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## WORLD HISTORY FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE

Covering All Material Studied During the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Quarters  
of the 2016-2017 School Year

56 Multiple Choice Questions x 2 Points Each = **112 Points**

3 Short Answer Questions = **18 Points**

TOTAL = **130 POINTS**

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### THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

- In the days of Martin Luther, the **Roman Catholic Church sold** documents called **indulgences**, saying that whoever bought them **would not be punished after death** for his or her sins.
- Reading the **Greek New Testament** of the **Bible**, printed by the Dutch scholar Desiderius Erasmus in the early 1500s, **changed many Reformers' lives** and led them to **question the Roman Catholic Church**.
- The Protestant Reformation **began** in the modern day country of **Germany**.
- The Reformation began on **October 31, 1517**, when **Martin Luther nailed** his **Ninety-Five Theses** to the door of the Wittenberg Church to **protest against the sale of indulgences**.
- Luther taught that since **people are sinners**, they **can never** do enough good works or give enough money to the church to **earn the right to be saved** from sin and from going to hell. Instead, they must be **saved by faith alone** in **Christ alone**.
- The **printing press** helped the Reformation spread. It allowed **Luther's 95 Theses** to be printed and read all over Germany. Also, it allowed for **mass production** of copies of the **Bible in the language of the people**, so people all over Europe began to read it and decide for themselves if Luther and the Reformers were right about how to be saved and if the Roman Catholic Church was wrong and needed to be changed.
- Christians who **protested against the Roman Catholic Church** and **separated from it** to form new churches became known as **Protestants**.
- **John Calvin** was a **French Reformer** who was famous for his belief in **predestination**. He wrote **The Institutes of the Christian Religion** to explain Protestant beliefs.

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## THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION (continued)

- **Henry VIII**, the *English king* whom the Pope praised as “Defender of the Faith,” later rejected the Pope and **married six times** in his quest for a strong male heir.
- The **Puritans** were English Protestants unhappy with Elizabeth I’s religious compromises. They wanted to **purify the Anglican Church of anything “Catholic.”**
- **Ignatius of Loyola** was a Spanish Catholic priest who started the **Jesuits**, an *order of priests* to **help the Roman Catholic Church** improve its *educational* system and **fight against Protestantism**.

## THE AGE OF EXPLORATION

- Near the beginning of the Age of Exploration, **Prince Henry the Navigator** set up a school for navigation in Portugal.
- **Christopher Columbus** *wanted* to find a **westward sea route** to the Indies, but instead became the **first European to sail to the New World** during the Age of Exploration.
- The **Aztecs** in Mexico at first **mistook** Spanish *conquistador* **Hernando Cortés** for **a god**, and ended up being **conquered by him**.
- **Conquistadores** such as Cortés and Pizarro came to the New World seeking **gold** and glory.
- **Ferdinand Magellan** became the first man whose crew **sailed around the world**, although he was killed in the Philippines.
- The **encomienda** system was a system of **forced physical labor** that oppressed **Indians** in **Spain’s colonies** in Latin America.
- **Spain** brought **Roman Catholicism** to **Central and South America** and even forced it upon the Native inhabitants.
- **African slaves** were brought to the New World by colonial powers in need of a labor force.
- The **Columbian Exchange** was the introduction of animals, food products, and precious metals from the New World to Europe, and from Europe to the New World, as a result of the Age of Exploration.
- The **Pilgrims** were **Protestant Separatists** from England who set up a colony in **Plymouth, Massachusetts**.
- **Samuel de Champlain’s** exploration of **Quebec, Canada**, led to its establishment as a **colony of French Catholics** involved in the **fur trade** with Native Americans.

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## ABSOLUTE MONARCHY IN EUROPE

