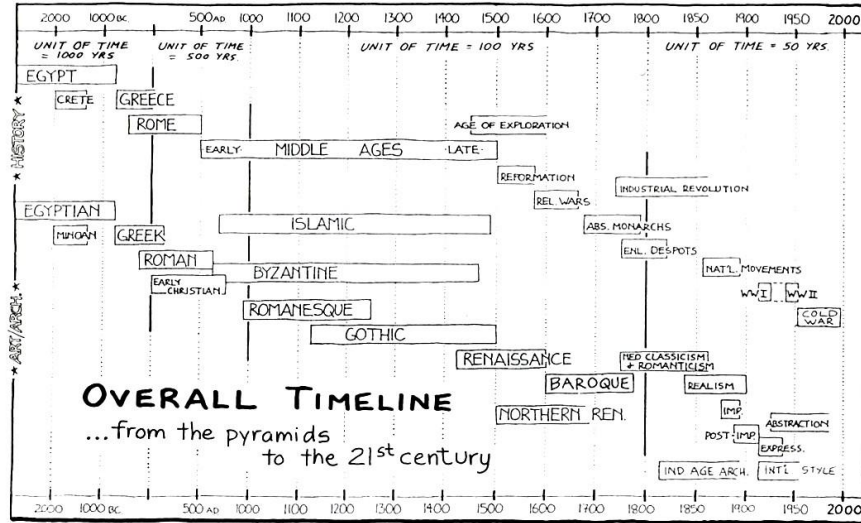


Honors World History Final Exam Review Packet

Part 1: Overall Timeline of World History



Major Events:

3,000,000 BC	Australopithecines flourish in Africa	1642 AD	English Civil War begins
2,500,000 BC	Paleolithic Age begins	1643 AD	Louis XIV becomes King of France
10,000 BC	Neolithic Age begins; People migrate from Asia to the Americas	1703 AD	Peter the Great founds St. Petersburg
8000 BC	Systematic agriculture begins	1715 AD	Louis XIV dies
3100 BC	King Menes unites Upper and Lower Egypt	1776 AD	American colonies declare independence from Britain
3000 BC	Cuneiform writing invented	1782 AD	James Watt builds steam engine
1500 BC	Aryans invade India	1789 AD	French Revolution begins
1300 BC	Mycenaean civilization reaches its height	1804 AD	Napoleon is crowned Emperor
509 BC	Rome becomes a republic	1812 AD	Napoleon invades Russia
500 BC	Classical Age of Greece; Buddhism develops	1830 AD	First public railway line opens in Britain
330 BC	Alexander the Great conquers the Persian Empire	1848 AD	Revolutions erupt in Europe; Communist Manifesto published
221 BC	China unified under Qin dynasty	1853 AD	Commodore Perry sails into Japan
44 BC	Julius Caesar assassinated	1859 AD	Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection
33 AD	Jesus dies in Jerusalem	1861 AD	American Civil War begins
100 AD	Silk Road connects China and Mesopotamia	1869 AD	Suez Canal completed
180 AD	Pax Romana ends	1876 AD	Alexander Graham Bell invents telephone
300 AD	Mayan civilization begins	1879 AD	Thomas Edison invents the light bulb
313 AD	Constantine proclaims official tolerance of Christianity	1884 AD	Berlin Conference divides Africa among Europeans
476 AD	Fall of the Roman Empire	1903 AD	Wright Brothers make flight
622 AD	Muhammad completes the Hijrah	1914 AD	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand; World War I begins
641 AD	Arabs control Egypt	1917 AD	Russian Revolution begins
732 AD	Arab force defeated at the Battle of Tours	1919 AD	Allies sign the Treaty of Versailles at the Paris Peace Conference
800 AD	Charlemagne crowned Roman Emperor	1933 AD	Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany
850 AD	Vikings spread throughout Europe and to North America	1938 AD	Oil is discovered in Saudi Arabia
1066 AD	William of Normandy conquers England	1939 AD	Germany invades Poland; World War II begins
1215 AD	King John signs Magna Carta	1945 AD	United States drops atomic bombs on Japan - World War II ends; United Nations formed
1347 AD	The Black Death devastates Europe	1946 AD	Churchill proclaims existence of "iron curtain" in Europe
1453 AD	Ottoman Turks conquer the Byzantine Empire	1948 AD	Israel declares statehood
1455 AD	Gutenberg prints Bible	1957 AD	Soviet Union launches Sputnik I; First African colony gains independence
1492 AD	Christopher Columbus sails to the Americas	1962 AD	Cuban Missile Crisis
1513 AD	Machiavelli writes The Prince	1969 AD	American astronauts walk on the moon
1517 AD	Martin Luther initiates the Protestant Reformation	1989 AD	Berlin Wall falls
1519 AD	Spanish begin conquest of Mexico	1990 AD	World Wide Web created
1535 AD	Pizarro conquers the Inca	2001 AD	9/11 terrorist attacks
1543 AD	Copernicus presents a new view of the universe		
1558 AD	Elizabeth I becomes Queen of England		
1588 AD	England defeats the Spanish Armada		
1603 AD	Tokugawa rule begins "Great Peace" in Japan		
1605 AD	Moguls rule India		
1618 AD	Thirty Years' War begins in Germany		

