monotheistic – World Largest Religion

Founded – Jesus of Nazareth (1st Century CE)

Holy Text –Bible (Old + New Testaments)

Code of Conduct: 10 Commandments

Key Terms: Pope, Clergy, Church/Cathedral, Salvation, Crusade

Key Events: Schism (Catholic-Orthodox), Crusades, Protestant Reformation, Spanish Inquisition

Protestantism

Monotheism – SECT of Christianity (16th Century CE)

Founder – Martin Luther led Protestant Reformation (Attempt to Reform Church)

Holy Text – Translated bible into VERNACULAR

Key Terms: Excommunication, Indulgences

Key Events: Printing Press spreads ideas quickly, Ends religious unity in Europe, Religious Tension

Islam

Monotheistic – 2nd Largest Religion in the World, Roots in Judaism + Christianity

Founded – Muhammad (7th Century BCE)

Holy Text – Koran (Qur'an)

Code of Conduct: 5 Pillars

Key Terms: Imam, Mosque, Arab, Mecca (Ka'aba), Ramadan, Allah, Jihad

Key Events: Sunni-Shiite Split, Crusades, Iranian Revolution

Hinduism

Polytheistic (Brahma/Vishnu/Shiva) – Founded by Aryans 1800 BCE in INDIA

Holy Text – Vedas, Upanishads

Code of Conduct: Caste System

Key Terms: Reincarnation, Karma, Dharma, Moksha

Key Events: Partition of India

Topic #2: Religions/Belief Systems

Rivera – Global Review (2)

Buddhism

Founded by Siddhartha Gautama “The Buddha” (6th Century BCE) in INDIA

Key Terms: Reincarnation, 4 Noble Truths, Eightfold Path, Nirvana, Monks

Key Events: Spread to China, Asoka Maurya, Tibet

Confucianism

Philosophy – Founded by Confucius in CHINA (5th Century BCE)

Text - Analects

Code of Conduct: 5 Basic Relationships (Reciprocal Relationships/Mutual Obligation)

Key Terms: Civil Service Exams, Filial Piety, GOLDEN RULE

Key Events: Basis for Chinese Social Harmony based on PROPER ORDER OF RELATIONSHIP

Daoism

Founded by Lao Tse in CHINA

Respect and Reverence for Nature – Harmony and Balance (Tao) – Yin-Yang

Ancestor Worship

Legalism

CHINA: Strong Central Government – People need laws to keep order (Qin – Shi Huangdi)

Animism

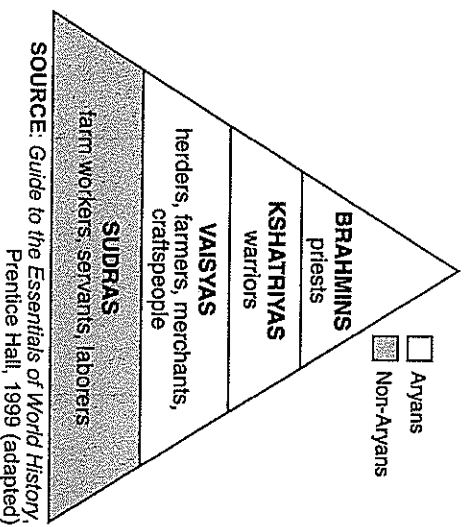
AFRICA – Spirits in Nature, Ancestor Worship, Respect and Reverence for Nature

Shinto

Japanese Animism: Kami=Spirits in Nature, Shinto Shrines

Name: _____

- 1) Which pair of belief systems share a belief that spirits reside in natural objects and forms?
 - A) Hinduism and Confucianism
 - B) Islam and Judaism
 - C) Christianity and Buddhism
 - D) Shintoism and animism
- 2) Which of the following beliefs is shared by an African who practices animism and a Japanese who practices Shinto?
 - A) Only one God rules the universe.
 - B) Periodic fasting is essential to spiritual purity.
 - C) Spirits exist in both living and nonliving things.
 - D) All suffering is caused by desire and selfishness.



- 3) Which religion or belief system is most closely associated with the social class system illustrated in the diagram?
 - A) Hinduism
 - B) animism
 - C) Catholicism
 - D) Daoism
- 4) Which of the following beliefs is shared by Hindus and Buddhists?
 - A) Everyone should have the same social status.
 - B) People should pray five times a day.
 - C) Material wealth is a sign of the blessing of the gods.
 - D) The soul can be reincarnated.
- 5) One way in which the Five Relationships, the Ten Commandments, and the Eightfold Path are similar is that they
 - A) describe secularism
 - B) provide codes of behavior
 - C) establish gender equality
 - D) promote polytheism
- 6) The religious terms "Four Noble Truths", "Eightfold Path", and "nirvana" are most closely associated with
 - A) Shintoism
 - B) Islam
 - C) Judaism
 - D) Buddhism
- 7) Which of the following beliefs is most closely associated with the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)?
 - A) Followers must fast during Ramadan.
 - B) Believers must follow the Ten Commandments.
 - C) People can overcome their desires by following the Eight-Fold Path.
 - D) People are born into a specific caste.
- 8) "...He who, being of weak faculties [abilities], develops the wisdom of the first path with a dull insight is reborn seven times at most; after seven rebirths in states of bliss he will make an end of misery: he who develops it with medium faculties and insight is a roamer; after two or three rebirths he will make an end of misery: he who develops it with keen faculties and insight takes root but once, only one human birth will he pass through and make an end of misery...."

—Charles W. Eliot, ed., Sacred Writings, Vol II, P.F. Collier & Son, 1910

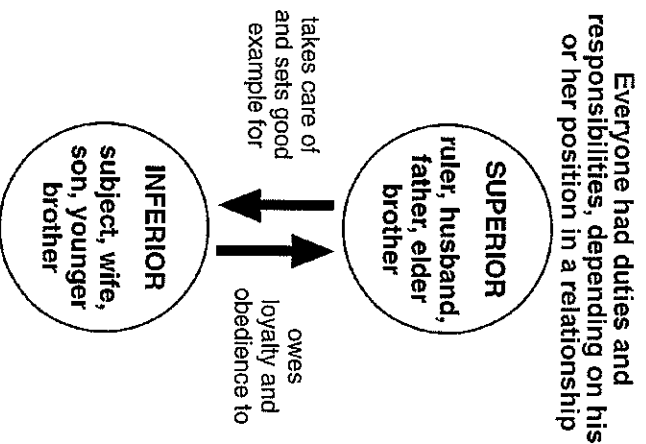
Which belief system is described in this reading passage?

- 9)
 - A) Christianity
 - B) Islam
 - C) Buddhism
 - D) Confucianism
 - Showing respect for parents
 - Maintaining family honor
 - Honoring all elders

Which term is most closely related to these three actions?

- 9)
 - A) filial piety
 - B) animism
 - C) nirvana
 - D) hadj (hajj)

- 10) In China, the development of civil service examinations and a belief in filial piety reflect the influence of
- A) Jainism B) Shinto C) Buddhism D) Confucianism
- 11) Confucianism had a strong impact on the development of China mainly because this philosophy
- A) stressed the importance of the individual
 B) provided a basis for social order
 C) established a basic structure for military rule
 D) contained the framework for a communist government
- 12) The illustration below shows the relationship between individuals in a society according to the ideas of



SOURCE: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

- A) Confucius
 B) Siddhartha Gautama
 C) Mohammad
 D) Moses
- 13) Which one of the following belief systems is considered monotheistic?
- A) Daoism B) Jainism C) Shinto D) Judaism
- 14) The doctrines of the Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox and Protestant churches are all based on the
- A) teachings of Muhammad
 B) concept of reincarnation
 C) principles of Christianity
 D) leadership of the pope
- 15) Which text is essential to the practice of Islam?
- A) Torah B) Quran (Koran) C) Analects D) New Testament
- 16) Which one of the following practices is most closely associated with a person of the Islamic faith?
- A) following the Eightfold Path
 B) worshipping many gods
 C) refraining from eating meat on Fridays
 D) praying five times a day
- 17) "...The actual journey to Mecca [Makkah] began on the fifth of *Dhu al-Hijjah*, 1393 (the 29th of December, 1973, according to the Gregorian calendar), at Beirut International Airport, but it was not until the afternoon of the seventh that I donned [put on] the *thram* [robe] and drove along on the road from Jiddah to Mecca. The road was crowded with cars, buses and trucks all packed with pilgrims chanting the Hajj refrain, the *Talbiyah*...."
- Michael E. Jansen, *An American Girl on the Hajj*
- This passage describes the experience of a follower of
- A) Christianity B) Islam C) Judaism D) Hinduism

Topic #3: Classical Civilizations (Golden Ages)

Rivera – Global Review (3)

Major Themes

Golden Ages are periods of PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Advances in Science, Math, Medicine, Trade, Economics, etc.

Greece

AGE OF PERICLES

Direct Democracy (Athens)

Athens and Sparta – Polis, City-States (Mountainous Topography)

Philosophy – Socrates, Plato, Aristotle (Athens=Center of Learning)

Art/Architecture – Parthenon, Drama – Comedy and Tragedy

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Hellenistic Culture – Greece, India, Egypt, Persia

Rome (Pax Romana)

Government + Law: Republic, 12 TABLES (women have SOME rights)

Engineering: Roads (Similar to Han Dynasty), Aqueducts, Colosseum, Forum

Fall of Rome: Corruption, Barbarian Invasions, Inflation/Overspending

Roman Emperors: Julius Caesar, Augustus Caesar – Massive Public Works

China (Han and Tang Dynasties)

Mandate of Heaven – Son of Heaven

Confucianism – Bureaucracy, Civil Service Exams, Education, 5 Basic Relationships

Roads (Pax Romana) + Technological Innovation (Paper, Compass, Gunpowder)

Geographic Isolation – “Middle Kingdom” + Ethnocentrism

India (Maurya + Gupta)

GUPTA = GOLDEN, Hinduism and Buddhism

Advancements in Math (ZERO), Law (Pillars of Asoka), Medicine

Maurya larger than Gupta, Sanskrit Language, Social Structure (CASTE SYSTEM)

Islamic Golden Age (Umayyad/Abbasid)

Preservation and Spread of Classical Ideas (Greece, Rome, India)

Arabic Numerals (Math), Mosques, Medicine, Mosaics

Latin America (Maya, Aztec, Inca)

Complex Civilizations Prior to Arrival of Europeans

Complex Cities-Chichen Itza, Macchu Picchu

Aztec: Warriors, Human Sacrifice, Temples, Hieroglyphics

Inca: Andes Mountains(Terrace Farming, Rope Bridges, Roads), Quipu

West Africa (Ghana, Mali, Songhai)

MANSA MUSA THE MUSLIM FROM MALI WENT TO MECCA

Wealth from Gold and Salt Trade (Trans-Saharan), Timbuktu, Advanced Prior to Europeans

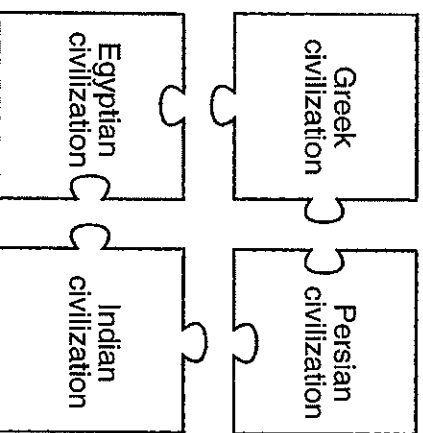
Renaissance

Classical Ideas: Greeks, Romans, Secular View of World, HUMANISM

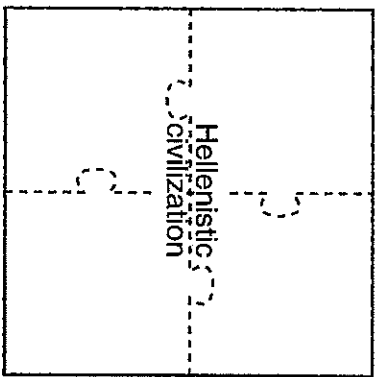
Wealth (Italy: Venice, Milan, Genoa) = Patrons of the Arts (Medici Family, Vatican)

Machiavelli – “The Prince” = The Ends Justifies the Means

Name: _____



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SOURCE: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

Which leader is most closely associated with the accomplishment shown by the illustration?

- A) Charlemagne
- B) Alexander the Great
- C) Mansa Musa
- D) Suleiman the Magnificent

___ 2) The caste system in India was characterized by

- A) a lack of social mobility
- B) equality between men and women
- C) toleration for various religious beliefs
- D) the right of people to choose their occupations

___ 3) Which description accurately identifies Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle?

- A) philosophers of ancient Greece
- B) artists of the Italian Renaissance
- C) rulers of the Roman Republic
- D) religious leaders of the Protestant Reformation

___ 4) Which of the following societies practiced direct democracy?

- A) dynastic China
- B) early Egypt
- C) ancient Athens
- D) Gupta Empire

___ 5) Hinduism was the dominant religion.

- Murals were painted on the Ajanta cave walls.
- The concept of zero and the decimal system were introduced.

Which empire is described by these statements?

- A) Persian
- B) Gupta
- C) Maurya
- D) British

___ 6) The Gupta Empire was *best* known for its

- A) construction of Angkor Wat
- B) development of the barter system
- C) efforts to resist European imperialism
- D) advances in mathematics and medicine

___ 7) Which accomplishments are associated with the Gupta Empire?

- A) establishment of PaxMongolia and founding of a Chinese dynasty
- B) adoption of democracy and construction of the Pantheon
- C) defeat of the Roman Empire and adoption of Christianity
- D) use of Sanskrit language and development of the concept of zero

___ 8) Before the use of the Silk Road, how did geography affect early China?

- A) The three major river systems provided barriers against invasion.
- B) The mountains and deserts in western and southwestern China slowed the exchange of ideas.
- C) The northwestern region provided many fertile areas suitable for farming.
- D) The lack of deep-water ports on the eastern coast prevented China from developing trade with other nations.

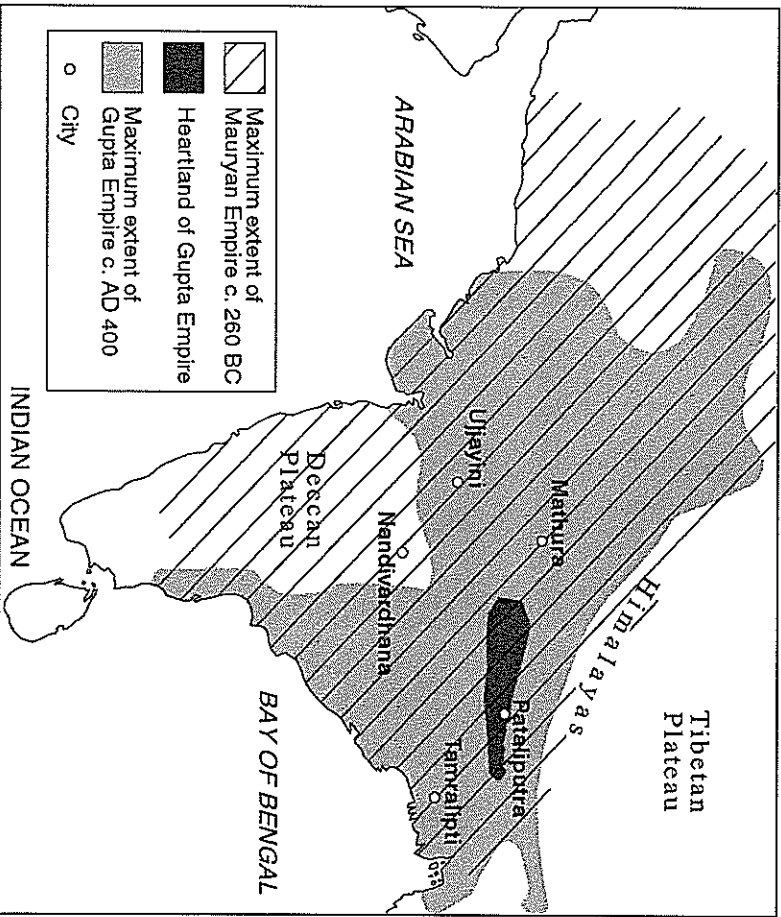
- ___ 9) Which of the following statements most likely represents the view of a citizen of ancient Athens visiting Sparta?
- A) "The government and society in Sparta are so strict. The people have little voice in government."
 - B) "I feel as though I have never left home. Everything here is the same as it is in Athens."
 - C) "I have never heard of a society like Sparta that believes in only one God."
 - D) "This society allows for more freedom of expression than I have ever experienced in Athens."
- ___ 10) Which civilization first developed a civil service system, invented gunpowder, and manufactured porcelain?
- A) Aztec
 - B) Chinese
 - C) Japanese
 - D) Roman
- ___ 11) What effect did the geography of ancient Greece have on its early development?
- A) A lack of natural seaports limited communication.
 - B) An inland location hindered trade and colonization.
 - C) Abundant natural resources encouraged self-sufficiency.
 - D) The mountainous terrain led to the creation of independent city-states.
- ___ 12) The Pillars of Emperor Asoka of the Mauryan Empire and The Code of Hammurabi of Babylon are *most* similar to the
- A) ziggurats of Sumeria
 - B) map projections of Mercator
 - C) Twelve Tables of the Romans
 - D) Great Sphinx of the Egyptians
- ___ 13) The Twelve Tables were the written laws of
- A) the British Empire
 - B) ancient Rome
 - C) ancient Babylonia
 - D) the Mauryan Empire
- ___ 14) Which ancient civilization is associated with the Twelve Tables, an extensive road system, and the poets Horace and Virgil?
- A) Babylonian
 - B) Greek
 - C) Phoenician
 - D) Roman
- ___ 15) Which factor *most* influenced a person's social position in early Indian societies?
- A) education
 - B) geographic location
 - C) birth
 - D) individual achievement
- ___ 16) What was one cause of the development of many small independent city-states in ancient Greece?
- A) The mountainous terrain of Greece resulted in widely scattered settlements.
 - B) Greece and Rome were often at war.
 - C) The Greek people had many different languages and religions.
 - D) Military leaders found small Greek settlements easy to control.
- ___ 17)
- Roman women could own property.
 - Roman women could make wills leaving their property to whomever they chose.
- A valid conclusion drawn from these facts is that Roman women
- A) had the right to vote
 - B) were equal to men
 - C) enjoyed some legal rights
 - D) could hold political offices
- ___ 18) One way in which the ancient Inca Empire and the Roman Empire are similar is that *both*
- A) adopted Christianity as the state religion
 - B) built a system of roadways throughout their empires
 - C) traded with other civilizations along the Silk Road
 - D) fought rivals for control of the sea
- ___ 19) One contribution of ancient Roman culture was the development of
- A) the process of making silk
 - B) the printing press
 - C) the concept of zero
 - D) a republican form of government

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- These architectural achievements *best* indicate that
- A) religion was of little importance
 - B) entertainment was important to these ancient societies
 - C) trade routes existed between China and the Americas
 - D) advanced technology existed in early civilizations

First Empires in India, 600 BC-AD 500



SOURCE: Patrick K. O'Brien, ed., *Oxford Atlas of World History*, Oxford University Press, 1999 (adapted)

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- Which of the following statements can *best* be supported by the information shown on the map above?
- A) The Mauryan Empire controlled more of the Indian subcontinent than the Gupta Empire did.
 - B) The economies of India's early empires were based on trade.
 - C) By 260 B.C., the Mauryan Empire extended north into Central China.
 - D) Most of the Gupta Empire was located on the Deccan Plateau.