- In an **absolute monarchy**, a king or queen has ***complete and unlimited power*** over his or her people. An absolute monarch can do absolutely whatever he or she wants to do. In a **constitutional monarchy**, a ***king or queen rules***, but there are ***democratic laws*** to ***protect the people's rights***.
- The belief that ***since God chooses*** the ruler of a nation, ***the ruler has the right to reign*** as an ***absolute monarch***, is known as the belief in the **divine right of kings**.
- Because of its huge colonial empire in the New World, the ***most powerful country in Europe*** during much of the ***1500s*** was **Spain**.
- Philip II of Spain built a powerful navy called the **Spanish Armada**. It was ***destroyed in a hurricane*** while trying to conquer England.
- **King James I** agreed to a major project that affects people down to the present day: he authorized a new ***English*** translation of the ***Bible***, known as the ***Authorized Version*** or ***King James Version*** of the Bible.
- After the end of the English Civil War, Parliament put **Charles I** on ***trial for treason*** and ***beheaded*** him.
- **Oliver Cromwell** was a ***Puritan general*** who led the fight against Charles I during the ***English Civil War*** and tried to set up a republic in England, but had to become a ***military dictator*** to preserve order.
- The virtually ***bloodless overthrow of James II*** and the ***crowning of William and Mary*** as monarchs of England in 1688 was known as the **Glorious Revolution** because almost nobody died and it guaranteed the liberties of the English people.
- ***Louis XIV of France*** became known as the **Sun King**, because he felt ***everything revolved around him***.
- Louis XIV built the ***Palace*** of **Versailles** to show off his wealth and house him and his nobles.

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## THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT

- The **scientific method** is a *series of steps scientists follow* to study the natural world.
- In 1543, the Polish astronomer **Copernicus** wrote a book claiming that *the earth revolves around the sun*. This theory is known as **heliocentrism**.
- The **Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei** used a **telescope** to discover that *Jupiter had moons*, the sun had spots, and **Copernicus was correct** that the *earth revolves around the sun*.
- **Sir Isaac Newton** was an English scientist who discovered the **Law of Universal Gravity** and the **3 Laws of Motion**, invented **calculus**, and proved that *sunlight contains all the colors of the rainbow*.
- With all of its **discoveries and inventions**, the Scientific Revolution had led many **Enlightenment thinkers** to believe that **science and human reason** could *explain everything* and *solve all problems*—although the chaos of the French Revolution would challenge this belief by showing how cruel and unreasonable even the most educated human beings could be.
- **John Locke**, an early **English** Enlightenment writer, believed if the king doesn't protect the people's rights to **life, liberty, and property**, the people should overthrow him and replace him. **Thomas Jefferson borrowed** some of his ideas for the **U.S. Declaration of Independence**.
- Most of the **philosophes**—Enlightenment thinkers such as Voltaire and Diderot—were from **France**, which later went through a terrible **revolution** when it tried to put their ideas into practice.
- Baron Charles de **Montesquieu's** book about the **separation of powers** between **three branches of government** (executive, legislative, and judicial) had a huge **impact on the Founding Fathers** of America when they wrote the **Constitution**.
- Jean Jacques **Rousseau's** book **The Social Contract** influenced Maximilien **Robespierre** and other French revolutionaries who wanted to replace the monarchy with a republic reflecting the **"general will"** of the people.
- **Rulers** such as Catherine the Great of Russia and Frederick the Great of Prussia were known as **"Enlightened despots"** for trying to make **Enlightenment-inspired reforms in their kingdoms**.
- Wolfgang Amadeus **Mozart** was a famous composer of **classical music**, an **elegant** style of music marked by **order** and **balance**.

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## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- **“No taxation without representation!”** was a popular *motto* of the *American* Revolution. The motto of the French Revolution was “Liberty! Equality! Fraternity!”
- The *beginning of the American Revolution*, known as ***“the Shot Heard Round the World,”*** took place during the Battles of **Lexington and Concord** in April 1774.
- *Thomas Paine’s* booklet **Common Sense** used Enlightenment ideas to ***tell Americans to demand separation from Britain.***
- **George Washington** was the ***Commander of the Continental Army*** during the American Revolution, became the ***first U.S. president***, and was called the ***“Father of His Country.”***
- Before 1789, France was divided into three estates, or classes of people. The First Estate was the Catholic clergy. The Second Estate was the nobles. The **Third Estate** was the class of people in France that included the ***middle class***, the ***urban poor***, and ***country peasants***. They were 97% of the population, but had no political power and paid most of the taxes.
- King **Louis XVI** of ***France*** made France’s debt worse by helping the Americans during the American Revolution, and was ***overthrown and beheaded during the French Revolution.*** His wife, Marie Antoinette, was also beheaded.
- A mob ***destroyed*** the **Bastille**, a ***prison*** in Paris, at the beginning of the ***French*** Revolution in 1789.
- ***French*** revolutionaries used a new ***execution method*** to make everyone ***“equal in death.”*** It was a beheading machine called the **guillotine**.
- The **Reign of Terror**, a period when ***French*** radicals ***put many*** people ***to death***, lasted from September 1793 – July 1794.
- **Maximilien Robespierre** was a leader in the ***Committee of Public Safety*** and the virtual dictator of France during the Reign of Terror. As he got more and more out of control, his ***colleagues feared*** they’d be next to die ***if they didn’t stop him first***, so they had him arrested and beheaded.
- **Causes of the French Revolution** include Enlightenment thinkers who wanted to get rid of monarchy; high taxes but no political power for the Third Estate; huge national debt; the king and queen spent too much money; and the high price of bread and bad economy.
- **Similarities between American and French Revolutions include:** Both were against a king; both protested against taxes; and revolutionaries wanted a republic.
- **Differences between American and French Revolutions include:** F.R. got way too violent with mass murder and mass executions; F.R. was anti-religious; F.R. was a class struggle, while in the A.R. rich and poor colonists worked together for independence from Britain.