Part 2: Essential Key Terms by Unit

UNIT 1 – ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Reading Guides:

- Globalization Reading Guide - 36.2 & 36.5
- Sumerian Civilization Reading Guide - 1.3 & 2.1
- Egyptian Civilization Reading Guide - 2.2 & 4.1
- Indo-European & Eastern Mediterranean Civilizations Reading Guide - 3.1 & 3.3
- Assyrian & Persian Civilization Reading Guide - 4.2 & 4.3
- Ancient India Reading Guide – 2.3 & 3.2
- Ancient China Reading Guide – 2.4 & 4.4

1. Globalization
 - a. developed nations/emerging nations
 - b. global economy
 - c. multinational corporation
 - d. free trade
 - e. Western influence on the rest of the world
2. Civilization general terms
 - a. Paleolithic Age
 - b. Neolithic Agricultural Revolution
 - c. Fertile Crescent
 - d. River valley civilizations
 - i. Mesopotamia (present day _____) = _____ & _____ Rivers
 - ii. Egypt = _____ River
 - iii. India = _____ River
 - iv. China = _____ & _____ Rivers
 - e. Civilization
 - f. Cultural diffusion
 - g. Culture
 - h. Nomadic
 - i. Social Pyramid
 - j. City-state
 - k. Dynasty
 - l. Empire
3. Political systems:
 - a. Theocracy
 - b. Monarchy
 - c. Oligarchy
 - d. Aristocracy
 - e. Democracy
4. Religious systems:
 - a. Polytheism
 - b. Monotheism
5. Sumerian Civilization
 - a. Wheel, Sail
 - b. Cuneiform
 - c. Artisan
 - d. Code of Hammurabi
6. Egyptian Civilization
 - a. Pharaoh
 - b. Pyramids
 - c. Hieroglyphics
7. Indo-European & Eastern Mediterranean Civilizations
 - a. Indo-Europeans migrations
 - b. Use of iron
 - c. Phonetic alphabet
8. Assyrian & Persian Civilizations
 - a. Libraries

9. Hinduism
 - a. reincarnation
 - b. caste system
 - c. Moksha
 - d. Karma
 - e. Brahman
 - i. Brahma
 - ii. Vishnu
 - iii. Shiva
10. Buddhism
 - a. Siddhartha Gautama
 - b. The Four Noble Truths
 - c. The Eightfold Path
 - d. Nirvana
 - e. What do Hinduism and Buddhism have in common?
 - f. Which Hindu beliefs does Buddhism reject?
11. China
 - a. Period of Warring States
 - b. Confucianism
 - i. Confucius
 - ii. Five Basic Relationships
 - iii. Filial Piety
 - iv. *Analects*
 - v. Bureaucracy/civil service examination
 - c. Daoism
 - i. Laozi
 - ii. *Dao De Jing*
 - iii. Dao
 - iv. Yin-yang
 - d. Legalism
 - e. Qin Shi Huangdi
 - i. Autocracy
 - ii. Centralized government

UNIT 2 – CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS

Reading Guides:

- Early Greek Civilization Reading Guide- 5.1 & 5.2
- The Greek Golden Age Reading Guide - 5.3
- Alexander the Great and Hellenistic Culture Reading Guide - 5.4 & 5.5
- Roman Republic and Empire Reading Guide - 6.1 & 6.2
- Judaism & Christianity Reading Guide - 3.4 & 6.3
- Fall of Western Roman Empire Reading Guide - 6.4 & 6.5