Topic #4: Movement of People and Goods

Rivera – Global Review (3)

(Cultural Diffusion)

Major Themes

Increased Interaction → Cultural Diffusion (Goods, Ideas, Religion, Diseases)
New Technology, Stable Governments, Favorable Geography, Close Proximity - Facilitate Interactions
Empires and Countries Seek Access to Key Goods/Resources (Spices, Oil, Gold)

Silk Road

Connects China (Asia) with Europe via the Middle East
Gunpowder, Buddhism, Plague, Papermaking, Islam, Technology all DIFFUSE

Mongols

PAX MONGOLIA – Mongol Golden Age – Eurasia
Safe Trade and Travel From Asia to Europe (Gunpowder, Plague)

Irish Migration

Potato Famine forces Mass Migration – Demographic Shift to US

Transatlantic Slave Trade

Massive Demographic Shift – Africa to Latin America (NEW WORLD)
Slaves were needed for labor on plantations in the Americas
Brutal MIDDLE PASSAGE
IMPACT ON AMERICAS: European Language, Christianity, African Culture
IMPACT ON AFRICA: Population Decline (Disproportionate), Tribal Conflict, Firearms

Age of Exploration/Encounter (COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE)

Mercantilism – Colony Exists for the Benefit of the Mother Country (Raw Materials/Finished Goods)
Commercial Revolution – Capitalism, Joint Stock Companies, Banking
Europe Gets – Raw Materials, Slave Labor: New Foods (Potato, Tomato, Corn)
Americas Get – Domesticated Animals, Disease, Colonial Government, European Finished Goods
ENCOMIENDA – Coercive labor system, Keeps Euros in Charge, Based on Race (Similar to Caste)

Partition of India

WWII → Desire for Self Determination → Rise of Nationalism in India
Gandhi → Civil Disobedience, Non-Violent Protest → Independence Movement
British introduced democracy, roads, tele-communications, railways to India – Grant Independence

Explorers

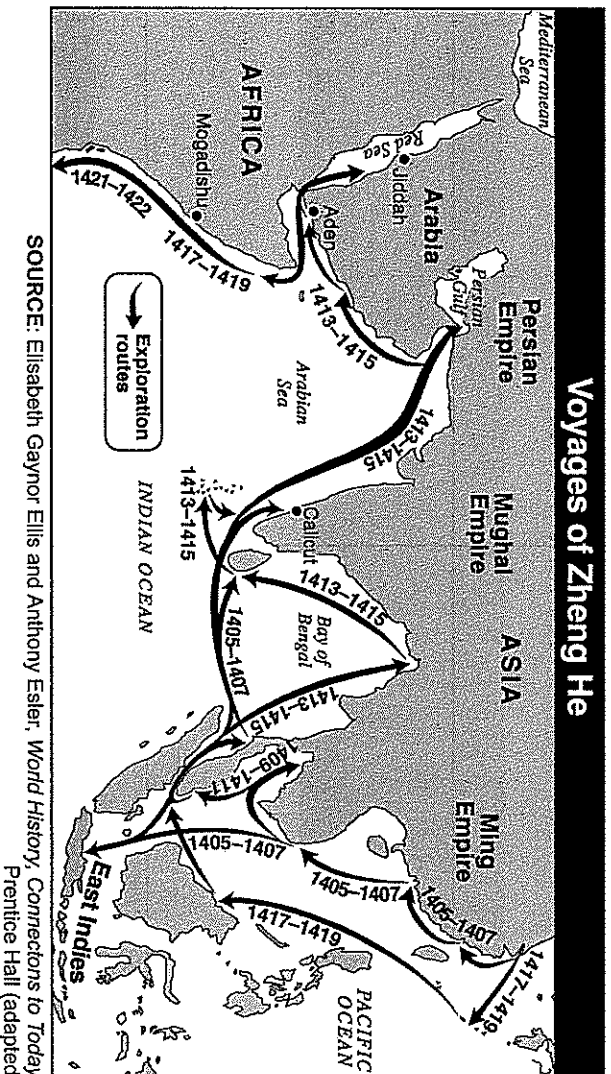
Zheng He – Chinese Explorer, Travels Indian Ocean
Marco Polo – Italian Merchant, Travels to China (Mongols – Yuan Dynasty), Connects Europe/Asia
Ibn Battuta – Arab world traveler, Muslim Scholar, Impressed with MALLI
Columbus (Americas), Vasco DeGama (Water Route to India), Ferdinand Magellan (Circumnavigate)

Trading Cities

Venice-Milan-Genoa (Italy), London (England), Istanbul (Ottoman), Canton (China)
Hangzhou (China), Mogadishu (E. Africa), Cambay (India), Timbuktu (West Africa)

Name: _____

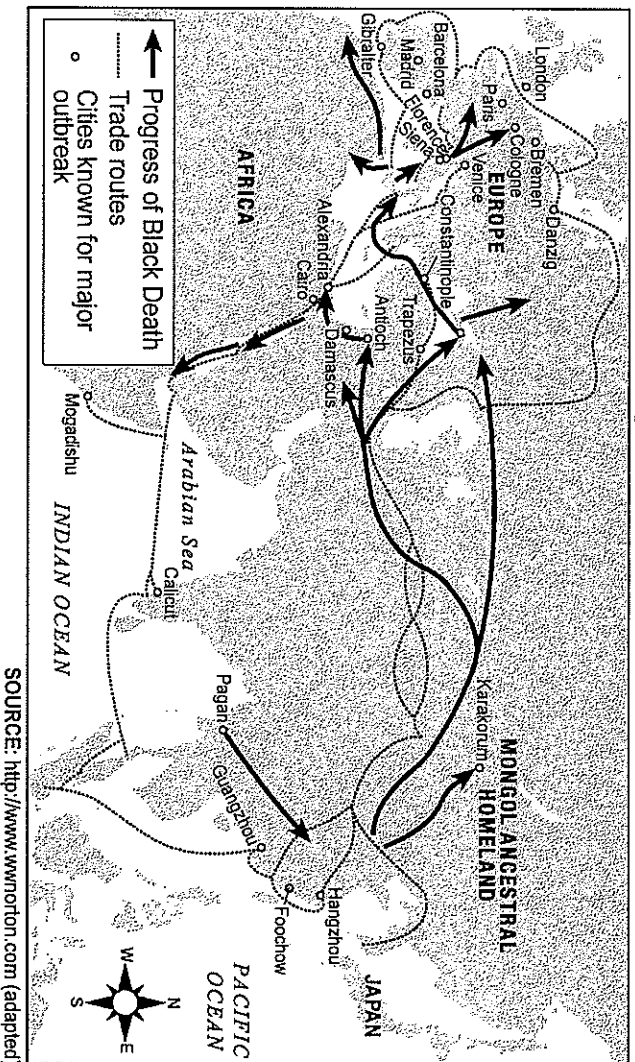
- 1) What was one reason that some Italian cities developed into major commercial and cultural centers during the 13th and 14th centuries?
 - A) isolationist economic policies
 - B) unified central government
 - C) system of social equality
 - D) geographic location
- 2) Venice in Europe, Mogadishu in Africa, and Canton in China emerged during the 13th century primarily as important centers of
 - A) trade
 - B) manufacturing
 - C) mining
 - D) agriculture
- 3) What was a long-term impact of Marco Polo's trips to China?
 - A) The Chinese forced the Europeans to trade only in Peking.
 - B) The Silk Roads replaced the all-water route to Asia.
 - C) Trade increased between China and Europe.
 - D) China was isolated from other countries.
- 4) Technological achievements made during the Tang and Song dynasties were important because they
 - A) were used to defeat Kublai Khan
 - B) increased contact with the Americas
 - C) contributed to economic growth and cultural advancement
 - D) led to social equality between men and women
- 5) A major reason for Zheng He's voyages during the 15th century was to
 - A) establish colonies in Africa and India
 - B) promote trade and collect tribute
 - C) prove the world was round
 - D) seal off China's borders from foreign influence



- The given map shows that on his voyages, Zheng He explored
- A) lands in the Western Hemisphere
 - B) at the same time as the Spanish explorers
 - C) both the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans
 - D) Arabia and the east coast of Africa
- 7) In the 1500s, the Portuguese seized trading ports in Southeast Asia in an attempt to gain total control of the spice trade.
- Based on this statement, one goal of the Portuguese was to establish
- A) agricultural cooperatives
 - B) an embargo
 - C) a monopoly
 - D) banking systems
- 8) Which revolution led to the concept of banking, the creation of guilds, and the development of capitalism in Europe?
- A) Agricultural
 - B) Commercial
 - C) Scientific
 - D) Industrial

- 9) Which period in European history is most closely associated with the emergence of trade fairs, the founding of guilds, and the creation of the Hanseatic League?
- A) Glorious Revolution
 - B) Age of Reason
 - C) Commercial Revolution
 - D) Age of Pericles

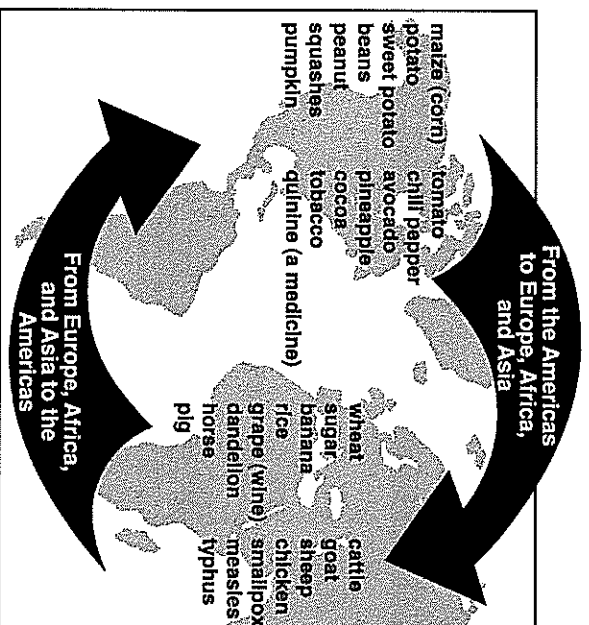
Spread of the Black Death



SOURCE: <http://www.wmnoton.com> (adapted)

The information shown on the map suggests that the Black Death spread to Europe as a result of contact with

- A) traders from Asia
 - B) explorers returning from the Americas
 - C) merchants from western Africa
 - D) barbarians from Scandinavia
- 11) Which of the following cause-and-effect relationships is accurate?
- A) Enlightenment thoughts led to manorialism.
 - B) The Black Plague led to labor shortages.
 - C) The Russian Revolution led to an absolute monarchy.
 - D) The Commercial Revolution led to the creation of traditional economies.
- 12) What was one of the primary reasons for the spread of the bubonic plague?
- A) increase in trade
 - B) development of the manorial system
 - C) colonization of the Americas
 - D) economic decline
- 13)
 - 1340s — Mongols, merchants, and other travelers carried disease along trade routes west of China.
 - 1346 — The plague reached the Black Sea ports of Caffa and Tana.
 - 1347 — Italian merchants fled plague-infected Black Sea ports.
 - 1348 — The plague became an epidemic in most of western Europe.
 Which conclusion can be made based on these statements?
 - A) The plague primarily affected China.
 - B) The interaction of people spread the plague.
 - C) The plague started in western Europe.
 - D) Port cities were relatively untouched by the plague.
- 14) The journeys of Vasco da Gama, Bartholomeu Dias, and Christopher Columbus became possible in the late 1400s because of the
 - A) support of exploration by the English government
 - B) effects of the Atlantic slave trade
 - C) trade connections established by Ibn Battuta
 - D) development of new navigational instruments and technology

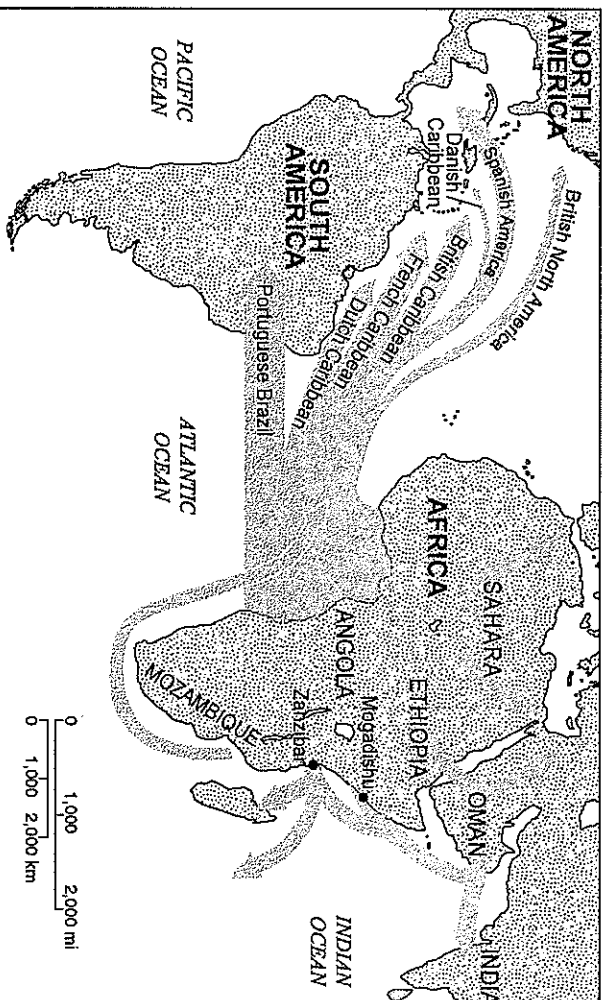


SOURCE: Goldberg and Clark DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall, 2002 (adapted)

What is the best title for the diagram above?

- A) *Open Door Policy*
 - B) *Silk Road*
 - C) *Columbian Exchange*
 - D) *Encomienda System*
- 16) A major impact of the Columbian exchange on western Europe was the introduction of
- A) Christianity that led to the rise of the Catholic Church
 - B) new military technology that weakened local rulers
 - C) new food crops that improved the European diet
 - D) diseases that drastically reduced the population of Europe

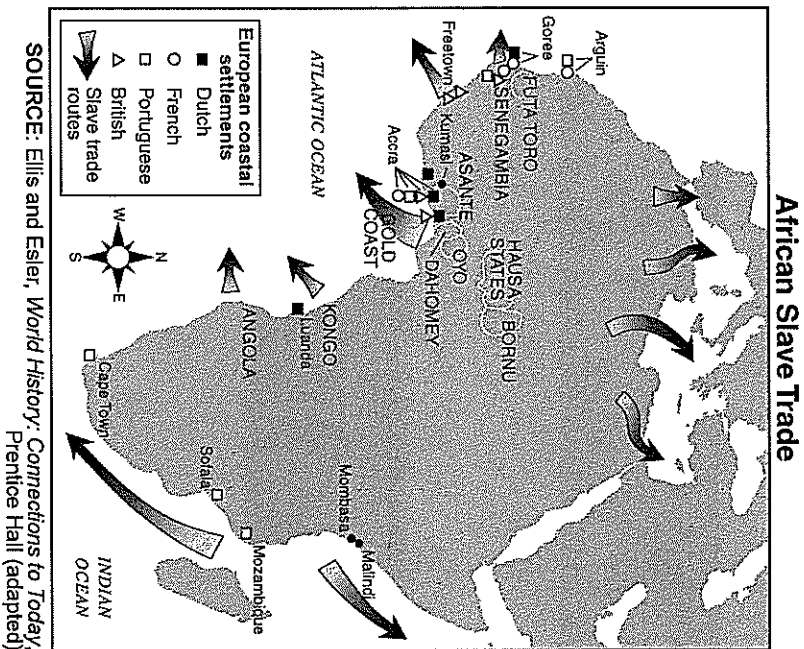
1700-1870



SOURCE: Les Rowntree et al., *Diversity Amid Globalization*, Pearson/Prentice Hall (adapted)

Which of the following is the best title for this map?

- A) *Obstacles to Colonization of the Western Hemisphere*
- B) *Gold and Petroleum Trade Routes*
- C) *Origin and Spread of Nationalist Revolutions*
- D) *Sources and Destinations of Enslaved Africans*



18)

Which conclusion about the slave trade in Africa is supported by the map above?

- A) Most of the slaves came from eastern Africa.
- B) Several European countries participated in the slave trade.
- C) Few people were taken from Africa to other continents.
- D) The slave trade began in southern Africa.

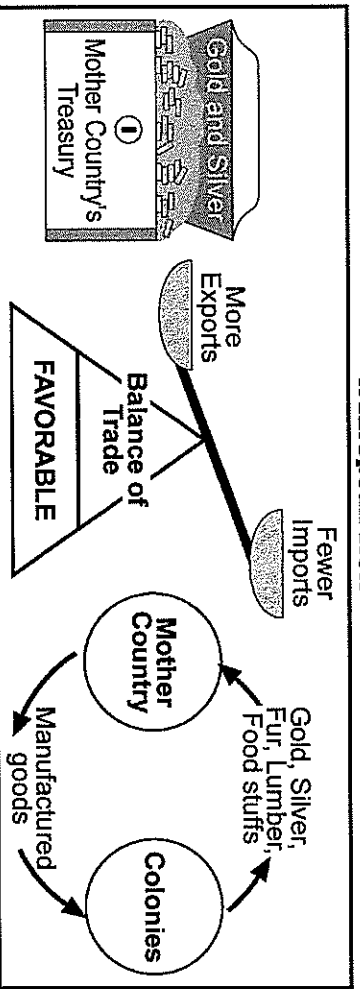
19) What was a direct result of the trans-Atlantic slave trade on African cultures?

- A) Africans across the continent hired Europeans to train their military.
- B) European industrial factories were established throughout Africa.
- C) Animism was no longer practiced in Africa.
- D) Many African communities faced economic disaster.

20) Which statement *best* describes the concept of mercantilism?

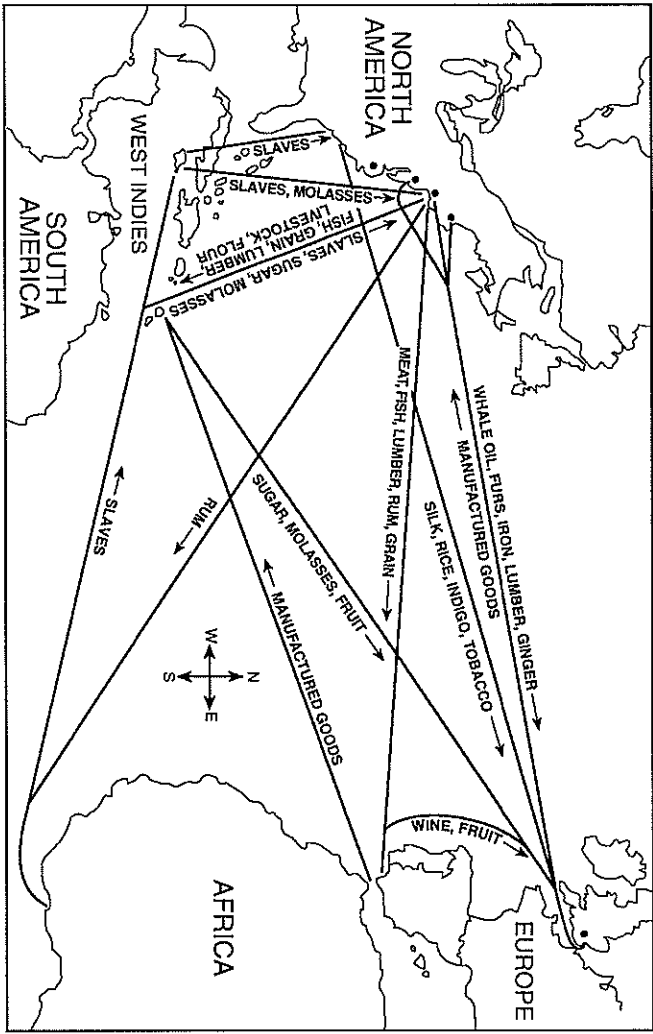
- A) Universal suffrage leads to educated citizens.
- B) Controlling trade is a key to increasing power.
- C) Strict social control prevents revolutions.
- D) Only the fittest deserve to survive.

A European View



- A) mercantilism
- B) perestroika
- C) nonalignment
- D) laissez-faire capitalism

Atlantic Trade Routes



22)

The routes shown on the map above reflect Atlantic trade during the

- A) Age of Mercantilism
- B) Early Middle Ages
- C) Hellenistic Period
- D) Roman Empire

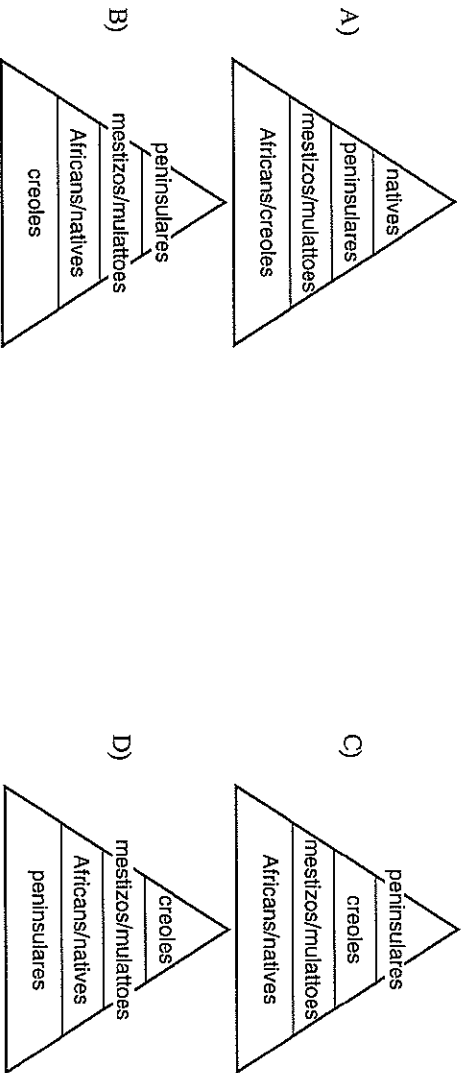
23) The encomienda system in Latin America was a direct result of the

- A) Age of Reason
- B) Crusades
- C) Age of Exploration
- D) Reformation

24) The encomienda system in colonial Latin America led to the

- A) establishment of trade unions
- B) increase in landownership by Native Americans
- C) weakening of the power of peninsulares
- D) use of forced labor

25) Which of the following diagrams shows the correct social hierarchy of Spain's colonial empire in the Western Hemisphere?



