

Name:

Period:

Date:

Final Exam Study Guide

1. What are the Five Features of Civilization?
2. What is the process in which a new idea or product spreads from one culture to another?
3. What is a series of rulers from a single family is called?
4. What is polytheism?
5. What does the term *Mesopotamia* mean?
6. What is a single, uniform code of 282 laws that helped to unify a diverse group of people within the ancient Babylonian empire?
7. What were ancient Egyptian kings called?
8. What was the Phoenician alphabet based on that was different the alphabet of the Egyptians and Babylonians?
9. What does monotheism mean? Provide examples of people(s) from the ancient world that were monotheistic.
10. Who is the father of Judaism?

11. What is the wedged-shape form of writing from Mesopotamia called?
12. What trade route connected Europe to China and supplied goods from the East to the West?
13. What is the definition of the word *polis*?
14. What does the word *democracy* mean?
15. What ancient Mediterranean civilization had the most advanced military of their time?
16. What Greek philosopher was condemned to death for “corrupting the youth of Athens” and “neglecting the city’s gods”?
17. What type of culture was created by Alexander’s empire? It blended Greek, Egyptian, Persian, and Indian culture.
18. Who made the greatest contribution toward setting Christianity on the road to becoming a world religion?

Use the chart below to answer questions 19-22.

Forms of Government	
Monarchy	Aristocracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State ruled by a king. • Rule is hereditary. • Some rulers claim divine right. • Form practiced in Mycenae (2000 BCE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State ruled by nobility. • Rule is hereditary and based on family ties, social rank, and wealth. • Social status and wealth support rulers' authority. • Form practiced in Athens (prior to 594 BCE)
Oligarchy	Direct Democracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State ruled by a small group of citizens. • Rule is based on wealth or ability. • Ruling group controls the military. • Form practiced in Sparta (by 500 BCE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State ruled by its citizens. • Rule is based on citizenship. • Majority rule decides vote. • Form practiced in Athens (by 500 BCE)

19. In which form of government did social status play a role?

20. What form of government was practiced in Sparta?

21. Which form of government sometimes had a ruler who claimed divine right?

22. Which form of government was ruled by its citizens?

23. What Greek pioneered the accurate reporting of events, his book on the Persian Wars is considered the first work of history. He also visited Egypt and named their writing “hieroglyphics?”

24. What was Justinian’s Code based on?

25. Who is Justinian’s wife that had a major influence over the Byzantine Empire?

26. What are the Five Pillars of Islam?

27. The split between Sunni and Shiite Muslims began with disagreement over what?

28. What religious beliefs is held by Muslims, Jews, and Christians?

29. Who is considered the father of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam?

30. Muhammad was born in what city?

31. What term describes a permanent move from one country or region to another?

32. What is a “pull factor”? What would be an example of a “pull factor?”

33. What is a “push factor”? What would be an example of a “push factor?”

34. Why didn't the Bantu speakers migrate northward?

35. Members of what type of society trace their ancestors through their fathers?

36. Members of what type of society trace their ancestors through their mothers?

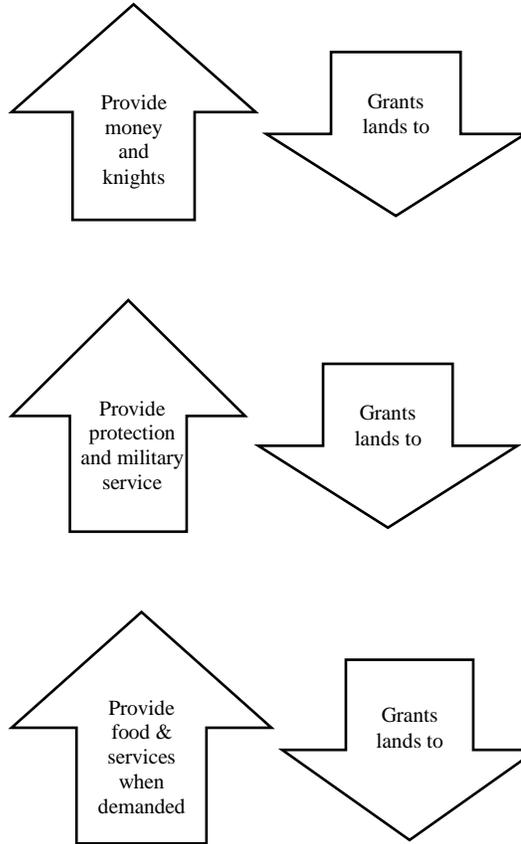
Match the terms on the right to the blanks in the diagram below.