12. Greece
 - a. Polis
 - b. Athens = first democracy, Age of Pericles
 - c. Philosophy (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)
 - d. Art & Architecture (example: Parthenon)
 - e. Athens vs. Sparta
 - f. Peloponnesian War
 - g. Alexander the Great, Hellenistic Culture
13. Judaism
 - a. Monotheistic
 - b. Ten Commandments
 - c. Covenant
 - d. Torah
 - e. Abraham
 - f. Moses

14. Christianity
- Messiah
 - Jesus
 - What were the concerns of Jewish and Roman leaders which led to Jesus' execution?
 - Why was Paul able to spread Christianity throughout the Roman Empire?
 - Why did Christianity appeal to many people?
 - Pope → Bishop → Priest
 - Bible*
 - Heresy

15. Rome
- Republic
 - Twelve Tables
 - Senate
 - Patrician
 - Plebian
 - Slave society
 - Julius Caesar
 - Dictator
 - Empire
 - Augustus Caesar
 - Pax Romana
 - Constantine
 - Theodosius
 - Fall of the Roman Empire
 - Military (German and Hun invasions, mercenaries, lack of loyalty in army)
 - Economic (high taxes, unemployment)
 - Social (increased decadence, lead poisoning)
 - Political (corruption, frequent power struggles)
 - Christianity (loss of Roman values)

UNIT 3: EMPIRES OF FAITH

Reading Guides:

- Feudal Europe Reading Guide - 13.1 & 13.2
- Medieval Culture Reading Guide - 13.3 & 13.4
- The Byzantine Empire and Russian Empire Reading Guide - 11.1 & 11.2
- Islam Reading Guide - 10.1 & 10.2
- Islamic Culture and the Christian Crusades Reading Guide - 10.3 & 14.1
- The Late Middle Ages Reading Guide - 14.2, 14.3, & 14.4

16. Feudal Society
- Role Of The Roman Catholic Church
 - Great Schism
 - Babylonian Captivity
 - Inquisition
 - Feudalism
 - Protection
 - Feudal Contract
 - Lord granted land (fief) to vassal
 - Vassal swore oath of military service and loyalty to lord
 - King → Nobles → knights → serfs & peasants
 - Chivalry
 - Manorialism
 - Charlemagne

17. Islam
- Muhammad
 - Quran
 - Five Pillars
 - Hajj
 - Shari'a
 - Sunni/Shi'a (Shiite) split
 - Major discoveries in math and science
18. Crusades
- Holy wars between Christians and Muslims for control of the Holy Land
 - Long term effects of the Crusades
 - Increased demand for Asian trade goods in Europe
 - Spread of Islamic technologies to Europe
 - Centuries of mistrust between Christians and Muslims
 - Reconquista of Spain
19. Late Middle Ages
- Hundred Years' War – England vs. France
 - Development of English Common Law
 - Magna Carta
 - Parliament
 - Common Law
 - Trial By Jury
 - Black Death/Bubonic Plague

UNIT 4: NON-WESTERN CIVILIZATIONS

Reading Guides:

- Indian Empires Reading Guide - 7.1 & 7.2
- Han, Tang, and Song China Reading Guide - 7.3 & 12.1
- The Mongol Empire Reading Guide - 12.2 & 12.3
- Feudal Japan Reading Guide - 12.4, 12.5 & 19.3
- African Peoples Reading Guide - 8.2 & 15.1
- African Civilizations Reading Guide - 15.2 & 15.3
- Native Americans Reading Guide - 9.1 & 16.1
- Aztecs and Incas Reading Guide - 16.3 & 16.4

20. Chinese inventions:
- Paper
 - Porcelain
 - Mechanical Clock
 - Printing
 - Gunpowder
 - Paper money
 - Magnetic compass
 - Silk Road
21. Mongol Empire
- Steppes
 - Genghis Khan
 - Khanates
 - Pax Mongolica*
 - Kublai Khan
 - Yuan Dynasty
 - Kamikaze
 - Marco Polo
22. Japan
- Shinto
 - Kami
 - Samurai
 - Bushido
 - Shogun
 - Daimyo
 - Hostage system
 - Haiku
 - Woodblock printing