Topic #5: Political Systems

Rivera – Global Review (5)

Major Themes

Governments and Law Exist to Provide Stability and Order

Legal Codes: Hammurabi's Code (Mesopotamia), 12 Tables (Rome), Justinian Code (Byzantine)

Direct Democracy

Greece-Athens: Citizens (Free Males) participate DIRECTLY in the law making process (no reps)

Parliamentary Democracy

Representative are ELECTED to vote/make decisions on behalf of the people

Parliament = Legislative Body (Congress)

Feudalism

Political, Social, Economic Structure in Europe during Middle Ages (Medieval) – After Fall of Rome

Manors are SELF SUFFICIENT – Little Trade/Interaction

Lords, Knights, Peasants, Serfs – Status Determined By Birth – Wealth=Land

Decentralized Government – CHURCH PROVIDES STABILITY AND ORDER

Charlemagne – “A Light in the Dark Ages” – Missi Dominici

Land Exchanged for Military Service – Mutual Obligations (Reciprocal Relationships)

Absolutism

ABSOLUTE MONARCHS – DIVINE RIGHT - AUTOCRATS

Monarchs have TOTAL power – Nobody Checks Power

Louis XIV (France) – “Sun King”/L’Etat Cest Moi

Peter the Great (Russia), Suleiman (Ottoman Empire), Philip II (Spain), Akbar (Mughal)

Limited (Constitutional) Monarchy

The Power of a monarch is limited by law (Constitution) – GREAT BRITAIN

Magna Carta - Glorious Revolution - English Bill of Rights → LIMIT POWER OF MONARCH

Totalitarianism

Government has TOTAL control of the people – NO CHECKS on power

Censorship, Purges, Elimination of Opponents + Dissidents, One Party Dictatorship, PROPAGANDA

Fascism – Totalitarian state w/ EXTREME NATIONALISM, State more important than individual

STALIN (Russia) – Russian Rev (Bolsheviks), 5 Year Plans, Purges, Forced Famine, Collectivization

HITLER (Germany) – NAZI party, Propaganda, Hitler Youth

MAO (China) – Communist Party, Little Red Book, Communes

MUSSOLINI (Italy) – Combat Squads, Fascist Party, GLORIFY THE STATE (believe, obey, fight)

Theocracy

Government based on Religion – Leader is Religious and Secular Leader

Iran – Iranian Revolution, Ayatollah Khomeini – Constitution=Quran, Islamic Government

Afghanistan – Taliban=Government of Islamic Law (Sharia)

Egypt – Pharaoh is a God-King

Name: _____

- ___ 1) "...The power of God can be felt in a moment from one end of the world to the other: the royal power acts simultaneously throughout the kingdom. It holds the whole kingdom in position just as God holds the whole world. If God were to withdraw his hand, the entire world would return to nothing: if authority ceases in the kingdom, all lapses into confusion...."

—Bishop Jacques-Benigne Bossuet

The given reading passage describes the idea of

- ___ 2) The given reading passage describes the idea of
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| A) totalitarianism | C) divine right rule |
| B) parliamentary democracy | D) Marxism |
- ___ 2) What was the *most* important force in providing unity and stability throughout western Europe during the Middle Ages?
- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| A) church | B) nobility | C) inquisition | D) military |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
- ___ 3) During the feudal period in Europe, power and position in society were based on the
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A) amount of money earned | C) number of slaves owned |
| B) level of education achieved | D) amount of land possessed |
- ___ 4) Which political system is *best* described in the outline below?

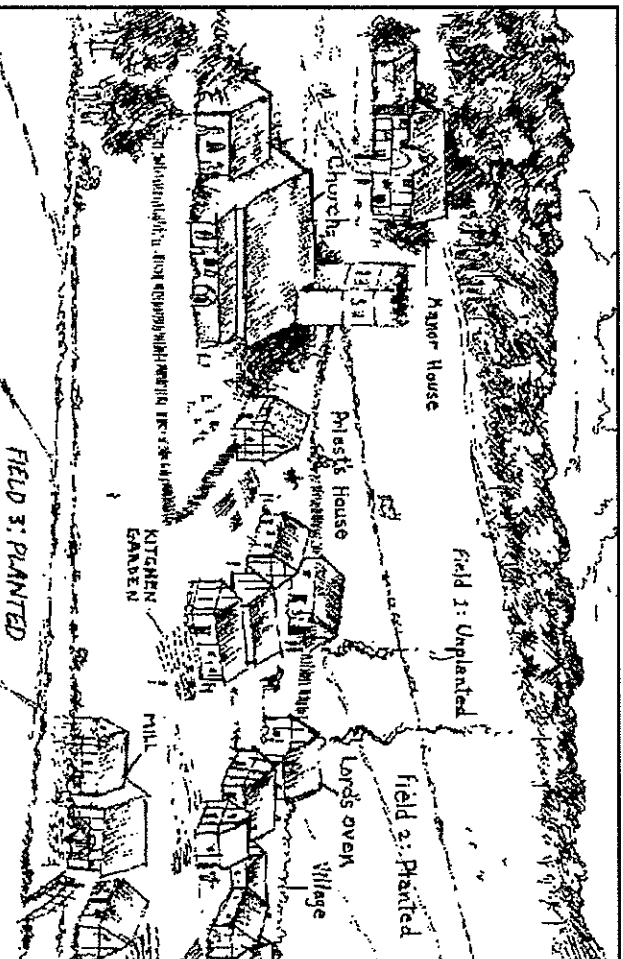
I. _____

- A. Decentralized government
- B. Based on loyalty and service
- C. Code of chivalry
- D. Military elite

- ___ 5) Which of the following societies practiced direct democracy?
- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| A) <i>Absolutism</i> | B) <i>Democracy</i> | C) <i>Oligarchy</i> | D) <i>Feudalism</i> |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
- ___ 5) Which of the following societies practiced direct democracy?
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A) ancient Athens | C) Gupta Empire |
| B) early Egypt | D) dynastic China |
- ___ 6) One way in which Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini and Afghanistan's Taliban were similar is that they each
- | |
|--|
| A) joined the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) |
| B) established an Islamic state |
| C) sponsored a United Nations Conference on Women's Rights |
| D) incorporated communist doctrine into their government |
- ___ 7) Many European monarchs of the 1600s maintained that they should have absolute power to rule because they
- | |
|---|
| A) thought that all people should have the right to a good ruler |
| B) thought that communism was the superior political system |
| C) had been given their power to govern from God |
| D) needed to defend their nations against threats from the Western Hemisphere |

8) What inference can be drawn from the location of the church in the drawing below?

A Typical Medieval Manor

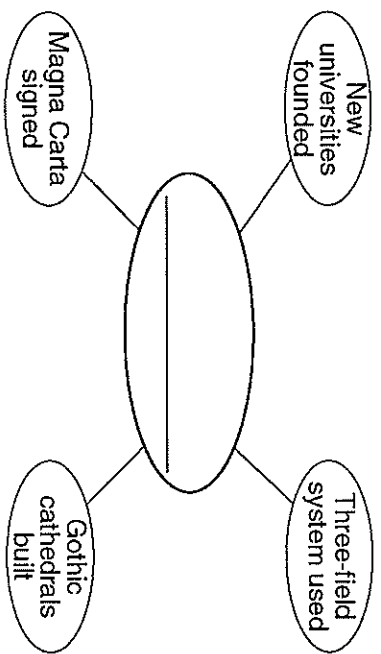


SOURCE: James Kilioran et al., *The Key to Understanding Global Studies*, 5th edition, Jarrett Publishing Company (adapted)

- 9) Which of the following leaders is most closely associated with the rise of fascism in Italy prior to World War II?
 - A) Winston Churchill
 - B) Ho Chi Minh
 - C) Mao Zedong
 - D) Benito Mussolini
- 10) The theory justifying a monarch's rule by God's authority is called
 - A) totalitarianism
 - B) predestination
 - C) divine right
 - D) laissez faire
- 11) One similarity between the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution and the Cultural Revolution in China was that
 - A) used violent methods to eliminate their opponents
 - B) illustrated the power of public opinion informing national policy
 - C) limited the power of absolute leaders
 - D) established social stability and economic growth
- 12) One similarity between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini is that *both*
 - A) remained in power after World War II
 - B) rejected militarism
 - C) led fascist states
 - D) supported communism
- 13) From the 15th to the 18th centuries, absolute monarchs of Europe and Asia sought to
 - A) centralize their political power
 - B) redistribute land to the peasants
 - C) increase the power of the Catholic Church
 - D) strengthen feudalism
- 14) In England, the Magna Carta, the Puritan Revolution, the Glorious Revolution, and the English Bill of Rights led to the development of
 - A) an absolute monarchy
 - B) a theocracy
 - C) a dictatorship
 - D) a limited monarchy

- ___ 15) What form of political leadership is most closely associated with Ivan the Terrible, Suleiman the Magnificent, and Philip II of Spain?
A) communist B) theocratic C) democratic D) absolutist
- ___ 16) The term "feudalism" is best defined as a

- A) division of political power between three separate branches
- B) system in which land is exchanged for military service and loyalty
- C) process in which goods are traded for other goods
- D) holy war between Christians and Muslims



___ 17)

Which one of the following titles best completes this graphic organizer?

- A) *Achievements of Medieval Europe*
- B) *Improvements Under the Tokugawa*
- C) *Changes Resulting From the Counter Reformation*
- D) *Developments in Ancient Ghana*

___ 18)

- A) isolate their nations
- B) maintain absolute power
- C) promote political revolutions
- D) spread Calvinism

___ 19)

- Louis XIV and Peter the Great would most likely agree with the expression
- A) "countries should settle differences without war"
- B) "all men are created with natural rights"
- C) "do not question government authority"
- D) "government should leave businesses alone"

___ 20)

- Which person is credited with saying "L'état, c'est moi" (I am the state)?
- A) John Locke
- B) Louis XIV
- C) Queen Isabella
- D) Karl Marx

___ 21)

- What document limited the power of the English monarchy during the Middle Ages?
- A) Magna Carta
- B) Twelve Tables
- C) Justinian Code
- D) Rig Veda

___ 22)

- The Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, and the English Bill of Rights were created to
- A) establish laws protecting the rights of Protestants
- B) organize England's colonial empire
- C) limit the power of English monarchs
- D) abolish the role of Parliament

___ 23)

- What was a major result of the Glorious Revolution?
- A) Oliver Cromwell became the leader of England.
- B) The Spanish Armada was defeated.
- C) Napoleon was restored to power.
- D) England further limited its monarchy.

___ 24)

- In western Europe, feudalism developed after the
- A) Mongols invaded
- B) city of Constantinople fell
- C) Roman Empire collapsed
- D) Renaissance began

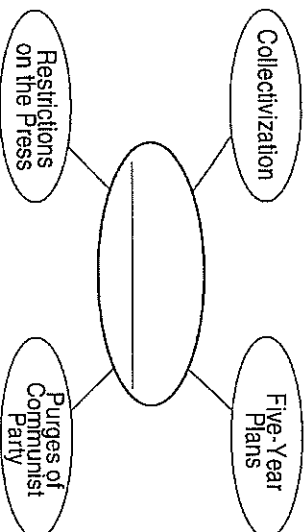
___ 25) Which of the following statements *best* describes a result of the Glorious Revolution in England (1688)?

- A) England lost its colonial possessions.
- B) England formed an alliance with France.
- C) Principles of limited government were strengthened.
- D) The power of the monarchy was increased.

___ 26) One way in which the Hitler Youth of Germany and the Red Guard of China are similar is that *both* organizations

- A) led pro-democracy movements
- B) required unquestioning loyalty to the leader
- C) hindered imperialistic goals
- D) helped increase religious tolerance

___ 27)



Which of the following titles *best* completes this graphic organizer?

- A) *Joseph Stalin and the Rise of a Totalitarian State*
- B) *Jawaharlal Nehru and the Modern Industrial State of India*
- C) *Saddam Hussein and the Persian Gulf War*
- D) *Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) and the Defeat of the Manchu Dynasty*

___ 28) One way in which Joseph Stalin's five-year plans and Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward are similar is that *both* plans were

- A) policies to improve relations with the West
- B) methods used to control population growth
- C) efforts to reduce human rights violations
- D) attempts to increase agricultural and industrial production

___ 29) The Iranian Revolution of 1979 resulted in the establishment of

- A) a military dictatorship
- B) a secular Western-style democracy
- C) an Islamic state
- D) a constitutional monarchy

Topic #6: Economic Systems

Rivera – Global Review (6)

Major Themes

Economic Systems Change Over Time

Government, Law, Religion, Technology All Influence the Economy

Specialization → Social Classes → Gap Between Rich and Poor → Class Tension → Revolution

Capitalism

Commercial Revolution → Industrial Revolution → Modern Capitalism Economy Industrial Europe

Industrial Rev begins in England: Favorable Geography, Stability, Spreads Throughout Europe

ADAM SMITH – “Wealth of Nations” – Free Market Economy – Democratic Governments

Laws of Supply/Demand, Self Interest, Competition – Govern the Economy – Invisible Hand

NO GOVERNMENT Involvement in the Economy – Laissez Faire

Industry → Class Tension → Pollution → POOR WORKING CONDITIONS

Worker Response (Sadler Report) – Unions, Minimum Wage, Child Labor Laws, Factory Acts

Capitalism v. Communism: Containment, Domino Theory, Truman Doctrine

Communism

Karl Marx – “Communist Manifesto” – Command Economy – Totalitarian Governments

Industrial Europe → Bourgeoisie vs. Proletariat → Worker Revolution → Classless Society

People Share the MEANS OF PRODUCTION (Business) – End Class Tension

Communist States: Russia (Stalin), China (Mao), Cuba (Castro)

V.I. Lenin’s New Economic Policy (NEP), Gorbachev’s Perestroika, Deng’s 4 Modernizations –

- Allow SOME CAPITALIST ELEMENTS into COMMUNIST SOCIETIES

Utopian Socialism

Robert Owen – Perfect Society – Eliminate Problems of Capitalism and Communism

Government Ruins Big Business – Individuals Run Small Business – No Poverty, High Taxes

Manorialism

Manors are SELF SUFFICIENT – Little Trade/Interaction – Based on Agriculture

Lords, Knights, Peasants, Serfs – Status Determined By Birth – Wealth=Land

Land Exchanged for Military Service – Mutual Obligations (Reciprocal Relationships)

Mercantilism

Mercantilism – Colony Exists for the Benefit of the Mother Country (Raw Materials/Finished Goods)

Europeans Colonize Areas with Good Resources/Raw Materials + Gain FOREIGN MARKETS

Use slave/coercive labor to produce raw materials → Industry creates Finished Products

Cash Crop Economy

Cash Crop – Crop with High Monetary (Cash) Value but little nutritional value (Tobacco, Sugar)

Leads to development of ONE CROP ECONOMY – Society dependent on income/trade

Common in DEVELOPING NATIONS – No Nutrition, No Stability, COMPLETE DEPENDENCY

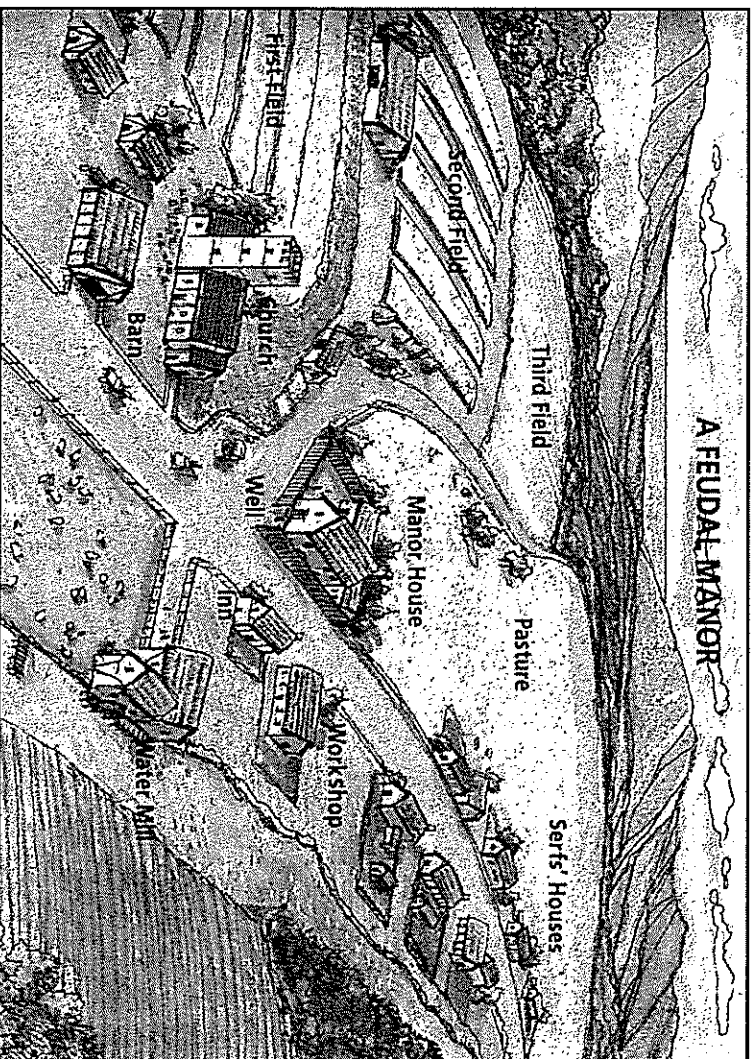
Cash Crop Economy

Based on SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE (Just Enough), Rural, Extended Families

Children have same jobs as their parents

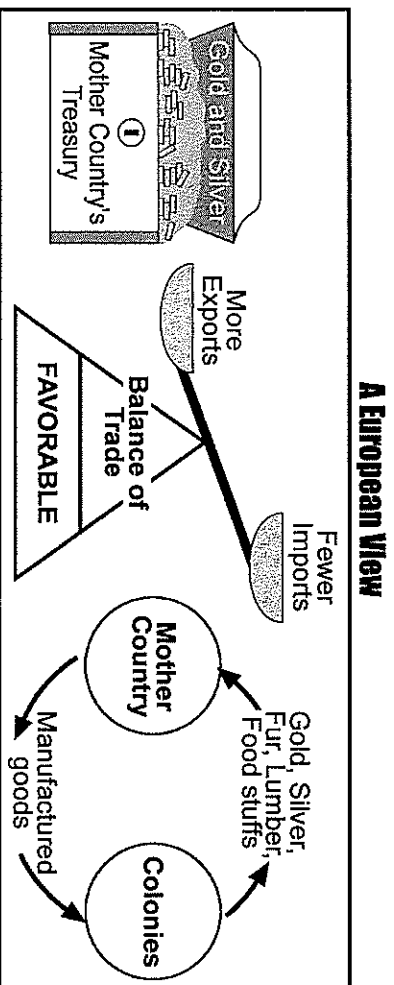
Name: _____

- ___ 1) Which activity would be *most* characteristic of people in a traditional society?
- A) working in an industrialized city
 B) having the same occupation as their parents
 C) establishing a mercantile system of trade
 D) serving in government assemblies

SOURCE: Michael B. Petrovich et al., *People in Time and Place: World Cultures*, Burdett & Ginn, 1991

- ___ 2) Which economic concept can be inferred from the diagram shown?
- A) self-sufficiency
 B) trade embargo
 C) competition
 D) inflation
- ___ 3) During the feudal period in Europe, power and position in society were based on the
- A) level of education achieved
 B) amount of money earned
 C) number of slaves owned
 D) amount of land possessed
- ___ 4) The term "feudalism" is *best* defined as a
- A) process in which goods are traded for other goods
 B) holy war between Christians and Muslims
 C) system in which land is exchanged for military service and loyalty
 D) division of political power between three separate branches
- ___ 5) What was one reason that some Italian cities developed into major commercial and cultural centers during the 13th and 14th centuries?
- A) geographic location
 B) system of social equality
 C) unified central government
 D) isolationist economic policies
- ___ 6) The policy of establishing colonies to gain wealth by controlling colonial trade is called
- A) socialism
 B) communism
 C) fascism
 D) mercantilism
- ___ 7) Which statement *best* describes the concept of mercantilism?
- A) Strict social control prevents revolutions.
 B) Universal suffrage leads to educated citizens.
 C) Only the fittest deserve to survive.
 D) Controlling trade is a key to increasing power.

___ 8) Which policy is portrayed in the illustration below?



- A) mercantilism
B) nonalignment

- C) perestroika
D) laissez-faire capitalism

___ 9) **Statement 1:** We worked in a place that was noisy and dangerous. We did the same work over and over again. Many workers, often children, lost fingers, limbs, and even their lives.

Statement B: Government should not interfere in business. To do so would disrupt the balance of supply and demand.

Statement C: Government has a duty to interfere in order to best provide its people with a happy and safe life.

Statement D: Advances in agricultural techniques and practices resulted in an increased supply of food and raw materials, causing a movement of the farmers from the countryside to the city.

All of these statements describe events or viewpoints that relate to the

- A) Berlin Conference
B) Commercial Revolution
C) Industrial Revolution
D) Protestant Reformation

___ 10) The breakdown of traditions, increased levels of pollution, and the expansion of slums are negative aspects of

- A) militarism
B) urbanization
C) collectivization
D) pogroms

___ 11) Laissez-faire economists of the 19th century argued that

- A) governments should develop a state-run banking system to prevent instability
B) anarchy would result if universal male suffrage was granted
C) the government should regulate the economy and foreign trade
D) individuals should be allowed to pursue their self-interest in a free market

___ 12) Adam Smith would most likely agree with which one of the following statements?

- A) Government should follow a laissez-faire policy.
B) Five-year plans are necessary in order to industrialize.
C) Revolution is the only solution to economic problems.
D) All nations would benefit from an agricultural economy.