37. _____

38. _____

39. _____

40. _____



King

Knights

Lords

Peasants

41. What was the chief goal of the Crusades?

42. What is a negative effect of the Crusades that has continued to the present?

43. What European nation profited most from trade with the East in the years directly following the Crusades?
44. How did Italy's location help it become the birthplace of the Renaissance?
45. What did the intellectual and cultural movement known as humanism focused on the study of?
46. What does the word *Renaissance* mean?
47. During the Renaissance society began focusing more on the _____ and less on the spiritual.
48. What did the intellectual movement Humanism focus on?
49. Why is the Medici family famous?
50. Who invented the European printing press?
51. Who was William Shakespeare?

52. Luther protested the practice of selling indulgences. What was that process?

53. What were the formal statements attacking the “pardon merchants” that Luther wanted to debate.

54. What is an ancient land bridge over which the earliest Americans are believed to have migrated from Asia into the Americas?

55. How did the first Americans live (find their food)?

56. Where is Mesoamerica located?

Use the charts below to answer questions 57 – 61.

People and Empires in the Americas

North America (600-1600)

- Government by a variety of small tribes to very complex societies.
- Similar religious beliefs in the Great Spirit.
- Economy influenced by the environment.
- Trade links to other groups.

Mesoamerica: Maya (250-900)

- Government by city-state kings.
- Religion played a major role in society and rule.
- Trade links between city-states and other Mesoamerican groups.
- Math and astronomy developed to support religious beliefs.
- Pyramid builders.
- Written language used glyphs.

Mesoamerica: Aztec (1200-1521)

- Government by warrior kings.
- Religion played a major role in society and rule.
- Trade links between tribute states and other Mesoamerican groups.
- Human sacrifice practiced for religious offerings.
- Pyramid builders.
- Pictorial written language.

South America: Inca (1400-1532)

- Government by theocracy-sun-god-king.
- Religion played a major role in society and rule.
- Social welfare state cared for all people.
- Extensive road system linked the country together.

57. In which ways were the Maya and Aztec similar?

58. Which people and empires in the Americas had both a variety of small tribes and larger, complex societies?

59. Which empire declined before the Europeans arrived in the Americas?

60. Describe the empire of the Inca?

61. Describe the empire of the Aztecs?

62. What were the motives for European exploration?
63. In 1492, Christopher Columbus persuaded _____ to finance a voyage in search of a trade route to the west to reach Asia and its riches.
64. _____ were Spanish explorers motivated by glory, greed, and religious zeal. They conquered and colonized areas of what are now Mexico, South America, and the United States.
65. The crew of which explorer was the first to circumnavigate the globe?
66. The demand for labor (slaves) was caused by the development of what entities in the new world?
67. What is the name of the transatlantic trading network along which slaves and other goods were carried between Africa, England, Europe, the West Indies, and the colonies in the Americas.
68. European powers saw colonies in the new world as important sources of _____ materials and _____ for _____ goods.
69. Which European country was the first to import enslaved Africans to the Americas?
70. What was the voyage that brought captured Africans to the West Indies and later to North and South America called?

71. According to the policy of mercantilism, how could a nation increase its wealth?
72. What concept was the belief in “divine right” used to support?
73. Who developed the scientific method?
74. The Enlightenment was an intellectual movement based on _____.
75. What did the Enlightenment promote?
76. What was a reason the American colonies fought a war for independence in 1776?
77. What movement inspired the French Revolution?
78. How did Napoleon rise to power after the French Revolution?
79. What colony in the Americas experienced a slave revolt that resulted in its independence?
80. Simón Bolívar, José de San Martín, and Toussaint L’Ouverture are important in Latin American history because they were _____ of _____ revolutions.

81. What was the Industrial Revolution?
82. What sources of energy replaced wind and water as new sources of energy to power the Industrial Revolution?
83. What is the phenomenon of rapid city building and the movement of people to cities is known as?
84. Increases in food supplies during the Industrial Revolution lead to increases in _____.
85. What is a large building where expensive machines are set up to manufacture goods?
86. What is the name given to the voluntary associations of workers seeking labor reforms?
87. What is the policy of not interfering with businesses known as?
88. What best describes the national boundaries that existed in Africa at the end of the 19th century?
89. What did Sanford Dole (American businessman) ask for as soon as he was named President of Hawaii?
90. The German attack on the *Lusitania* was an example of what?
91. What was the final period of World War I during which the Allies launched massive attacks against the Central Powers?

92. What was the term used to describe Germany's payments to other nations after World War I as a punishment for its actions?
93. What term describes the policy of trying to pacify a nation through negotiation in order to prevent war, used by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlin in response to Germany before Britain entered World War II?
94. Joseph Stalin sent millions of people to work camps in which area of the Soviet Union?
95. What is the name of the air campaign launched by the Germans against Britain summer and fall of 1940?
96. What military leader commanded the U.S. military in the Pacific right before and during World War II?
97. Which battle was a major victory for the U.S. in the Pacific in June 1942?
98. Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill met in which city in late 1943?
99. When did German forces surrender in World War II?
100. When did Japanese forces surrender, ending World War II?