23. Ghana/Mali/Songhai Gold/Salt/Ivory Trade

UNIT 5: EARLY MODERN EUROPE

Reading Guides:

- The Renaissance Reading Guide - 17.1 & 17.2
- The Reformation Reading Guide - 17.3 & 17.4
- The Age of Exploration Reading Guide - 19.1-3
- Conquest of the Americas Reading Guide - 20.1 & 20.2
- The Atlantic Economy Reading Guide - 20.3-4
- Absolute Monarchs in Spain and France Reading Guide - 21.1 & 21.2
- Absolute Monarchs in Central and Eastern Europe Reading Guide - 21.2 & 21.4

24. Renaissance

- Made possible by:
 - Increased trade in Italy following the Crusades
 - Patrons such as Medici family
 - Gutenberg's printing press
- Art – Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael; linear perspective, oil paints
- Humanism/Individualism
- Authors:
 - Machiavelli
 - Castiglione
 - Erasmus
 - Shakespeare
- Secular

25. Reformation

- What problems existed in the Roman Catholic Church?
- Lutheranism
 - Protestant Reformation began in Germany
 - Martin Luther against indulgences
 - Ninety-five Theses
 - Beliefs regarding salvation and religious authority?
 - German translation of Bible
 - Peasants' Revolt/Luther's reaction?
 - Protestant
 - Peace of Augsburg
- Calvinism
 - John Calvin
 - Switzerland
 - Predestination
 - Theocracy of Geneva
 - Presbyterians in Scotland
 - Huguenots in France
- Anglican Church/Church of England
 - Henry VIII
 - Annulment
 - Act of Supremacy
- Anabaptists
- Catholic Reformation
 - Council of Trent
 - Ignatius of Loyola, Jesuits
 - Philip II of Spain
- Thirty Years' War

26. Exploration

- General:
 - New sailing technologies
 - Search for Spices
 - Ottoman Turks conquer Constantinople in 1453
 - Europeans search for a new water route to India
- Portugal
 - Prince Henry
 - Dias
 - Da Gama
- Spain
 - Columbus
 - Treaty of Tordesillas
 - Magellan
 - Conquistadors – Cortes and Pizarro
 - Encomienda system
- England
 - Jamestown, Virginia
 - French and Indian War/Seven Years' War – Causes? Results?
- France
 - Quebec, Canada
- Mercantilism
 - Exports greater than imports
 - Establish colonies for markets and raw materials
- Global Trade
 - Columbian Exchange
 - Triangular Trade
 - Transatlantic Slave Trade/Middle Passage
 - Commercial Revolution
 - Joint-stock company
- Asia
 - Dutch East India Company
 - British East India Company
 - Chinese trade restrictions
 - Japan's Closed Country Policy

27. Absolutism

- Divine Right
- Monarchs:
 - Philip II of Spain – Dutch Revolt, Spanish Armada
 - Elizabeth I
 - Louis XIV - Versailles
 - Peter the Great – St. Petersburg and Westernization

UNIT 6: THE AGE OF REASON

Reading Guides:

- The Scientific Revolution Reading Guide - 22.1
- The Enlightenment Reading Guide - 22.2-3
- The English Civil War Reading Guide - 21.5
- The American Revolution Reading Guide - 22.4
- The French Revolution Reading Guide - 23.1 & 23.2
- Napoleonic Europe Reading Guide - 23.3 & 23.4

28. Scientific Revolution

- Natural Laws governing the universe
- Heliocentric theory – Copernicus, Galileo
- Scientific method - Francis Bacon
- Newtonian physics - Isaac Newton

29. Enlightenment

- a. Natural Rights of humans
- b. Thinkers consider the purpose of government /Social Contract
- c. Philosophes
- d. Salons
- e. Thomas Hobbes – *Leviathan*, social contract
- f. John Locke - Natural rights to Life, Liberty, Property, Right to revolt, Influenced *American Declaration of Independence*
- g. Baron de Montesquieu, Separation of Powers, checks and balances, Influenced *United States Constitution*
- h. Voltaire = Freedom of Speech
- i. Rousseau = freely-elected governments
- j. Adam Smith = Laissez-faire economics
- k. Mary Wollstonecraft = equal education for women