___ 13) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels encouraged workers to improve their lives by

- A) participating in local government
B) overthrowing the capitalist system
C) demanding pensions and disability insurance
D) electing union representatives

___ 14) Where did Karl Marx predict a revolution of the proletariat would occur *first*?

- A) independent Latin America
B) colonial Africa
C) industrial Europe
D) agricultural Russia

___ 15) Karl Marx predicted that laissez-faire capitalism would result in

- A) a revolution led by the proletariat
B) fewer government regulations
C) a return to manorialism
D) an equal distribution of wealth and income

- ___ 16) Which written work criticized the capitalist system during the Industrial Revolution?
- A) *The Origin of Species* by Charles Darwin
 - B) "White Man's Burden" by Rudyard Kipling
 - C) *The Wealth of Nations* by Adam Smith
 - D) *Communist Manifesto* by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
- ___ 17) In *The Communist Manifesto*, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels expressed the idea that
- A) religion should be the most important factor in society
 - B) power should be determined by a person's wealth
 - C) profits from work should belong to the workers
 - D) supply and demand should control prices
- ___ 18) Which two major ideas are contained in the writings of Karl Marx?
- A) separation of powers and checks and balances
 - B) class struggle and revolutionary change
 - C) survival of the fittest and natural selection
 - D) monotheism and religious tolerance
- ___ 19) Which of the following headlines would most likely have appeared in a pamphlet during the Industrial Revolution?
- A) "Martin Luther Speaks Out Against Sale of Indulgences"
 - B) "Karl Marx Attacks Capitalism"
 - C) "John Locke Calls for the People to Choose the King"
 - D) "Michelangelo Completes Sistine Chapel"
- ___ 20) **Speaker A:** "Government should not interfere in relations between workers and business owners."
Speaker B: "The workers will rise up and overthrow the privileged class."
Speaker C: "Private property will cease to exist. The people will own the means of production."
Speaker D: "A favorable balance of trade should be maintained by the use of tariffs."
- Which of the speaker's statements shown is referring to laissez-faire capitalism?
- A) *A*
 - B) *B*
 - C) *C*
 - D) *D*
- ___ 21) During the 1800s, reform legislation passed in Great Britain, France, and Germany led to
- A) bans on overseas trade, mandatory military service, and universal suffrage for women
 - B) government-owned factories, establishment of five-year plans, and limits placed on immigration
 - C) legalizing trade unions, setting minimum wages, and limiting child labor
 - D) formation of zaibatsu, greater equality for men, and establishment of a banking system
- ___ 22) In the 20th century, urbanization affected the developing nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America by
- A) weakening traditional values
 - B) strengthening caste systems
 - C) reducing literacy rates
 - D) increasing the isolation of women

Topic #7: Nationalist Leaders

Rivera – Global Review (7)

Major Themes

Nationalism is a powerful force – It serves to UNIFY (Germany/Italy) and DIVIDE (Balkans)
Nationalist goals include UNIFICATION, POWER, SELF DETERMINATION and INDEPENDENCE
Nationalist leaders promote revolution through violent (China) and non-violent (India) methods
Revolutions occur when **GOVERNMENTS FAIL TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE**
Once Independence is achieved... many problems continue to exist

Simon Bolivar

Latin American Independence Leader – Influence by Am./French Revolutions + Enlightenment
Similar to Jose de San Martin, Emiliana Zapata+Pancho Villa (Mexico), Toussaint Louverture (Haiti)

V.I. Lenin

Lenin – BOLSHEVIK (communist) Revolution, “Peace, Bread, Land” – End of Czarist Rule in Russia
NEP (new econ. policy) capitalist elements into a communist society (Perestroika, 4 Modernizations)

Joseph Stalin

Stalin-5 YEAR PLANS: Collectivization/Heavy INDUSTRY, Totalitarian, Purges, Forced Famine

Otto von Bismarck

Rise of MILITARISM in Germany – “Blood and Iron” – Goal: Germany Euro Power

Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi

Italian NATIONALIST Leaders – “Red Shirts” – United Italy

Emperor Meiji

MEIJI – MODERNIZATION/WESTERNIZATION – Westernize to keep out the west
Modernized Economy, Industrialized, REFORM, Japan becomes a world power → Imperialism

*Ottoman Empire – Mustafa Kemal Ataturk

Balkans= “Powder Keg” of Europe, Ethnic Tensions/Rivalries, Nationalism → Breakup of Ottoman
Ataturk – Westernization/Modernization of Turkey (Similar to Peter the Great, Meiji)

Adolf Hitler

NAZIS – Simple Solutions to Complex Problems (Versailles-Inflation/Unemployment/Depression)
FASCISM = SUPER NATIONALISM, Glorify the state over individual
3rd Reich – Germany major world power – MILITARISM → used to achieve national goals

Sun Yat Sen/Jiang Jieshi

Boxer Rebellion – Attempts to ELIMINATE FOREIGN INFLUENCE (spheres of influence)
Chinese Civil War (Jieshi=NATIONALISTS) – Supported by US – Island of Taiwan

Mao Zedong

Leader of Communist Revolution in China – Appeals to PEASANT FARMERS (Heroes)
Totalitarian communist state, GREAT LEAP FORWARD-communes/agriculture(5 Year Plans)
“Little Red Book” – Cultural Revolution: Purges, Elimination of Opposition, Propaganda

Topic #7: Nationalist Leaders

Rivera – Global Review (7)

Deng Xiaoping

4 MODERNIZATIONS – Some capitalist elements (Lenin's – NEP, Gorbachev's – Perestroika)

Increase economic power of China → Build agriculture and industry

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS – Tiananmen Square (No Democracy), One Child Policy

Mohandas Gandhi

Indian NATIONALISM – WWII → SELF DETERMINATION → Independence from British Rule

Imperialism +/- Effects: Communication, Democracy, Lose Tradition/Culture, British Control Wealth

Civil Disobedience (Unjust Laws) – Non-Violent Protest: Salt March, Hunger Strikes

Partition of India – India (HINDU) and Pakistan (Muslim)

Nelson Mandela

Nationalist leader-African National Congress (ANC)-Civil Disobedience + Nonviolent Protest

APARTHEID-Unjust Laws-Segregation: Pas Laws, Homelands, White Minority Rule

F. W. DeKlerk/Mandela end Apartheid-Independence for S. Africa – 1st President – Nobel Peace Prize

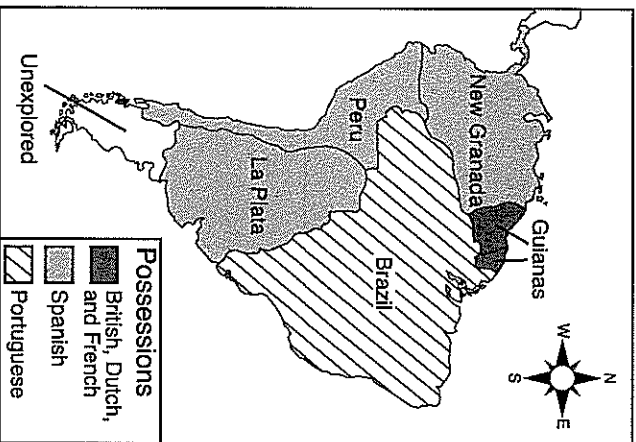
Jomo Kenyatta and Kwame Nkrumah

KENYATTA=KENYA, Kwame Nkrumah=GHANA, African NATIONALIST leaders

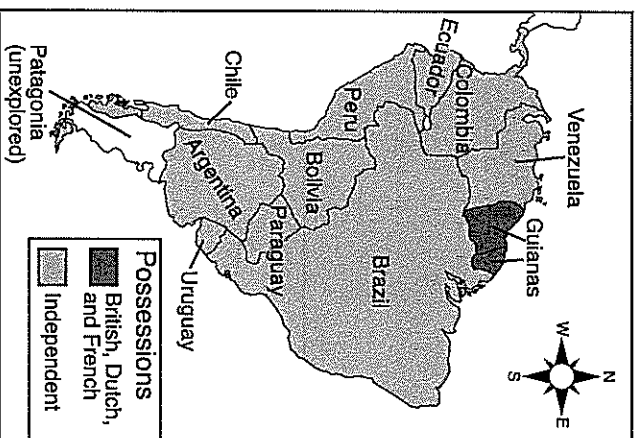
Name: _____

- 1) The struggles for political independence in Latin America during the early 1800s were most directly influenced by the
- A) writings of Count Camillo di Cavour
 - B) doctrine of liberation theology
 - C) American and French Revolutions
 - D) Berlin Conference
- 2) A study of the revolutions in Latin America in the 19th century would show that
- A) religion was a major cause of the conflicts
 - B) Spanish-born peninsulares led most of the Latin American uprisings
 - C) nationalism had little influence on the outcome
 - D) events in North America and Europe influenced Latin Americans
- 3) Simón Bolívar, José de San Martín, and Toussaint l'Ouverture are best known as
- A) leaders of Latin American independence movements
 - B) communist leaders of the 19th century
 - C) scientists who supported the heliocentric theory
 - D) early Spanish explorers of the New World

South America, 1790



South America, 1828



SOURCE: Goldberg and DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

- 4) Which individual is most closely associated with the changes indicated on the given maps?
- A) Porfirio Diaz
 - B) Simón Bolívar
 - C) Emiliano Zapata
 - D) Pancho Villa
- 5) One similarity in the unification of Italy, the Zionist movement, and the breakup of the Ottoman Empire was that each was influenced by
- A) nationalism
 - B) polytheism
 - C) imperialism
 - D) humanism
- 6) One political objective of both Otto von Bismarck and Giuseppe Garibaldi was to
- A) unify their nations
 - B) overthrow divine right monarchies
 - C) establish communist systems
 - D) form an alliance with Great Britain
- 7) Which individual is associated with the phrase "blood and iron" as related to the unification of Germany?
- A) Giuseppe Garibaldi
 - B) Otto von Bismarck
 - C) Kaiser Wilhelm II
 - D) Count Camillo di Cavour

- ___ 8) A common element in the movements for German unification, Italian unification, and Indian independence was the
- A) existence of democratic institutions C) mediation of the League of Nations
 B) support of the Catholic Church D) strength of nationalist leaders
- ___ 9) "To him who wishes to follow me, I offer hardships, hunger, thirst and all the perils of war."

—Garibaldi's *Memoirs*

- This quotation from Garibaldi is most closely associated with Italian
- A) neutrality B) nationalism C) imperialism D) exploration
- ___ 10) Which heading *best* completes this partial outline?

I. _____

- A. Rivalries between powerful countries over colonies
 B. Breakup of large empires
 C. Demand for self-determination by ethnic groups

- A) *Reasons for Communist Revolutions* C) *Effects of Nationalism*
 B) *Formation of Democratic Governments* D) *Methods of Propaganda*

- ___ 11) Which action in Japanese history occurred during the Meiji Restoration?
- A) Japan modernized its economy.
 B) The Japanese government adopted an isolationist policy.
 C) Mongols invaded the islands of Japan.
 D) Buddhism became the official religion of Japan.

- ___ 12) "...From the beginning," says Marquis Ito, "we realized fully how necessary it was that the Japanese people should not only adopt Western methods, but should also speedily become competent to do without the aid of foreign instruction and supervision. In the early days we brought many foreigners to Japan to help to introduce modern methods, but we always did it in such a way as to enable the Japanese students to take their rightful place in the nation after they had been educated. ..."

—Alfred Stead, *Great Japan: A Study of National Efficiency*, John Lane Co., 1906

Which occurrence in Japanese history is described in the reading passage?

- A) Tokugawa shogunate C) assimilation of Buddhism
 B) Meiji Restoration D) adoption of Confucian practices

- ___ 13) One way in which Emperor Meiji and Atatürk are similar is that they *both* promoted
- A) isolation and nationalism C) reform and modernization
 B) revolution and absolutism D) capitalism and democracy
- ___ 14) Which action taken by the Meiji government encouraged industrialization in 19th-century Japan?

- A) limiting the number of ports open to foreign trade
 B) establishing a system of trade guilds
 C) building a modern transportation system
 D) forcing families to settle on collective farms

- ___ 15) What was a direct result of the Meiji Restoration in Japan?
- A) Russia signed a mutual trade agreement.
 B) The Tokugawa Shogunate seized control of the government.
 C) Japan stayed politically isolated.
 D) Japan became a modern industrial nation.

- ___ 16) Which region was described as "the powder keg of Europe" prior to World War I?
- A) Balkan Peninsula C) Iberian Peninsula
 B) Scandinavia D) British Isles

___ 17) "Czar Abdicates! Provisional Government Formed"
"Peasants Promised 'Peace, Land, and Bread'"
"Reds and Whites Fight Bloody Civil War"

- Which revolution is the focus of these headlines?
A) Cuban B) Mexican C) Russian D) Chinese

___ 18) "...The replacement of the bourgeois by the proletarian state is impossible without a violent revolution. The abolition of the proletarian state, i.e., of all states, is only possible through 'withering away...'"
—V. I. Lenin, *State and Revolution*, 1917

- This quotation is associated with the principles of
A) imperialism B) communism C) capitalism D) militarism

___ 19) Under communism in the former Soviet Union, people were required to
A) limit the size of their families
B) honor their ancestors and religious traditions
C) reject modern technology
D) put the interests of the state before individual gain

___ 20) Which slogan is associated with the Bolshevik (Russian) Revolution?
A) "Peace, Land, and Bread"
B) "Take up the White Man's Burden"
C) "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"
D) "An Eye for an Eye"

___ 21)
• Five-year plans
• Collectivization of agriculture
• Great Purge

- Which individual is associated with *all* these policies?
A) Adolf Hitler C) Jawaharlal Nehru
B) Joseph Stalin D) Deng Xiaoping

___ 22) One way in which Joseph Stalin's five-year plans and Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward are similar is that *both* plans were
A) methods used to control population growth
B) efforts to reduce human rights violations
C) policies to improve relations with the West
D) attempts to increase agricultural and industrial production

Production Levels in the Soviet Union (1932-1937)

Industry	1932	1937
Electricity (billion kw)	13.5	36.2
Coal (million tons)	64.4	128.0
Crude Oil (million tons)	21.4	28.5
Rolled Steel (million tons)	4.4	13.0

SOURCE: R.W. Davies, ed., et al., *The Economic Transformation of the Soviet Union 1913-1945*, Cambridge University Press, 1994 (adapted)

- The data in the chart shown illustrate the
A) successful development of heavy industry C) benefits of foreign trade
B) effects of inflation on the economy D) availability of consumer goods

___ 24) Which action is most closely associated with Atatürk (Mustafa Kemal)?
A) beginning the Zionist movement C) enforcing Islamic law
B) using Western practices to modernize Turkey D) starting the Palestine Liberation Organization

- ___ 25) Fascist leaders in Italy and Germany came to power in the 1920s and 1930s because they
- A) maintained political traditions
 - B) supported the League of Nations
 - C) resisted all forms of extreme nationalism
 - D) exploited economic hardships to gain popular support
- ___ 26) Which of the following leaders is most closely associated with the rise of fascism in Italy prior to World War II?
- A) Winston Churchill
 - B) Ho Chi Minh
 - C) Benito Mussolini
 - D) Mao Zedong
- ___ 27) One similarity between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini is that *both*
- A) remained in power after World War II
 - B) led fascist states
 - C) supported communism
 - D) rejected militarism
- ___ 28) Which factor *most* helped Communist Party forces gain control of China after World War II?
- A) The Japanese gave economic aid to the Nationalists.
 - B) The Chinese Nationalists set up their own government in Taiwan.
 - C) The Communists gained the support of China's peasant class.
 - D) The United States sent weapons to the Communists.
- ___ 29) One similarity between the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution and the Cultural Revolution in China was that *both*
- A) used violent methods to eliminate their opponents
 - B) illustrated the power of public opinion informing national policy
 - C) established social stability and economic growth
 - D) limited the power of absolute leaders
- ___ 30) The Four Modernizations of Deng Xiaoping in the 1970s and 1980s resulted in
- A) a return to Maoist revolutionary principles
 - B) an emphasis on the Five Relationships
 - C) the end of the communist system of government
 - D) a move toward increased capitalism
- ___ 31) One way in which the Great Leap Forward and the Four Modernizations are similar is that each was an attempt to
- A) increase farm and factory output
 - B) reduce the gap between rich and poor
 - C) develop a democratic government
 - D) strengthen economic ties with communist neighbors
- ___ 32) Mohandas Gandhi's protests in India were a response to Great Britain's
- A) practice of humanitarianism
 - B) support of Zionism
 - C) policy of colonialism
 - D) introduction of socialism
- ___ 33) One way in which Simón Bolívar, Jomo Kenyatta, and Mohandas Gandhi are similar is that each
- A) used nonviolent tactics
 - B) led a nationalist movement
 - C) opposed communism
 - D) supported imperialism
- ___ 34) Which one of the following events in Indian history could be considered a result of the other three?
- A) Amritsar Massacre
 - B) Salt March
 - C) Sepoy Rebellion
 - D) passage of the Independence Act
- ___ 35) At the end of World War II, the British decided to partition the Indian subcontinent into the nations of India and Pakistan. What was a primary reason for this division?
- A) Religious differences had led to conflicts between Hindus and Muslims.
 - B) Most of India's valuable resources were located in the south.
 - C) India had adopted a policy of nonalignment.
 - D) British India's Muslim minority controlled most of India's banking industry.

___ 36) What name would *best* complete this partial outline?

I. *African Nationalists of the 20th Century*

- A. Leopold Senghor
- B. Jomo Kenyatta
- C. Julius Nyerere
- D. _____

- A) Atatürk [Mustafa Kemal]
- B) Kwame Nkrumah
- C) Ho Chi Minh
- D) José de San Martín

___ 37) One way in which José de San Martín, Camillo Cavour, and Jomo Kenyatta are similar is that each leader

- A) made significant scientific discoveries
- B) became a communist revolutionary
- C) led nationalist movements
- D) fought against British imperialism

___ 38) "...I saw that the whole solution to this problem lay in political freedom for our people, for it is only when a people are politically free that other races can give them the respect that is due to them. It is impossible to talk of equality of races in any other terms. No people without a government of their own can expect to be treated on the same level as peoples of independent sovereign states. It is far better to be free to govern or misgovern yourself than to be governed by anybody else...."

—Kwame Nkrumah, *Ghana: The Autobiography of Kwame Nkrumah*, Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1957

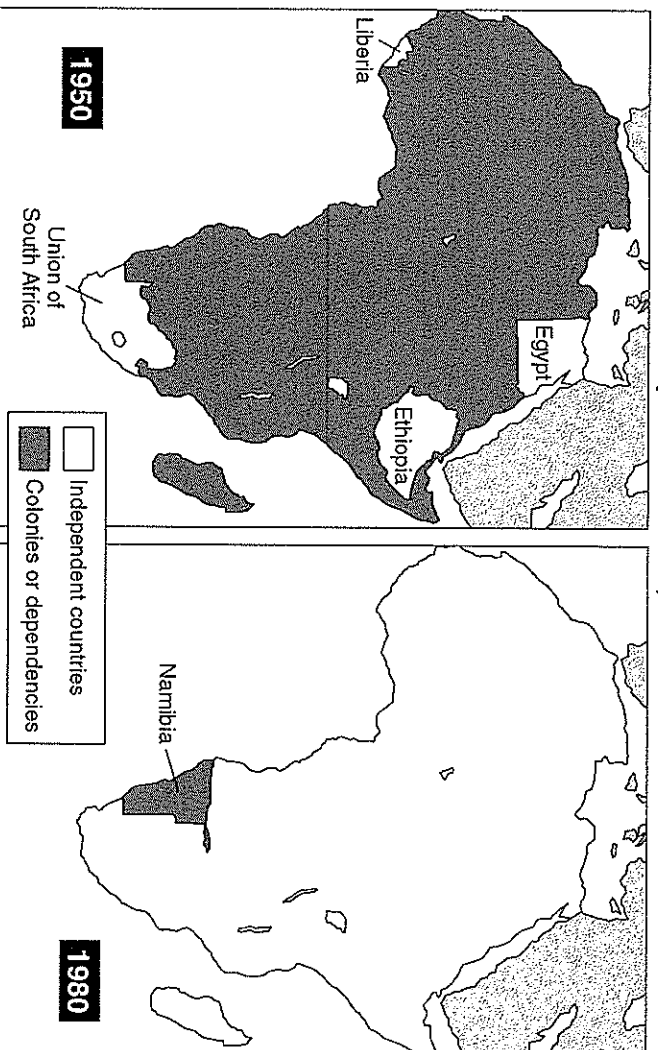
Which idea is expressed in this statement by Kwame Nkrumah?

- A) peaceful coexistence
- B) collective security
- C) free trade
- D) self-determination

___ 39) One similarity in the leadership of Simón Bolívar and Jomo Kenyatta is that *both* leaders

- A) controlled large areas of land in the Americas
- B) fought for independence from European control
- C) promoted European control over the Americas
- D) became religious leaders of their countries

Independent Africa, 1950–1980



SOURCE: Glenn E. Hughes et al., *Practicing World History Skills*, Scott, Foresman & Co., 1984 (adapted)

40)

Based on these maps, which statement is accurate?