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## THE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURIES

- **Napoleon Bonaparte** was a young French general who was a hero of the French Revolution and ruled France as dictator and emperor from 1799 – 1815. His early successes inflated his ego and led him to try to **take over most of Europe for France**, blockade England, and invade Spain and Russia. It ended in disaster for him. Napoleon was exiled to Elba, but made a comeback for a period known as the “Hundred Days.” He was **defeated** for the last time at the Battle of **Waterloo** in 1815, and then exiled to the island of St. Helena in the South Atlantic Ocean, where he died.
- Led by **Prince Metternich** of Austria, European leaders **met** at the **Congress of Vienna** in **1814-1815** to try to **restore Europe** to how it was before Napoleon.
- The **first country** to experience the **Industrial Revolution** was **Great Britain** in the mid-1700s. It was followed by the United States, Belgium, and Germany.
- **Nationalism** helped leaders and patriots create the new countries of **Italy and Germany** in the 1800s.
- **Giuseppe Garibaldi** was an Italian patriot who wanted a republic, but he put aside his differences with Count Cavour and King Victor Emmanuel II and led his own army of **Red Shirts** to help them unify Italy as one country.
- The **Prussian nobleman Otto von Bismarck** wanted to unite all the German states under Prussia’s leadership and **went to war** against Denmark, Austria, and France to accomplish his goal.
- European imperialists **carved up** most of the continent of **Africa** to build their own empires during the late 1800s.
- The actions of **King Leopold II** and the **Belgians** in the **Congo** were a brutal example of **imperialism**. Missionaries used **cameras** to expose what was happening, and Leopold was forced to give up control of the Congo.
- **Causes of World War I** included European **imperialism** in Africa; German **militarism**, or an obsession with building military power; **industrialization**, which created more deadly weapons; extreme **nationalism**; and a system of secret **alliances** among European countries.
- The **spark** that blew up this powder keg of reasons and started World War I was the **assassination** of the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife by a Serbian nationalist in 1914.
- When the Central Powers lost World War I to the Allied Powers, **Germany** was forced to take the **blame for starting the war**.

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**OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS:** During the review time, plan your answers in the space provided on your fill-in-the-blank version of the Study Guide. Be ready to explain **three** of the five topics below.

On the Final Exam, you must answer in **complete** sentences.

- What piece of **Renaissance technology** made the **Protestant Reformation** possible? Give **two examples** of how it **helped the Reformation spread**.
- List one **positive** result and one **negative** result of the **Age of Exploration**. Also, do **you** believe that the Age of Exploration was **more positive or negative overall**, and **why**?
- What is an **absolute monarchy**, and **what country** would be an example? What is a **constitutional monarchy**, and **what country** would be an example?  
Finally, **what system of government** do we have **in America**? And which type of monarchy (**absolute** or **constitutional**) is more **similar** to our system of government?
- What was **one cause of the French Revolution**? Also, describe **one similarity** and **one difference** between the **American Revolution and the French Revolution**.
- **What resource** did King Leopold II want from the Congo region in Africa? **Why** did he want it? **How** did the Belgians **treat the African people** who lived and worked there?  
After finding out how the Africans were being treated, **how** did the English Baptist **missionaries** John and Alice Harris **make people back home aware** of what was going on in the Congo? (Be specific!) **How did people in America and Europe react** when they found out what was going on in the Congo?  
Finally, **what was Leopold forced to give up** as a result?