- A) By 1980, most African countries had become independent.
- B) The Union of South Africa was renamed Namibia.
- C) Egypt and Ethiopia are no longer part of Africa.
- D) By 1950, most of Africa was controlled by Russia or the United States.

41)

- A) Iran
- B) Israel
- C) El Salvador
- D) South Africa

42)

- The policy of strict racial separation and discrimination that was implemented in the Republic of South Africa is called
- A) collectivization
 - B) communism
 - C) apartheid
 - D) intifada

Topic #8: Science & Technology

Rivera – Global Review (8)

Major Themes

Technological Innovations Have Changed the Course of History

Different Eras in History are Marked by Advances in Science and Technology

Inventions and Innovations are Often Turning Points in World History

Neolithic Revolution

Hunting/Gathering (Nomads) → Permanent/Sedentary Agriculture (Subsistence=Just Enough)

Irrigation Systems, Plows, Farms, Domesticated Animals → Agricultural Surplus (More Than Enough)

Rise of Civilizations: Population Growth, Cities, Specialized Workers, Writing, Government, Religion

Roman Engineering

Aqueducts, Colosseum, Forum, Arches, ROADS (Similar to Han Dynasty)

ROADS=Transportation and Communication Networks for Government and Military

Printing Press

Johann Gutenberg-15th Century Europe-Gutenberg Bible → Increases Literacy

Quick Spread of Ideas (Protestant Reformation) – Spreads Vernacular (Common Language)

Inventions of the Age of Exploration (Astrolabe, Sextant, Caravel)

Increased ability of Europeans to EXPLORE – Discovery of AMERICA+All Water Route to India

Prince Henry the Navigator (Portugal)-Zheng He (China/Indian Ocean)

Exploration → COLONIALISM/IMPERIALISM → Mercantilism

Discoveries of the Scientific Revolution

Sir Isaac Newton, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Bacon, Descartes

New Inventions, Gravity, Telescope, Heliocentric/Geocentric, Scientific Method

Inventions of the Industrial Revolution

Steam Engine, Water Frame, Flying Shuttle, Iron Smelting → Increased Agriculture + Production

Key Resources (Coal+Iron)=Rise of Industrial Cities, Pollution, Slums, Poor Working Conditions

Workers react → Labor Unions, Factory Acts, Child Labor Laws, Minimum Wages

Wartime Technology (WWI + WWII)

Machine Guns, U-Boats, Planes, Tanks, Trench Warfare = Greater Death/Destruction

Rise of Militarism-ARMS RACE – Nations Invest Heavily in Military/Instruments of National Policy

Atomic Bomb

Manhattan Project-Used on Japan (Hiroshima/Nagasaki) by US → NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

Green Revolution

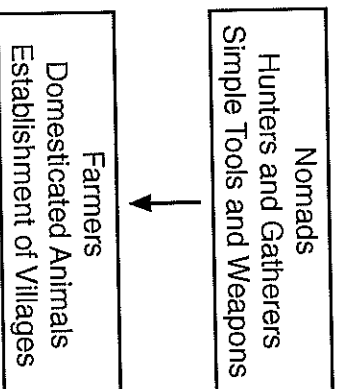
Tech Improvements + New Crops + Fertilizers + Pesticides= Agricultural Surplus

Movement to help the DEVELOPING WORLD (India) become SELF SUFFICIENT

Computers

“Information Age” – Increased Interaction, Education, Travel and CULTURAL DIFFUSION

Name: _____



___ 1)

What is the best title for this diagram?

- A) *Benefits of the Counter Reformation*
- B) *Characteristics of Classical Civilizations*
- C) *Changes During the Neolithic Revolution*
- D) *Elements of Belief Systems*

___ 2) The Neolithic Revolution is considered a turning point in history because it

- A) included the domestication of plants and animals
- B) encouraged a nomadic lifestyle
- C) caused a decline in population
- D) influenced climatic changes

___ 3) During which period did the domestication of animals and growing of crops first occur?

- A) Old Stone Age
- B) Iron Age
- C) Neolithic Revolution
- D) Scientific Revolution

___ 4) What was a result of the Neolithic Revolution?

- A) Humans first learned to use fire.
- B) Civilizations developed.
- C) Life expectancy declined.
- D) People began hunting and gathering for food.

___ 5) Which ancient civilization is associated with the Twelve Tables, an extensive road system, and the poets Horace and Virgil?

- A) Roman
- B) Greek
- C) Babylonian
- D) Phoenician

___ 6) One way in which the ancient Inca Empire and the Roman Empire are similar is that *both*

- A) fought rivals for control of the sea
- B) built a system of roadways throughout their empires
- C) traded with other civilizations along the Silk Road
- D) adopted Christianity as the state religion

___ 7) Which period of history had the *greatest* influence on the Enlightenment ideas of natural law and reason?

- A) Age of Exploration
- B) Pax Romana
- C) Middle Ages
- D) Scientific Revolution

___ 8) Sir Isaac Newton, Galileo Galilei, and Johannes Kepler are all directly associated with the

- A) Industrial Revolution
- B) English Revolution
- C) Agricultural Revolution
- D) Scientific Revolution

___ 9) The heliocentric model, the development of inductive reasoning, and the work of Descartes are all associated with which revolution?

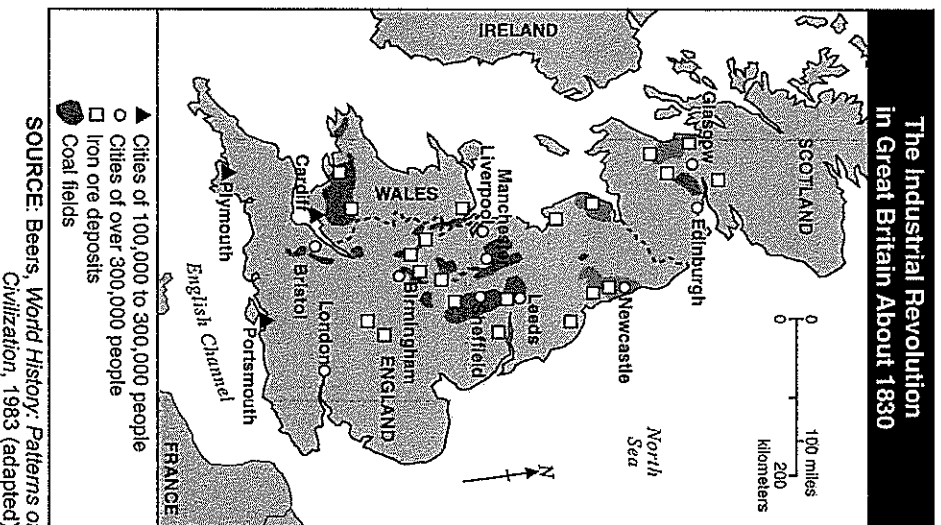
- A) Neolithic
- B) Agricultural
- C) Scientific
- D) Green

___ 10) The Age of Exploration led directly to the

- A) invention of the magnetic compass
- B) establishment of European colonies
- C) failure of the Congress of Vienna
- D) start of the Puritan Revolution

- 11) The journeys of Vasco da Gama, Bartholomew Dias, and Christopher Columbus became possible in the late 1400s because of the
- A) effects of the Atlantic slave trade
 - B) trade connections established by Ibn Battuta
 - C) support of exploration by the English government
 - D) development of new navigational instruments and technology
- 12) Which innovation had the *greatest* impact on the Protestant Reformation?
- A) Mercator map projection
 - B) triangular sail
 - C) movable-type printing press
 - D) magnetic compass
- 13) A direct impact that the printing press had on 16th-century Europe was that it encouraged the
- A) development of industrialization
 - B) spread of ideas
 - C) establishment of democracy
 - D) beginnings of communism
- 14) Which statement about railroad systems in the 19th and early 20th centuries is accurate?
- A) European governments opposed the development of railroads.
 - B) Imperialists rejected the use of railroads in their colonies.
 - C) Railroads made transportation of goods less efficient.
 - D) Railroads helped promote the factory system and urbanization.

15)



- Which of the following conclusions is *best* supported by the information on the map above?
- A) England's natural resources led to the growth of industrial cities.
 - B) In 1830, England had an unfavorable balance of trade.
 - C) People emigrated from Great Britain because of pollution.
 - D) Great Britain's prosperity unified the people.

- ___ 16) The breakdown of traditions, increased levels of pollution, and the expansion of slums are negative aspects of
- A) militarism
 - B) pogroms
 - C) urbanization
 - D) collectivization

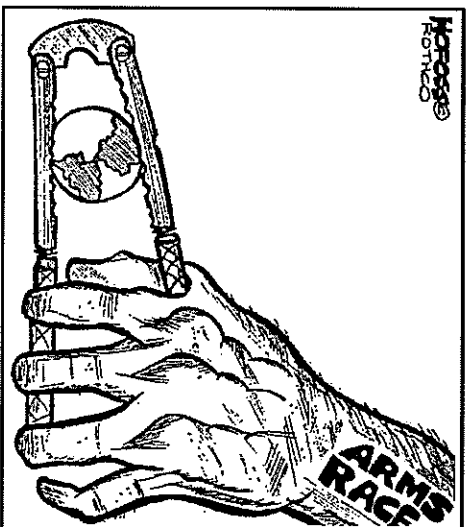
- ___ 17) Increased agricultural production in England in the late 1700s contributed directly to
- A) an increase in life expectancy
 - B) the introduction of manorialism
 - C) a decrease in the power of the monarch
 - D) the development of a worldwide communications network

- ___ 18) The term "militarism" can *best* be defined as
- A) control of territories for economic and political gain
 - B) buildup of armaments in preparation for war
 - C) loyalty to a nation or ethnic group
 - D) avoidance of military involvement in civil wars
- ___ 19) "Bombardment, barrage, curtain-fire, mines, gas, tanks, machine-guns, hand-grenades — words, words, but they hold the horror of the world."
- Erich Maria Remarque, *All Quiet on the Western Front*

- This quotation *best* describes the effects of the
- A) formation of alliances in World War II
 - B) protests against reforms during the Indian independence movement
 - C) technological developments used during World War I
 - D) tension between the superpowers during the Cold War
- ___ 20) World War II was a turning point for many European colonies in Africa and Asia because the war led to
- A) decreased friction between the Europeans and their colonies
 - B) the expansion of European imperialism
 - C) the occupation of most European colonies by United Nations troops
 - D) increased efforts by these colonies to gain independence
- ___ 21) "...Seventy thousand people were killed instantly, and many more would die — 60,000 by November and another 70,000 by 1950. Most of them would be victims of a new method of killing-radiation...."
- Ronald Takai

- The situation described in this passage was the direct result of which World War II event?
- A) bombing of Hiroshima
 - B) blitz of London
 - C) D-Day invasion of Normandy
 - D) attack on Pearl Harbor

___ 22)



SOURCE: Ellis and Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall, 2001 (adapted)

What is the *main* idea of this cartoon?

- A) Proliferation of military weapons could destroy the world.
- B) Military technology is making the world a smaller place.
- C) The land masses of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres are shifting.
- D) The world's population is growing faster than its food supply.

___ 23)

- "India Strives for Grain Self-Sufficiency by 1970"
- "New Wheat Variety Grows in Arid Climate"
- "Chemical Fertilizer Use Rises 10% in 1960"
- "Sri Lanka's Rice Production Increases 25% in Three Years"

These newspaper headlines from the 1960s and 1970s describe some of the results of the

- A) Kashmir crisis
- B) Computer Revolution
- C) Sepoy Mutiny
- D) Green Revolution

___ 24)

- The term "Green Revolution" refers to
- A) increased agricultural production based on technological advancements
- B) a drastic change in the environment based on global warming
- C) an overthrow of the government by radical parties
- D) decreased food production caused by terrorism

___ 25)

- In the late 20th century, the Green Revolution had the *greatest* impact on
- A) political freedom in Russia
- B) traditional customs in Japan
- C) economic reforms in Cuba
- D) grain production in India

Topic #9: Turning Points

Rivera – Global Review (9)

Major Themes

Turning Points are Events in History that Change the World

Major Turning Points Fundamentally Change the Way People Live

Neolithic Revolution

CAUSES: “Invention” of Farming, New Tools/Technology, Increases in Population

DESCRIPTION: Hunting/Gathering (Nomads) → Permanent/Sedentary Agriculture

- Irrigation Systems, Plows, Farms, Domesticated Animals → Agricultural Surplus

IMPACT: Rise of Civilizations, Pop Growth, Cities, Specialization, Writing, Government, Religion

Fall of Rome

CAUSES: Inflation, Corruption, TOO BIG, Barbarian Invasions, Overspending, SPLIT

DESCRIPTION: Government falls apart, Barbarians Take Over, No more Empire

IMPACT: End classical period, DARK AGES, Constant Warfare, Learning Declines, De-Urbanization

Crusades

CAUSES: Pope Urban calls on Christians-Recapture Holy Land (Jerusalem) from Infidels (Muslims)

DESCRIPTION: Series of Wars to Control Holy Land between European Knights and Islamic Empire

- Richard the Lion Heated vs. Saladin

IMPACT: New Tech/Ideas to Europe, Increase Europe/ME Interactions, ENDS DARK AGES

Renaissance

CAUSES: N. Italy Increased Wealth, PATRONS OF THE ARTS, Wealth from Trade (Venice)

DESCRIPTION: “Rebirth” of Europe, HUMANISM, SECULARISM, CLASSICS, QUESTIONING

- Machiavelli “Ends Justifies the Means” – William Shakespeare – Michelangelo/DaVinci

IMPACT: New Way to View World, New Standard for Art, Enlightenment/Scientific Revolution

Protestant Reformation

CAUSES: Church Corruption, INDULGENCES, Martin Luther post 95 THESES

DESCRIPTION: Reform, Printing Press Spreads Ideas Quickly, Luther Excommunicated (Kicked Out)

IMPACT: Ends religious Unity in Europe, Religious Tension(conflict), Kings Increase/Pope Decrease

- Council of Trent: Jesuits/Missionaries, Church Reforms

Fall of Constantinople

CAUSES: Fall of Byzantine Empire, Crusaders Attack, Sajuuk Turks Invade

DESCRIPTION: Creates Islamic Empire OTTOMAN EMPIRE (Constantinople → Istanbul)

IMPACT: Islamic Empire Controls Strategic Location (BOSPOROUS STRAIT) → Exploration

Age of Exploration/Encounter (COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE)

CAUSES: Motivations for Exploration-GOLD, GOD, GLORY + New Technology

DESCRIPTION: Exploration-Europeans search for routes to trade markets and raw materials

- Encounter-Euros conquer Aztecs(Cortes) and Inca(Pizarro) with SUPERIOR TECHNOLOGY

IMPACT: Columbian Exchange, Commercial Revolution, Encomienda System

- ENCOMIENDA – Rigid Class Structure, Eurs in Charge, Based on Race (Similar to Caste)
- Mercantilism – Colonies Benefit of the Mother Country (Raw Materials/Finished Goods)
- Columbian Exchange – Global transfer (Foods/Disease/Religion) between Euro/Americas

Topic #9: Turning Points

Rivera – Global Review (9)

Scientific Revolution

CAUSES: Renaissance-Learning-New Ideas from Golden Age of Islam

DESCRIPTION: Sir Isaac Newton, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Bacon, Descartes

- New Inventions, Gravity, Telescope, Heliocentric/Geocentric, Scientific Method

IMPACT: Observation/Experimentation, New Ways of Thinking, LEADS TO ENLIGHTENMENT

Enlightenment

CAUSES: Scientific Revolution-Questioning Spirit- **Reason/Logic** to Solve Social/Political Problems

DESCRIPTION: John Locke – NATURAL RIGHTS, Hobbes – “Leviathan” SOCIAL CONTRACT

- Voltaire (Freedom of Speech), Rousseau (Common Good), Montesquieu (Checks/Balances)

- IF GOVERNMENT FAILS TO MEET THE NEEDS → RIGHT TO REVOLT

IMPACT: Leads to French-American-Latin American Revolutions + New Governments

French Revolution

CAUSES: 3 ESTATES (Social Classes)=Social Inequality/Class Tension, **GFMNP**

DESCRIPTION: Violent Revolution, Storming of Bastille, Tennis Court Oath, Universal Declaration

- Maximilian Robespierre-Reign of Terror, Louis XVI, Guillotine → NAPOLEAN

IMPACT: Napoleon restores stability/order (Napoleonic Code), Mistakenly Invades Russia

- Congress of Vienna: Restoration of order to Europe, BALANCE OF POWER

Latin American Revolution

CAUSES: ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM(Rigid Class System)=Social Inequality/Class Tension, **GFMNP**

- Influenced by ENLIGHTENMENT + FRENCH/AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS

DESCRIPTION: European Colonial Governments are REVOLTED against-SIMON BOLIVAR

- Jose de San Martin, Emiliana Zapata+Pancho Villa (Mexico), Toussaint Louverture (Haiti)

IMPACT: Leads to end of Colonial Rule, SELF DETERMINATION, Modern Problems

Industrial Revolution

CAUSES: Begins in England-Favorable Geography: Harbors, Waterways, Coal+Iron Resources

- Agricultural Surplus, Pol/Eco Stability, New Inventions

DESCRIPTION: Factory System Develops, People Move to Cities in Search of Work, Pop Inc.

IMPACT: Cities(URBANIZATION), Pollution, Social Tension(Poverty), Railways

- Poor Working Conditions (Sadler): Factory Acts, Child Labor Laws, Min. Wage, UNIONS
- IMPERIALISM-I.R. Creates a need for RAW MATERIALS and FOREIGN MARKETS

Meiji Restoration

CAUSES: Increase Japan's Power-Westernize to Keep out the West – Emperor Meiji REFORMS

DESCRIPTION: Goals: MODERNIZATION/WESTERNIZATION/INDUSTRIALIZATION

IMPACT: Leads to a need for Raw Materials→ IMPERIALISM, Japan is World Power

Russian Revolution

CAUSES: Czarist Russia(Autocracy)→ **GFMNP** + WWI is a disaster!

DESCRIPTION: Goals: March/November Revolutions, Bloody Sunday, BOLSHIEVIKS (civil war)

- V.I. Lenin-Leads Bolsheviks-“Peace, Land, Bread” – Violent Overthrow of Czars

IMPACT: Russia pulls out of WWI, Lenin/Stalin rise to Power – SOVIET UNION is COMMUNIST

Topic #9: Turning Points

Rivera – Global Review (9)

World War II

CAUSES: Treaty of Versailles, Militarism, Alliances, Nationalism, AGGRESSION-APPEASEMENT
DESCRIPTION: Germany invades Poland → Allies declare war (Brit./Fran.) vs. axis (Germ./It./Jap.)

- Hitler's Blitzkrieg, Multiple Fronts, New Weapons, Mistake=INVASION OF RUSSIA
- US Involvement: Pearl Harbor, "Island Hopping", D-Day, Atomic Bomb

IMPACT: Yalta, Potsdam, Tehran Conferences: Germany Divided, SELF DETERMINATION

- Cold War-Containment/T Truman/Marshall)-E. Europe Satellites (Soviet Sphere) – Iron Curtain
- Superpowers –US./SOVIET UNION, Independence Mov'ts in Colonies (Self Determination)
- Cold Wars: Berlin Air Lift, Space Race, Arms Race, Cuban Missile Crisis
- Hot Wars: Korea, Vietnam, Iran-Iraq War, Afghanistan

Iranian Revolution

CAUSES: Modernization/Westernization (Shah Reza Pahlavi) vs. Fundamentalism/Traditionalism

DESCRIPTION: Ayatollah Khomeini leads Revolution against the Shah

- ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM → THEOCRACY (Gov't based on RELIGION)

IMPACT: Fundamentalist Gov't –Adversary of US, Subjugation of Women, Arab-Israeli Tensions

Collapse of Communism in Soviet Union

CAUSES: Collectivization, Revolutions in Eastern Europe, Gorbachev-Glasnost/Perestroika

DESCRIPTION: Eastern Europe Gains Self Determination-Berlin Wall Torn Down

IMPACT: US only Superpower, Capitalism Wins, Threat of Soviet Union Returning to Communism

Name: _____

- ___ 1) The Neolithic Revolution is considered a turning point in history because it
- encouraged a nomadic lifestyle
 - influenced climatic changes
 - caused a decline in population
 - included the domestication of plants and animals
- ___ 2)
- Planting wheat and barley
 - Domesticating animals
 - Establishing permanent homes and villages
- At the beginning of the Neolithic Revolution, the *most* direct impact of these developments was on
- religion and government
 - diet and shelter
 - climate and topography
 - transportation and trade
- ___ 3) What is the *main* reason the Neolithic Revolution is considered a turning point in world history?
- Fire was used as a source of energy for the first time.
 - Spoken language was used to improve communication.
 - Domestication of animals and cultivation of crops led to settled communities.
 - Stone tools and weapons were first developed.
- ___ 4) In western Europe, the Middle Ages began after the collapse of which empire?
- Roman
 - Byzantine
 - Ottoman
 - Mughal
- ___ 5) In western Europe, feudalism developed after the
- Roman Empire collapsed
 - city of Constantinople fell
 - Mongols invaded
 - Renaissance began
- ___ 6) Many achievements of Islamic civilization reached European society by way of the
- conquests of the Germanic tribes and trade along the Silk Road
 - Crusades and eastern Mediterranean trading networks
 - merchant guilds and the Industrial Revolution
 - Middle Passage and the Columbian Exchange
- ___ 7) What was one direct result of the Crusades?
- Arabs and Christians divided the city of Jerusalem between them.
 - Islamic kingdoms expanded into Europe.
 - Alexander the Great became a powerful leader in Eurasia.
 - Trade increased between Europe and the Middle East.
- ___ 8) Which circumstance *best* describes a long-term result of the Crusades?
- Cultural exchanges between the Middle East and Europe grew.
 - Christians and Muslims achieved a lasting peace.
 - Feudalism began in western Europe.
 - Muslim control of Jerusalem ended.
- ___ 9) What was one result of large armies traveling great distances during the Crusades?
- Slavery was eliminated.
 - Democracy in the Middle East grew.
 - Cultural diffusion increased.
 - Europe's population severely declined.
- ___ 10) One major characteristic of the Renaissance period is that the
- major language of the people became Latin
 - classical cultures of Greece and Rome were revived and initiated
 - Catholic Church no longer had any influence in Europe
 - manor became the center of economic activity

- ___ 11)
- Classical Greco-Roman ideas were revived.
 - Wealthy patrons supported the arts and education.
 - Humanism spread throughout western Europe.

Which period in European history is most closely associated with these statements?

- A) Industrial Revolution
- B) Hellenistic Period
- C) Renaissance
- D) Early Middle Ages

- ___ 12)
- One way in which the Tang dynasty, the Gupta Empire, and the European Renaissance are similar is that they *all* included periods of

- A) cultural achievements
- B) democratic reforms
- C) religious unity
- D) economic isolation

- ___ 13)
- What is meant by Machiavelli's belief that "the end justifies the means"?

- A) The general public always acts in its own best interest.
- B) Leaders may use any method to achieve what is best for the state.
- C) Leaders must always act for the common good.
- D) Pleasing all of the people at any given time is possible.

- ___ 14)
- Pope Leo authorizes the sale of indulgences, 1515
 - Martin Luther posts the Ninety-five Theses, 1517

These events are most closely associated with which period in history?

- A) Age of Reason
- B) Puritan Revolution
- C) Crusades
- D) Protestant Reformation

- ___ 15)
- What was one cause of the Protestant Reformation?

- A) corruption among high officials of the Catholic Church
- B) call for the Council of Trent by Pope Paul III
- C) revolt by the Moors in Spain
- D) passage of the Act of Supremacy in England

- ___ 16)
- Which innovation had the *greatest* impact on the Protestant Reformation?

- A) triangular sail
- B) magnetic compass
- C) Mercator map projection
- D) movable-type printing press

- ___ 17)
- "...Therefore those preachers of indulgences are in error, who say that by the pope's indulgences a man is freed from every penalty, and saved;..."

—Martin Luther

Which period in European history is most directly related to this statement?

- A) Scientific Revolution
- B) Protestant Reformation
- C) Crusades
- D) Age of Exploration

- ___ 18)
- In 1453, the Ottoman Empire rose to power by defeating the

- A) Holy Roman Empire
- B) Mongol invaders
- C) European crusaders
- D) Byzantine Empire

- ___ 19)
- The Age of Exploration led directly to the

- A) failure of the Congress of Vienna
- B) invention of the magnetic compass
- C) establishment of European colonies
- D) start of the Puritan Revolution

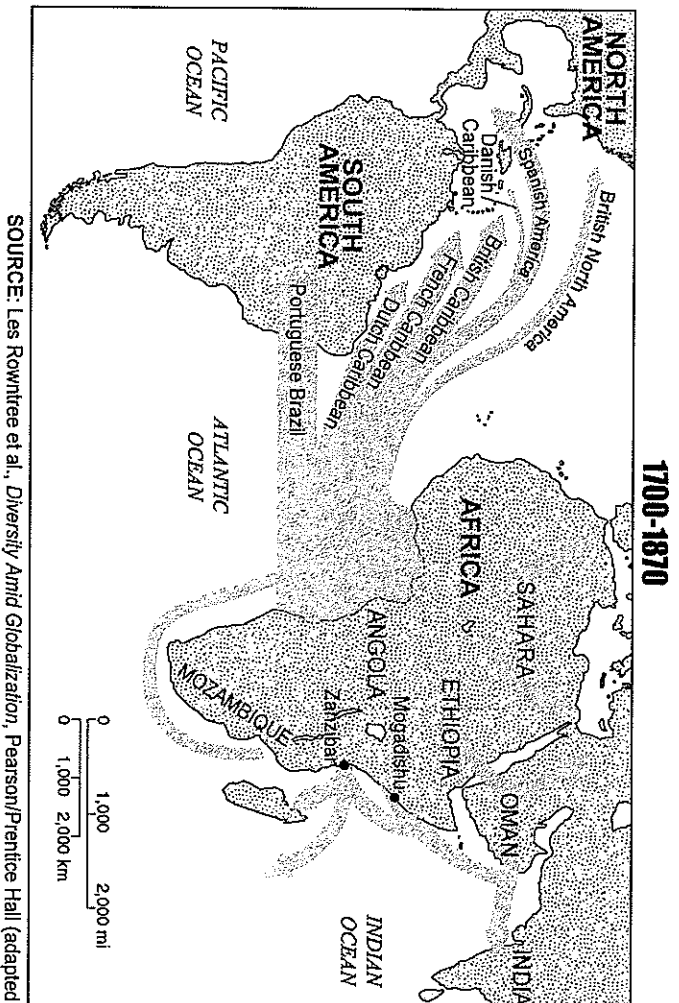
- ___ 20)
- Which geographic feature of Spain and Portugal *most* enhanced their ability to engage in exploration?

- A) extensive river system
- B) peninsular location
- C) fertile plain
- D) mountainous region

- ___ 21) The journeys of Vasco da Gama, Bartholomeu Dias, and Christopher Columbus became possible in the late 1400s because of the
- A) support of exploration by the English government
 - B) trade connections established by Ibn Battuta
 - C) effects of the Atlantic slave trade
 - D) development of new navigational instruments and technology
- ___ 22)
- Maize and potatoes were grown in Europe.
 - Millions of Africans suffered during the Middle Passage.
 - Smallpox had devastating effects on indigenous peoples.
 - Spanish language is used in much of Latin America.

Which global interaction is illustrated by these statements?

- A) Columbian Exchange
- B) Crusades
- C) Silk Road trade
- D) Scramble for Africa



SOURCE: Les Rowntree et al., *Diversity Amid Globalization*, Pearson/Prentice Hall (adapted)

Which of the following is the best title for this map?

- A) *Obstacles to Colonization of the Western Hemisphere*
- B) *Gold and Petroleum Trade Routes*
- C) *Sources and Destinations of Enslaved Africans*
- D) *Origin and Spread of Nationalist Revolutions*

- ___ 24) The encomienda system in Latin America was a direct result of the

- A) Crusades
- B) Age of Exploration
- C) Age of Reason
- D) Reformation

- ___ 25) The encomienda system in colonial Latin America led to the

- A) use of forced labor
- B) increase in landownership by Native Americans
- C) weakening of the power of peninsulares
- D) establishment of trade unions

- ___ 26) What was the primary economic policy used by the Spanish with their Latin American colonies?

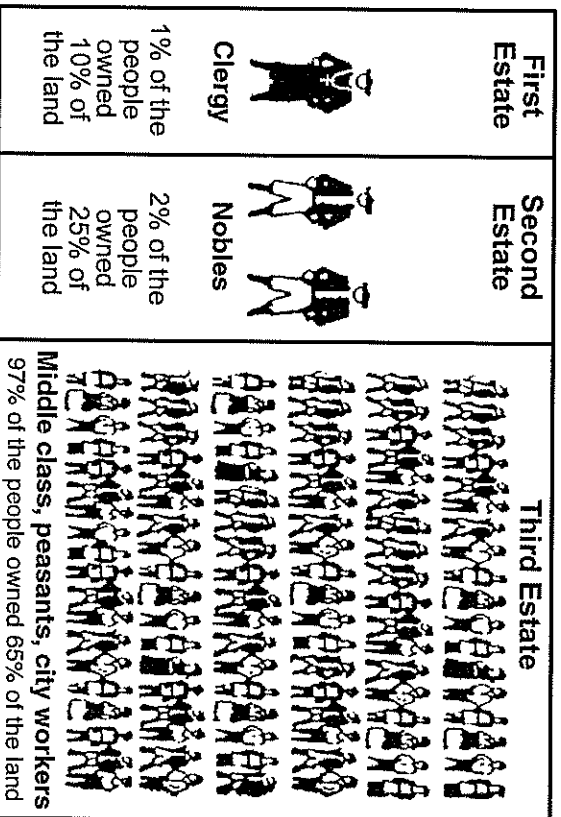
- A) boycotts
- B) tariffs
- C) mercantilism
- D) embargoes

- ___ 27) What was one reason the Spanish conquistadors were able to conquer the Aztec Empire?
- A) Spain joined the Incas in their fight against the Aztecs.
 - B) The Spanish soldiers made effective use of their military technology against the Aztecs.
 - C) Aztec religious beliefs promoted nonviolence.
 - D) The Spanish cavalry outnumbered the Aztec warriors.
- ___ 28) The expeditions of Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro resulted in the
- A) exploration of the Philippines and East Indies
 - B) capture of Brazil by Portugal
 - C) colonization of North America by Portugal
 - D) destruction of the Aztec and Inca empires
- ___ 29) Which period of history had the *greatest* influence on the Enlightenment ideas of natural law and reason?
- A) Middle Ages
 - B) Pax Romana
 - C) Age of Exploration
 - D) Scientific Revolution

Philosopher	Idea
Locke	Natural rights — life, liberty, property
Montesquieu	Separation of powers
Voltaire	Freedom of thought, expression, and religion

- ___ 30) Which period in history is most closely associated with the major ideas of these philosophers?
- A) Renaissance
 - B) Reconquista
 - C) Enlightenment
 - D) Crusades
- ___ 31) Which statement expresses an idea of the Enlightenment?
- A) Those who are the most fit will survive and succeed.
 - B) History is a continuous struggle between social classes.
 - C) The king is sacred and answers only to God.
 - D) All individuals have natural rights.
- ___ 32) One contribution that John Locke made to Enlightenment philosophy was the idea that
- A) governments should be based on the consent of the people
 - B) absolute monarchies should continue
 - C) individual rights should be denied
 - D) the punishment should fit the crime
- ___ 33) In *Two Treatises of Government*, John Locke wrote that the purpose of government was to
- A) expand territory
 - B) protect natural rights
 - C) keep kings in power
 - D) regulate the economy
- ___ 34) Philosophers of the Enlightenment period believed that society could *best* be improved by
- A) studying the practices of successful leaders
 - B) relying on faith and divine right
 - C) applying reason and the laws of nature
 - D) borrowing ideas from ancient Greece and Rome
- ___ 35) One way in which Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Rousseau are similar is that they were
- A) supporters of the Counter Reformation
 - B) leaders of the Italian unification movement
 - C) philosophers during the Age of Enlightenment
 - D) chief ministers during the French Revolution
- ___ 36) Before the French Revolution, the people of France were divided into three estates based mainly on their
- A) education level
 - B) social class
 - C) religious beliefs
 - D) geographic region

37) Which revolution resulted from the division of society shown in the diagram below?



- A) Mexican (1910)
- B) Puritan (1642)

- C) Russian (1917)
- D) French (1789)

38) One major effect of Napoleon's rule of France was that it led to

- A) an increase in the power of the Roman Catholic Church
- B) trade agreements with Great Britain
- C) a restoration of political stability
- D) massive emigration to the Americas

39) The Enlightenment and the American Revolution were *both* major influences on 19th-century uprisings in

- A) Latin America
- B) Japan

- C) the Middle East
- D) Vietnam

40) A study of the revolutions in Latin America in the 19th century would show that

- A) events in North America and Europe influenced Latin Americans
- B) nationalism had little influence on the outcome
- C) Spanish-born peninsulares led most of the Latin American uprisings
- D) religion was a major cause of the conflicts

41) The struggles for political independence in Latin America during the early 1800s were most directly influenced by the

- A) writings of Count Camillo di Cavour
- B) American and French Revolutions
- C) doctrine of liberation theology
- D) Berlin Conference

42) Which geographic feature made it difficult to unify South America?

- A) Straits of Magellan
- B) Argentinian pampas

- C) Gulf of Mexico
- D) Andes Mountains

43) Simón Bolívar, José de San Martín, and Toussaint l'Ouverture are *best* known as

- A) early Spanish explorers of the New World
- B) leaders of Latin American independence movements
- C) communist leaders of the 19th century
- D) scientists who supported the heliocentric theory

- ___ 44) Which of the following headings is *most* appropriate for the partial outline below that is related to conditions during the 18th and 19th centuries?

1. _____

- A. Abundant natural resources
- B. Advanced technology
- C. Surplus of food
- D. Stable economic and political conditions

- A) *Results of the Glorious Revolution*
- B) *Forces That Caused the Rise of Fascism*
- C) *Objectives of the Green Revolution*
- D) *Factors Needed for Industrialization*

- ___ 45) A major reason the Industrial Revolution began in England was that England possessed

- A) numerous mountain ranges
- B) many waterfalls
- C) abundant coal and iron resources
- D) a smooth coastline

- ___ 46) The breakdown of traditions, increased levels of pollution, and the expansion of slums are negative aspects of

- A) militarism
- B) pogroms
- C) urbanization
- D) collectivization

- ___ 47) Which action in Japanese history occurred during the Meiji Restoration?

- A) Japan modernized its economy.
- B) Buddhism became the official religion of Japan.
- C) Mongols invaded the islands of Japan.
- D) The Japanese government adopted an isolationist policy.

- ___ 48) What was a direct result of the Meiji Restoration in Japan?

- A) Japan stayed politically isolated.
- B) Russia signed a mutual trade agreement.
- C) The Tokugawa Shogunate seized control of the government.
- D) Japan became a modern industrial nation.

- ___ 49) Which slogan is associated with the Bolshevik (Russian) Revolution?

- A) "An Eye for an Eye"
- B) "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"
- C) "Peace, Land, and Bread"
- D) "Take up the White Man's Burden"

- ___ 50) Which event is most closely associated with the start of World War II in Europe?

- A) invasion of Poland by Nazi forces
- B) building of the Berlin Wall
- C) signing of the Munich Agreement
- D) assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

- ___ 51) The Armenian massacre, the Holocaust, and the Rape of Nanking are examples of

- A) human rights violations
- B) appeasement policies
- C) Russification efforts
- D) resistance movements

- ___ 52) One way in which the Hitler Youth of Germany and the Red Guard of China are similar is that *both* organizations

- A) helped increase religious tolerance
- B) required unquestioning loyalty to the leader
- C) hindered imperialistic goals
- D) led pro-democracy movements

- ___ 53) "...The Nazi holocaust, which engulfed millions of Jews in Europe, proved anew the urgency of the re-establishment of the Jewish state, which would solve the problem of Jewish homelessness by opening the gates to all Jews and lifting the Jewish people to equality in the family of nations...."

This statement is referring to the establishment of which nation?

- A) Jordan
- B) Ethiopia
- C) Poland
- D) Israel

- ___ 54) World War II was a turning point for many European colonies in Africa and Asia because the war led to

- A) decreased friction between the Europeans and their colonies
- B) the expansion of European imperialism
- C) increased efforts by these colonies to gain independence
- D) the occupation of most European colonies by United Nations troops

- ___ 55) The Iranian Revolution of 1979 resulted in the establishment of
- A) a secular Western-style democracy
 - B) an Islamic state
 - C) a constitutional monarchy
 - D) a military dictatorship
- ___ 56) One way in which Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini and Afghanistan's Taliban were similar is that they each
- A) established an Islamic state
 - B) joined the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
 - C) sponsored a United Nations Conference on Women's Rights
 - D) incorporated communist doctrine into their government
- ___ 57) In the 1980s, Mikhail Gorbachev's attempts to change the Soviet Union resulted in
- A) a shift from producing consumer goods to producing heavy machinery
 - B) an increase in tensions between India and the Soviet Union
 - C) a series of economic and political reforms
 - D) a strengthening of the Communist Party
- ___ 58) Which action occurred in the Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachev?
- A) The Soviet government increased its control over the Orthodox Church.
 - B) The United States and the Soviet Union ended diplomatic relations.
 - C) Peasants were forced onto collective farms.
 - D) Citizens experienced more personal freedoms under glasnost.
- ___ 59) One reason Mikhail Gorbachev implemented the policies of glasnost and perestroika in the Soviet Union was to
- A) destroy the power of the opposition party
 - B) encourage political discussion and economic reform
 - C) eliminate freedom of speech and press
 - D) dominate the governments of Eastern Europe
- ___ 60) Which of the following Cold War events occurred *last*?
- A) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
 - B) fall of the Berlin Wall
 - C) Cuban missile crisis
 - D) Korean War

Topic #10: Justice/Human Rights

Rivera – Global Review (10)

Major Themes

Human Rights Violations are Targeting Specific Groups of Individuals and Depriving them of Rights
Groups are often targeting because of ethnic/religious tensions as well as stereotypes/misconceptions

French Revolution

Maximillian Robespierre – Reign of Terror, Guillotine, Targeted Peasants, Napoleon Restores Order

Untouchables in India

Hinduism-CASTE SYSTEM-Untouchables Occupy Worst Positions in Society (Lowest Class)
Untouchability is outlawed after INDEPENDENCE but continues today in rural (traditional) areas

Natives Americans Under Spanish Rule

ENCOMIENDA system-Forced Labor System, Europeans Highest-Natives/Slaves Lowest
Peninsulares->Creoles->Mestizos/Mulattos>Africans/Natives: System Supports MERCANTILISM

Pogroms Against Jews in Russia

Pogroms-Organized Waves of Violence Against Jews(Anti-Semitism)/Begins under Czars...

Armenian Massacre

OTTOMAN EMPIRE (Muslim) attempts Genocide of ARMENIANS(Christian Minority) - WWI
Armenians are targeted – Allies Called for Trials of “Young Turks”-Crimes Against Humanity (Weak)

Ukrainian Forced Famine

Stalin’s Attempt at Collectivization → Resistance from Kulaks → Forced Famine in the Ukraine

Holocaust

Hitler/NAZI-Kristallnacht, Nuremberg Laws, Ghettos, Concentration Camps, ANTI-SEMITISM
NUREMBERG TRIALS for Crimes Against Humanity-“Just following Orders” → NOT A DEFENSE
Leads to Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Zionist Movement, Creation of Israel

Apartheid in South Africa

Legal Policy of Racial Segregation in South Africa, Pass Laws, Homelands, White Minority Rule
Stems from racism, IMPERIALISM→ Nelson Mandela-Nonviolent Protest, Independence Movement
Economic Sanctions, UN Involvement, Apartheid Ends-F. W. DeKlerk+Mandela(1st Pres)=Peace Prize

Cambodian Killing Fields

Pol Pot → Khmer Rouge→ DEMOCIDE → Transformation to COMMUNISM

Tiananmen Square

Deng Xiaoping → Protest for DEMOCRACY → Massacre of Students → NO DISSENT

Terrorism

Fundamentalism/Extremism-RADICALS → Violent Acts to Create FEAR → Civilian Targets
Not “State” sponsored attacks – Taliban, Al-Qaeda, Hamas, Hezbollah

Women in Traditional China/ Women in the Middle East

CHINA: “Foot Binding”-Highly PATRIARCHAL society

ME: Traditionalism/Fundamentalism (Iran) – Marriage Laws, No Legal Rights, No Suffrage (Voting)

Kurds in Iraq

Saddam Hussein → Ethnic Tensions → GENOCIDE – Iran/Iraq War

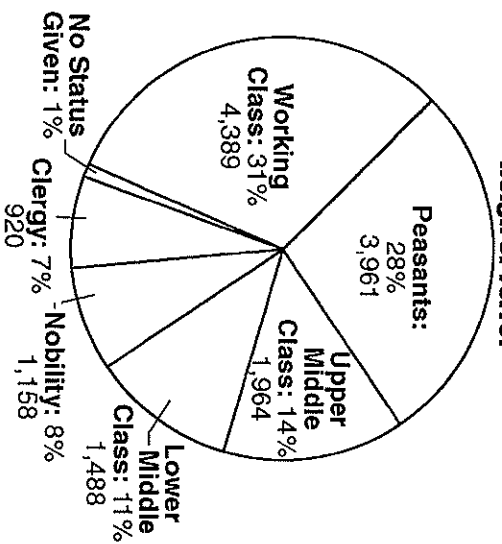
Ethnic Cleansing in Bosnia

WWII→ SELF DETERMINATION → Ethnic Tension/Rivalries,

“ETHNIC CLEANSING” of non-Serbs – Slobodan Milosevic (Yugoslavia) – NATO stops it

Name: _____

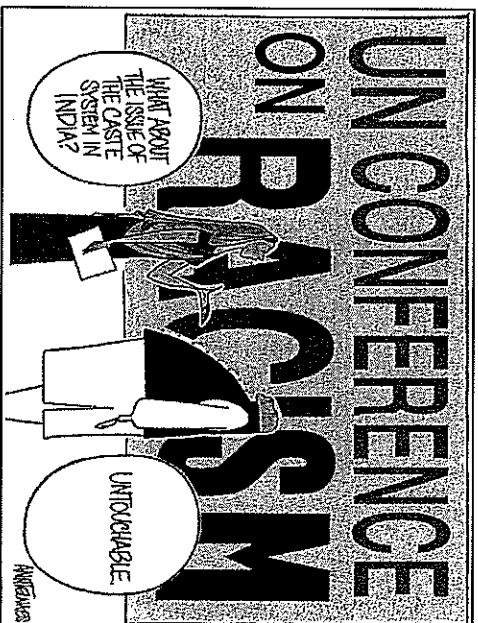
Executions During the Reign of Terror



___ 1)

- Which of the following statements is *best* supported by the information found in the chart?
- A) The Reign of Terror affected all classes equally.
 - B) Peasants were the most frequent victims of the Reign of Terror.
 - C) The Reign of Terror crossed social and economic boundaries.
 - D) Clergy were spared from the Reign of Terror.

___ 2)



SOURCE: Ann Telnaes, Tribune Media Services, 2001 (adapted)

What is the *main* idea of this cartoon?

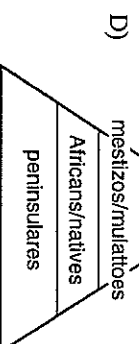
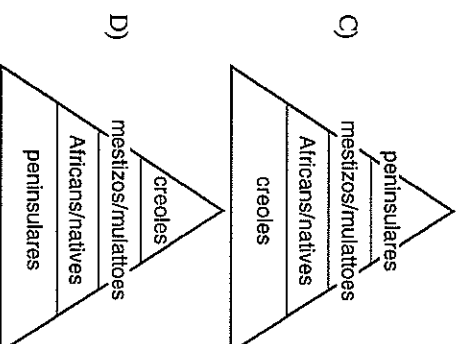
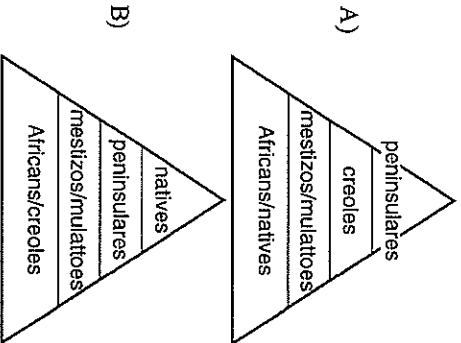
___ 3)

- A) India is the most populated nation in the world.
- B) Women have become outspoken supporters of the government in India.
- C) The United Nations only holds conferences on problems that are easy to solve.
- D) Traditional social and economic patterns are difficult to change.

___ 4)

- A) promoted peace and prosperity
 - B) provided structure for society
 - C) established totalitarian governments
 - D) developed concepts of natural rights
- The encomienda system in colonial Latin America led to the
- A) increase in landownership by Native Americans
 - B) weakening of the power of peninsulars
 - C) use of forced labor
 - D) establishment of trade unions

5) Which of the following diagrams shows the correct social hierarchy of Spain's colonial empire in the Western Hemisphere?



6) The quotations below are summaries of the "New Laws".

"...Art. 31. All Indians held in encomienda by the viceroys, by their lieutenants, royal officers, prelates, monasteries, hospitals, religious houses, mints, the treasury, etc., are to be transferred forthwith to the Crown...."

"Art. 38. Lawsuits involving Indians are no longer to be tried in the Indies, or by the Council of the Indies, but must be pleaded before the King himself..."

—New Laws issued by Emperor Charles V, 1542-1543

- One purpose of these laws was to
- A) guarantee citizenship to Indians while supporting traditional practices
 - B) promote economic development while expanding political rights for Indians
 - C) reduce local authority and increase central control
 - D) increase religious authority and limit secular influences

7) Which statement demonstrates a major characteristic of mercantilism in colonial Latin America?

- A) Colonies were a source of raw materials for Spain.
- B) Spanish colonies traded freely with English colonies.
- C) Spain instituted democratic governments in its colonies.
- D) Colonies developed local industries to compete with Spain.

8) What form of political leadership is most closely associated with Ivan the Terrible, Suleiman the Magnificent, and Philip II of Spain?

- A) absolutist
- B) democratic
- C) theocratic
- D) communist

9) The Armenian massacre, the Holocaust, and the Rape of Nanking are examples of

- A) resistance movements
- B) appeasement policies
- C) Russification efforts
- D) human rights violations

10) The famine in Ukraine during the 1930s resulted from the Soviet government's attempt to

- A) implement free-market practices
- B) collectivize agriculture
- C) introduce crop rotation
- D) end a civil war

11) The treatment of the Armenians by Ottoman Turks in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and the treatment of Muslims by the Serbs of Yugoslavia in the 1990s are *both* examples of

- A) liberation theology
- B) coalition rule
- C) human rights violations
- D) universal suffrage

12) The Armenian Massacre, the "killing fields" of the Khmer Rouge, and Saddam Hussein's attacks against the Kurds are examples of

- A) apartheid
- B) forced collectivization
- C) enslavement
- D) human rights violations

- ___ 13) Conflicts between Hutu and Tutsi, Ottoman Turks and Armenians, and Soviets and Ukrainian kulaks all resulted in
- A) cultural interdependence
 - B) establishment of new governments
 - C) international intervention
 - D) massacres or genocide
- ___ 14) During the 20th century, global attention was drawn to the Armenians of the Ottoman Empire, the Tutsis of Rwanda, and the Muslims of Kosovo because these groups were all victims of
- A) human rights violations
 - B) environmental disasters
 - C) the AIDS epidemic
 - D) nuclear power accidents
- ___ 15) "...The Nazi holocaust, which engulfed millions of Jews in Europe, proved anew the urgency of the re-establishment of the Jewish state, which would solve the problem of Jewish homelessness by opening the gates to all Jews and lifting the Jewish people to equality in the family of nations...."
- This statement is referring to the establishment of which nation?
- A) Poland
 - B) Israel
 - C) Ethiopia
 - D) Jordan
- ___ 16) One way in which the Hitler Youth of Germany and the Red Guard of China are similar is that *both* organizations
- A) hindered imperialistic goals
 - B) led pro-democracy movements
 - C) helped increase religious tolerance
 - D) required unquestioning loyalty to the leader
- ___ 17) Which important principle was established as a result of the Nuremberg trials?
- A) Soldiers must follow the orders of their superiors.
 - B) Defeated nations have no rights in international courts of law.
 - C) Individuals can be held accountable for "crimes against humanity."
 - D) Aggressor nations must pay war reparations for damages caused during wars.
- ___ 18) A major result of the Nuremberg trials after World War II was that
- A) the United Nations was formed to prevent future acts of genocide
 - B) Nazi political and military leaders were held accountable for their actions
 - C) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established to stop the spread of communism
 - D) Germany was divided into four zones of occupation
- ___ 19) Which country is most closely associated with the terms "pass laws", "homelands", and "white minority rule"?
- A) South Africa
 - B) Israel
 - C) Iran
 - D) El Salvador
- ___ 20) The policy of strict racial separation and discrimination that was implemented in the Republic of South Africa is called
- A) communism
 - B) apartheid
 - C) collectivization
 - D) intifada
- ___ 21) The South African government's policy of racial separation between 1948 and 1994 was called
- A) apartheid
 - B) democratization
 - C) suffrage
 - D) Pan-Africanism
- ___ 22) "...Above all, we want equal political rights, because without them our disabilities will be permanent. I know this sounds revolutionary to the Whites in this country, because the majority of voters will be Africans. This makes the White man fear democracy.
- But this fear cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the only solution which will guarantee racial harmony and freedom for all. It is not true that the enfranchisement [right to vote] of all will result in racial domination. Political division, based on colour, is entirely artificial and, when it disappears, so will the domination of one colour group by another. The ANC [African National Congress] has spent half a century fighting against racialism. When it triumphs it will not change that policy...."
- Nelson Mandela, Speech at Rivonia Trial, 1964
- The given reading passage describes the opposition of the African National Congress to the
- A) revival of colonialism
 - B) rivalries between tribes
 - C) practice of apartheid
 - D) introduction of a coalition government

23) What is the *main* idea of the cartoon below?



SOURCE: Jonathan Shapiro (Zapiro), *Sowetan*, 1994

- A) The reconstruction of South Africa can only be achieved through violence, treason, and defiance.
 - B) Nelson Mandela has completed South Africa's reconstruction.
 - C) The mountains of South Africa have hindered black South African participation in national elections.
 - D) Although black South Africans have overcome many obstacles to achieve freedom, many struggles lie ahead.
- 24) What is the *main* idea of the cartoon below?

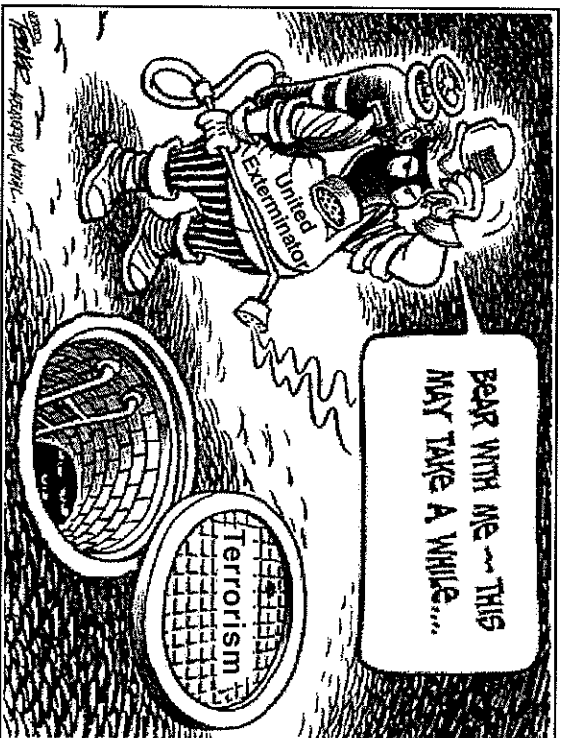


SOURCE: Dana Summers, *The Orlando Sentinel* (adapted)

- A) Peace can be achieved by nonviolence.
 - B) Hate is caused by poverty.
 - C) The original causes of apartheid have not been eliminated.
 - D) Apartheid improved race relations in South Africa.
- 25) In 1989, the government of China responded to the challenge of protests in Tiananmen Square by
- A) halting trade with the West
 - B) calling for a special session of the United Nations Security Council
 - C) allowing democratic elections
 - D) sending in tanks and troops to end the demonstrations

- 26) A similarity between the Polish group Solidarity in 1980 and the Chinese protesters in Tiananmen Square in 1989 is that *both* groups
- A) supported movements for democracy
 - B) succeeded in ending communism
 - C) favored increases in military spending
 - D) encouraged military occupation by the Soviet Union

27)

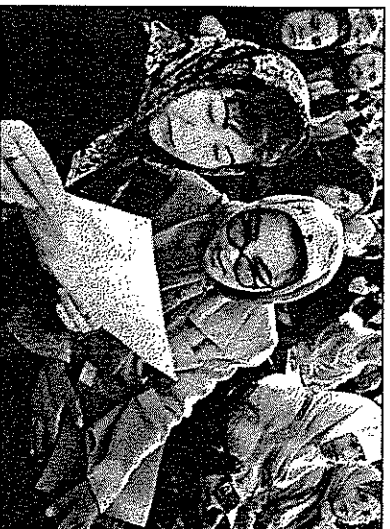


SOURCE: John Tever, *Albuquerque Journal*, Sept. 2001 (adapted)

What is the *main* idea of this 2001 cartoon?

- A) The methods of dealing with global terrorism have created consensus.
- B) The battle against terrorism will be long and difficult.
- C) New equipment is needed to eliminate terrorism.
- D) The main task in fighting terrorism is to eliminate nuclear weapons.

28)



—Pool Photo by Natalie Behring—Chisholm

Loya jirga opens: female delegates at the Afghan grand council in Kabul [Afghanistan] read an official statement together during the opening session Tuesday. Women make up about 200 of the 1,551 delegates to the council, which will pick the next Afghan government.

—Copeland and Komarow, *USA Today*, June 12, 2002

What was a direct cause of the event illustrated in this photograph?

- A) defeat of the Taliban-controlled government
 - B) rise of the Ayatollah Khomeini
 - C) withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan
 - D) signing of the Camp David Accords
- 29) In the 20th century, urbanization affected the developing nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America by
- A) increasing the isolation of women
 - B) weakening traditional values
 - C) strengthening caste systems
 - D) reducing literacy rates

- ___ 30) In Iran, both the Revolution of 1979 and the rise of Islamic fundamentalism have caused
- A) tension between traditionalism and modernization to continue
 - B) the introduction of a communist form of government
 - C) foreign control of natural resources to expand
 - D) an increase in women's rights



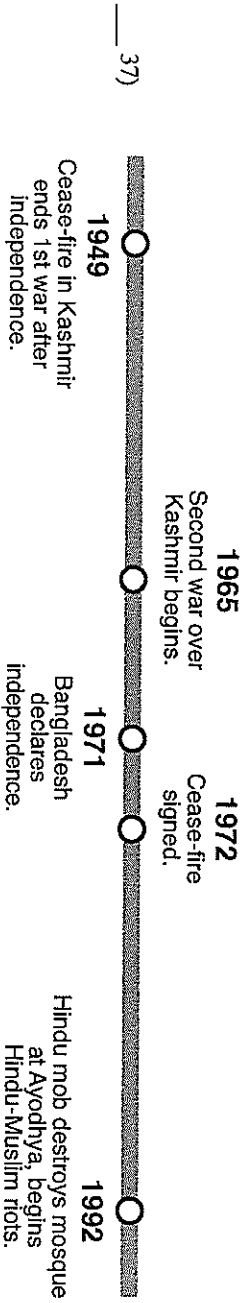
SOURCE: Scott Stantis, *The Birmingham News*, Copley News Service

What is the *main* idea of the 1995 cartoon above?

- A) Killing in Kosovo stopped because of United Nations reprimands.
 - B) The United Nations supported the Serbians in Kosovo.
 - C) The Serbians lost the battle for Kosovo.
 - D) The United Nations was ineffective in its attempt to end genocide in Kosovo.
- ___ 32) Which problem faces many of the least developed nations today?
- A) A high-calorie diet is causing obesity.
 - B) High rates of illiteracy are limiting economic development.
 - C) Too many varieties of crops are being grown.
 - D) An excess of investment capital is available.
- ___ 33) "We Blew It": Nike Admits to Mistakes Over Child Labor"
 "UN Envoy Makes Plea for 'War on Global Poverty'"
 "International Literacy Decade Targets Women"
- Which concern do these 21st-century headlines address?
- A) individual responsibility
 - B) higher education issues
 - C) cultural literacy
 - D) social and economic issues
- ___ 34) The unification of Germany (1870-71) and the breakup of Yugoslavia after 1991 *both* illustrate the influence of
- A) imperialism
 - B) westernization
 - C) nationalism
 - D) industrialization
- ___ 35) In the late 20th century, what was a problem common to the Balkans, Rwanda, and Indonesia?
- A) disposal of nuclear waste
 - B) ethnic or religious conflicts
 - C) drought and famine
 - D) overcrowding of urban centers

36) Which statement about the Balkan Peninsula since 1995 is *most* accurate?

- A) Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia are now both controlled by Yugoslavia.
- B) Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia became the first democratically elected leader of the region.
- C) The Balkan Peninsula has become one of the most prosperous regions in Europe.
- D) Ethnic tensions and conflict continue to be a problem in much of the region.



Which nations have been most directly involved in the events illustrated in the time line above?

- A) Cambodia and Laos
- B) Burma and Thailand
- C) India and Pakistan
- D) Mongolia and China

Topic #11: Global Concerns/Problems

Rivera – Global Review (11)

Major Themes

Global problems directly impact developing countries-indirectly impact ALL (INTERDEPENDENCY)
International Organizations Have Been Developed to Deal with Global Problems and Concerns

Pollution

Urbanization + Lack of Regulation(No Cooperation)→Pollution, Technology=Negative Consequences

Overpopulation

Population Pressures, Scarcity of Resources, Modern Medicines (+/-), Aging Populations
ONE CHILD POLICY, Developing World vs. Developed World

Deforestation

Removal of Forests for Timber, Resources, Increased Arable/Grazing Land = Ecological Degradation
Short Run=Economic Gain, Long Run=Major *Eco/Environ* Problems-Desertification, Global Warming

Desertification

Expansion of Deserts→ Reduction of Arable Land, N. Africa-Sahara – Construction of Aswan Dam

Terrorism

Fundamentalism/Extremism-RADICALS → Violent Acts to Create FEAR → Civilian Targets
Taliban, Al-Qaeda, Hamas, Hezbollah =NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Lack of Investment Capital/Foreign Debt

Takes Money to Make Money-Problem in Agricultural/Traditional Societies → IMF, World Bank
ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE- European Union (EU), NAFTA

One Crop Economies

“Cash Crops” – Tobacco, Sugar, Cotton – Traditional/Developing Countries Entirely Dependent
No Nutritional Value, Lacks STABILITY, India-Cotton/Latin America-Sugar Plantations
GREEN REVOLUTION – New Technology/Crops-Increase Agricultural Production (India)

Tradition vs. Modernization

Urbanization=Movement from Rural to Urban → Weakening of Cultural Traditions (India/Africa)
Traditional Societies-Little Change, Agrarian, Extended Families, Rural-No Cultural Diffusion
Modernization/Westernization – Atatürk, Peter the Great, Shah Reza Pahlavi, Emperor Meiji
Resistance to Modernization-IRANIAN REVOLUTION, Caste System, Taliban

Nuclear Proliferation

Spread of Nuclear Technology-MUTUALLY ASSURED DESTRUCTION, Threatens World Peace
US/Russia, India/Pakistan, Iran-N. Korea, SALT Treaties, UN Regulation, Int'l Cooperation
Nuclear Power: Side Effects=Radioactive Waste – Chernobyl (Ukraine), Japan, Safe Disposal?

Global Warming

Caused by Greenhouse Gases (CFCs), Burning FOSSIL FUELS (Industry), DEFORESTATION

Name: _____

- 1) Which one of the following groups of countries earns much of their revenue from the sale of oil?
 A) China, Korea, Jordan
 B) Turkey, Brazil, Lebanon
 C) Argentina, Malaysia, Chile
 D) Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Venezuela

- 2) Which problem faces many of the least developed nations today?
 A) High rates of illiteracy are limiting economic development.
 B) Too many varieties of crops are being grown.
 C) A high-calorie diet is causing obesity.
 D) An excess of investment capital is available.

- 3) Which problem has faced both Cuba and North Korea under communist rule?
 A) Their governments have played a limited role in the economy.
 B) Their command economies have been inefficient.
 C) Their workers have called many strikes.
 D) Their monarchs have been ineffective rulers.

- 4) "We Blew It": Nike Admits to Mistakes Over Child Labor"
 "UN Envoy Makes Plea for War on Global Poverty"
 "International Literacy Decade Targets Women"

- Which concern do these 21st-century headlines address?
 A) social and economic issues
 B) cultural literacy
 C) higher education issues
 D) individual responsibility

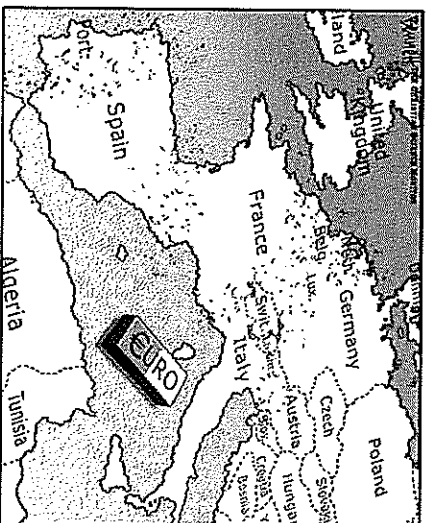
United States Trade with Mexico and Canada
 (\$ value in millions)

	\$ Value of U.S. Exports to		\$ Value of U.S. Imports from	
Year	Mexico	Canada	Mexico	Canada
1994	50,844	114,489	49,494	128,406
1998	78,773	156,603	94,629	173,256
2002	97,470	160,923	134,616	209,088

SOURCE: *The World Almanac and Book of Facts*,
 World Almanac Books, 2004 (adapted)

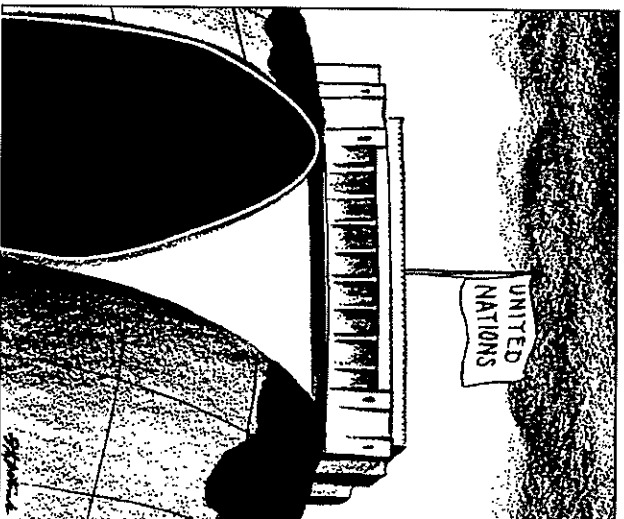
- 5) The economic trend represented in this chart is most likely an effect of the creation of the
 A) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 B) Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
 C) Organization of American States (OAS)
 D) North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

6) What does the cartoon below suggest about the introduction of the EURO in Europe?



SOURCE: Clay Bennett, *Christian Science Monitor*, 2002

- 7) In the 20th century, urbanization affected the developing nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America by
- A) reducing literacy rates
 - B) increasing the isolation of women
 - C) weakening traditional values
 - D) strengthening caste systems
- 8) In Iran, both the Revolution of 1979 and the rise of Islamic fundamentalism have caused
- A) tension between traditionalism and modernization to continue
 - B) the introduction of a communist form of government
 - C) an increase in women's rights
 - D) foreign control of natural resources to expand
- 9) Urbanization in developing nations today is similar to urbanization in 19th-century England because in *both* cases
- A) governments developed policies of forced migration
 - B) ties to extended families increased
 - C) many people moved to rural areas
 - D) many farm workers went to cities to look for jobs
- 10) The primary purpose of the United Nations is to
- A) control world grain prices
 - B) unite all nations militarily through alliances
 - C) resolve conflicts between nations peacefully
 - D) promote democratic governments

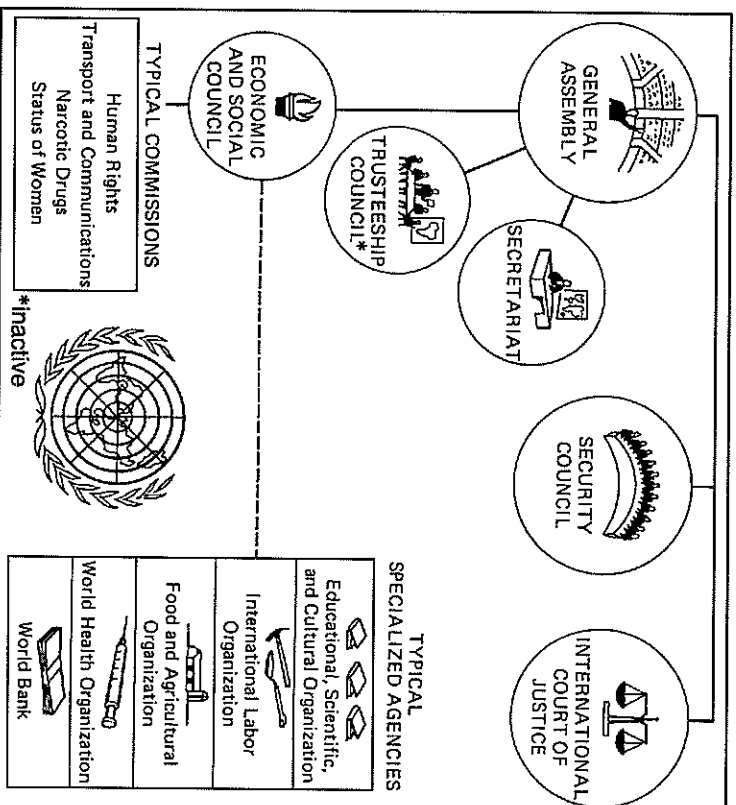


The Meeting Will Now Come To Order
 SOURCE: D.R. Fitzpatrick, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, (adapted)

___ 11)

- The *main* idea of this 1949 cartoon is that the United Nations would
- A) bridge the gap between world powers
 - B) meet only when world crises erupted
 - C) prevent the Cold War
 - D) work to solve pollution problems

___ 12)



SOURCE: Irving L. Gordon, *World History*, 2nd Ed., AMSCO (adapted)

The chart above shows the organization of the

- A) European Union (EU)
 - B) United Nations (UN)
 - C) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - D) Organization of American States (OAS)
- ___ 13) One way in which wars, religious conflict, and natural disasters are similar is that these situations may result in
- A) an increase in life expectancy
 - B) the mass migration of people
 - C) global warming
 - D) economic stability

— 14)



SOURCE: Mike Thompson, *Detroit Free Press* for USA Today, May 28, 2002

What is the *main* idea of this 2002 cartoon?

- A) Nuclear power presents a possible solution to energy shortages in southern Asia.
- B) Mediation has lessened tensions between India and Pakistan.
- C) The technology of the Cold War now threatens peace in Asia.
- D) The risk of nuclear conflict has been eliminated.

— 15)

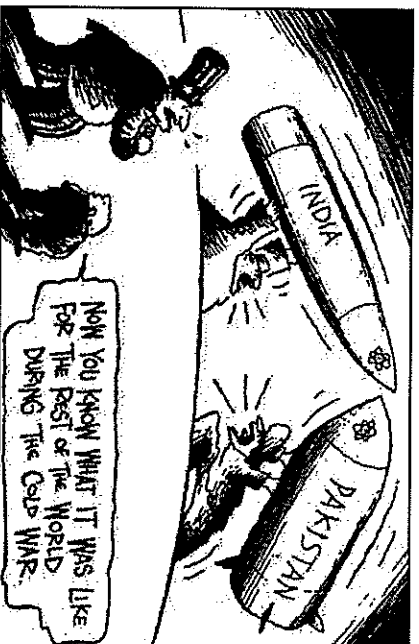
"...We cannot and must not allow ourselves to have the message of Hiroshima and Nagasaki fade completely from our minds, and we cannot allow our vision or ideals to fade, either. For if we do, we have but one course left for us. And that flash of light will not only rob us of our vision, but it will rob us of our lives, our progeny [descendants], and our very existence."

—Tadatoshi Akiba, Mayor of Hiroshima

According to this quote, with which issue is Mayor Akiba *most* concerned?

- A) nuclear proliferation
- B) treatment of infectious diseases
- C) depletion of the ozone layer
- D) international terrorism

— 16)



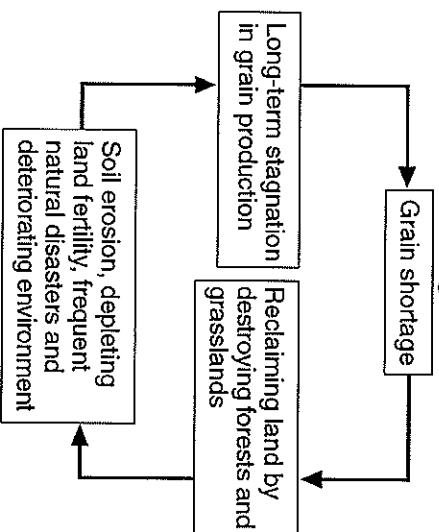
SOURCE: Auth, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 2002 (adapted)

What is the *main* idea of this 2002 cartoon?

- A) Pakistan is the dominant nuclear force in this region.
- B) Nuclear proliferation continues to threaten world peace.
- C) The Cold War conflict continues today.
- D) The United States refuses to become involved in another war.

- ____ 17) "India Strives for Grain Self-Sufficiency by 1970"
"New Wheat Variety Grows in Arid Climate"
"Chemical Fertilizer Use Rises 10% in 1960"
"Sri Lanka's Rice Production Increases 25% in Three Years"
- These newspaper headlines from the 1960s and 1970s describe some of the results of the
- A) Kashmir crisis
B) Sepoy Mutiny
C) Green Revolution
D) Computer Revolution
- ____ 18) The term "Green Revolution" refers to
- A) increased agricultural production based on technological advancements
B) decreased food production caused by terrorism
C) a drastic change in the environment based on global warming
D) an overthrow of the government by radical parties
- ____ 19) In the late 20th century, the Green Revolution had the *greatest* impact on
- A) political freedom in Russia
B) traditional customs in Japan
C) grain production in India
D) economic reforms in Cuba
- ____ 20) Which of the following statements *best* describes an impact of the computer on the global economy?
- A) Wages have risen dramatically for most people in developing nations.
B) Prices of oil and other resources have declined worldwide.
C) Countries can increase tariffs on imports.
D) Companies now market more products worldwide.
- ____ 21)
- The introduction of gunpowder helped bring an end to feudalism.
 - The printing press played an important role in causing the Reformation.
- These statements *best* reflect the idea that
- A) contact with other societies can lead to conflict and war
B) technological advances can lead to major change
C) environmental changes can affect human society
D) economic change can be slow and almost unnoticed
- ____ 22) Deforestation, acid rain, and the greenhouse effect are major world problems that indicate a need for
- A) an increase in the worldwide production of oil
B) the development of mass transit systems in developing nations
C) a reduction in crop production in some areas of the world
D) cooperation between nations to reduce pollution and environmental destruction
- ____ 23) The destruction of the rain forests in Latin America is primarily due to the
- A) diseases carried by insects
B) wildfires occurring during dry seasons
C) demand for timber, farmland, and grazing land
D) devastation caused by high winds during the tropical storm season
- ____ 24) How do some Latin American governments justify the destruction of the rain forests?
- A) Cattle raising, farming, and mining in the rain forest will help the economy.
B) People who live in the rain forest are moving to the cities.
C) Drug trafficking will decrease when the protection of the rain forests is gone.
D) Manufacturers no longer use the latex produced by the trees of the rain forest.

Cycle of the Ecological Environment



SOURCE: Yan Ruitzhen and Wang Yuan, *Poverty and Development*, New World Press, 1992 (adapted)

Which conclusion based on the ecological cycle shown in this diagram is *most* valid?

- A) Grain production has no impact on the environment.
- B) Natural disasters have little effect on grain production.
- C) The destruction of forests leads to soil erosion.
- D) Grain yields increase as the amount of land reclaimed increases.

___ 26) Which of the following problems in the savanna regions of Africa is caused by population pressures and overuse of the land?

- A) desertification
- B) flooding
- C) rain forest destruction
- D) air pollution

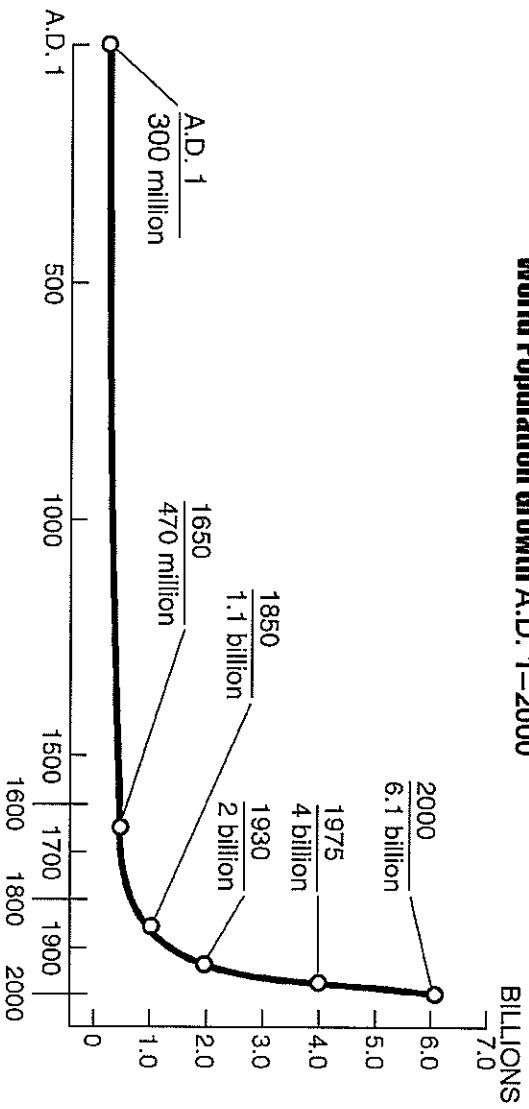
___ 27)

- Chernobyl experiences nuclear disaster.
- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) deplete the ozone layer.
- Rivers and seas are polluted throughout the world.

Which of the following conclusions can *best* be drawn from these statements?

- A) Most environmental problems originate in Europe.
- B) Modern technology can have serious negative effects.
- C) Today's environment renews itself.
- D) Only developing nations have environmental problems.

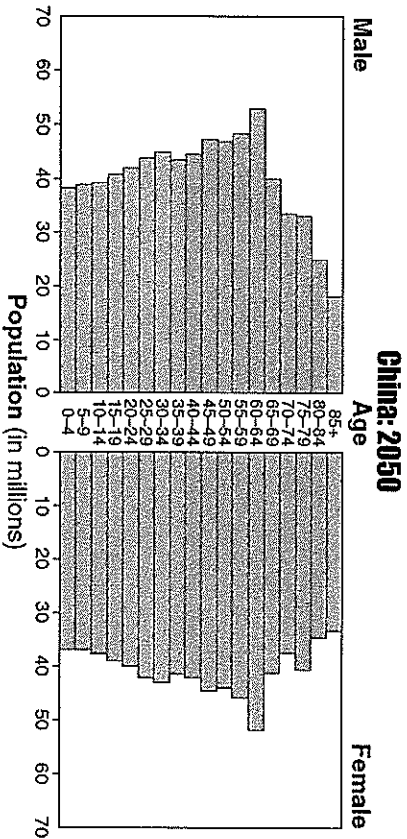
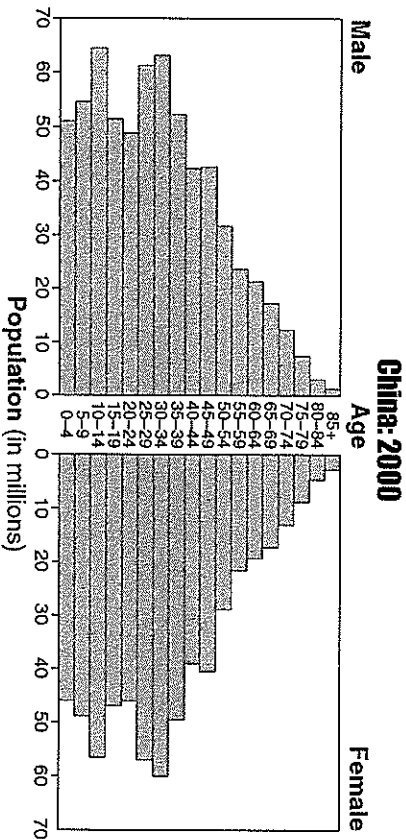
World Population Growth A.D. 1–2000



SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau and de Blij and Murphy, *Human Geography: Culture, Society, and Space*, John Wiley & Sons, 1999 (adapted)

28)

- Which statement can be supported by the information in the graph?
- A) The population growth rate decreased during the period from 1650 to 1800.
 - B) The population of the world remained the same from A.D. 1 to A.D. 1650.
 - C) Most of the world's population growth took place during the period from 1000 to 1500.
 - D) The world's population tripled between 1930 and 2000.

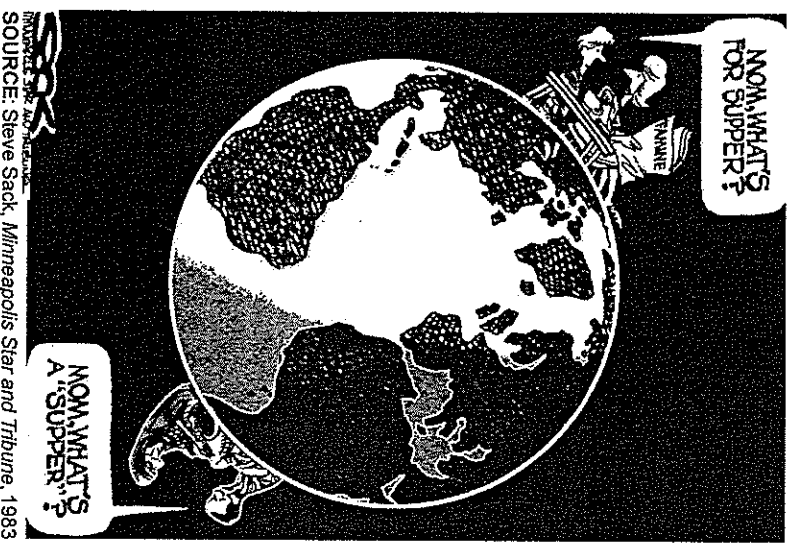


SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *International Data Base* (adapted)

29)

- In 2050, which concern will the Chinese government have to address as a result of the shift in the makeup of its population?
- A) needs of an aging population
 - B) military defense spending
 - C) production of consumer goods
 - D) education of young people

___ 30)



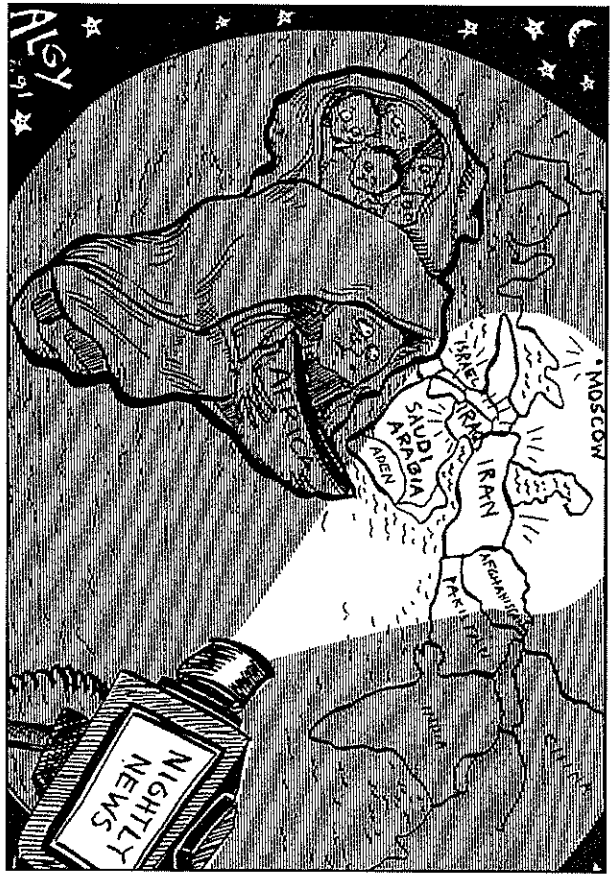
What is the *main* idea of the political cartoon above?

- A) The governments in Africa are unconcerned about the lack of food for their people.
- B) Only the United States and Africa are affected by a lack of food.
- C) Reading about world famine is different from experiencing it.
- D) Pollution is often the cause of famine.

___ 31)

- A) Newborn babies and young children have not been affected by the disease.
- B) The introduction of awareness programs has eliminated the threat of the disease.
- C) The availability of low-cost drugs has cured most of those infected.
- D) Life expectancy in both regions is declining.

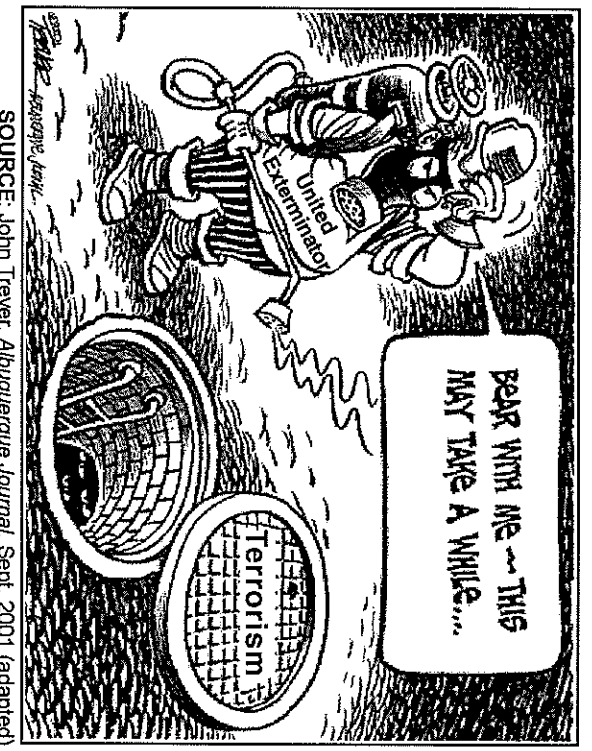
___ 32)



SOURCE: Linda Godfrey, Wainworth County Week

- What does this cartoon suggest about news coverage of world events?
- A) Africa's issues are often overshadowed by events in other regions.
 - B) Social concerns are often overemphasized.
 - C) Africa's problems can be solved if global powers cooperate.
 - D) Too much time is devoted to European affairs.

___ 33)



SOURCE: John Trever, Albuquerque Journal, Sept. 2001 (adapted)

- What is the *main* idea of this 2001 cartoon?
- A) The methods of dealing with global terrorism have created consensus.
 - B) The battle against terrorism will be long and difficult.
 - C) The main task in fighting terrorism is to eliminate nuclear weapons.
 - D) New equipment is needed to eliminate terrorism.