30. Enlightened Monarchs

- a. Frederick II of Prussia
- b. Maria Theresa and Joseph II of Austria
- c. Catherine the Great of Russia

31. Revolutions

- a. English Civil War
 - i. Parliament (Cavaliers) v. King Charles I (Roundheads)
 - ii. Oliver Cromwell, English Commonwealth
 - iii. Restoration of Charles II
 - iv. Glorious Revolution
 - v. English Bill of Rights
 - vi. Constitutional Monarchy
 - vii. Prime Minister and Cabinet
- b. American Revolution
 - i. Stamp Act, “No taxation without representation!”
 - ii. Declaration of Independence
 - iii. Treaty of Paris of 1783
 - iv. US Constitution & Bill of Rights
- c. French Revolution
 - i. Causes: Economic = massive debt, inflation, and unemployment; Bread shortages and starvation; inequality of the Third Estate, demand for political rights by bourgeoisie
 - ii. Louis XVI
 - iii. Estates-General
 1. First Estate = clergy
 2. Second Estate = nobles
 3. Third Estate = commoners
 - iv. National Assembly
 - v. Storming of the Bastille
 - vi. Declaration of the Rights of Man
 - vii. Reign of Terror
 1. Jacobins
 2. Committee of Public Safety, Robespierre
 3. Guillotine
 4. Crush all opposition to the revolution
 - viii. Napoleon
 1. Coup d’etat
 2. Continental system
 3. Invasion of Russia, scorched earth
 4. Hundred Days, Waterloo
 5. Napoleonic Code

ix. Congress of Vienna

1. Von Metternich
 2. Balance of power
 3. Legitimacy
- d. Latin American Revolutions
 - i. Toussaint l’Ouverture
 - ii. Simon Bolivar
 - iii. Jose de San Martin

UNIT 7: THE INDUSTRIAL ERA

Reading Guides:

- The Industrial Revolution Reading Guide - 25.1 & 25.2
- Industrial Society Reading Guide - 25.3 & 25.4
- Conservatism, Liberalism, and Nationalism Reading Guide - 23.5, 24.2, & 24.3
- Modern Art, Science, and Society Reading Guide - 24.4 & 26.4
- Western Democracy Reading Guide - 26.1, 26.2, & 26.3

32. Industrial Revolution

- a. Why Britain? = Factors of production
 - i. Capital
 - ii. Agricultural Revolution
 - iii. Resources – coal and iron
- b. Technologies
 - i. Textile machines
 - ii. Steam engine, James Watt
 - iii. Factories/Assembly Line
 - iv. Railroads – George Stephenson
 - v. Steamships – Robert Fulton
- c. Laissez-faire capitalism – Adam Smith
- d. Working conditions

33. Urbanization - Manchester, England

34. Socialism

- a. Karl Marx’s *Communist Manifesto* – bourgeoisie v. proletariat
- b. Unions, strikes

35. Nationalism

- a. Germany
 - i. Otto von Bismarck
 - ii. Wilhelm I
 - iii. Franco-Prussian War
 - iv. Wilhelm II
- b. Italy
 - i. Victor Emmanuel I
 - ii. Camillo Cavour
 - iii. Guiseppe Garibaldi
- c. Austria-Hungary
 - i. Hapsburgs
 - ii. Slavic nationalism

36. 19th Century Art & Thinking

- a. Romanticism
- b. Realism
- c. Impressionism
- d. Inventions:
 - i. Edison
 - ii. Telephone
 - iii. Radio
 - iv. Internal combustion engine
 - v. Automobile
 - vi. Ford/Assembly line
 - vii. Wright Brothers/flight
- e. Germ Theory
 - i. Pasteur
 - ii. Lister

- f. Darwin
 - i. Natural selection
 - ii. Theory of evolution
- g. Freud
- h. Mass culture

- f. Allied Powers
 - i. Serbia
 - ii. France
 - iii. Russia (to 1917)
 - iv. Great Britain
 - v. Belgium
 - vi. Italy (switched sides to Allies)
 - vii. United States (from 1917)

UNIT 8: THE NEW IMPERIALISM

Reading Guides:

- The Scramble for Africa Reading Guide - 27.1 & 27.2
- The Great Game Reading Guide - 18.1 & 27.3
- Imperialism in South Asia Reading Guide - 27.4 & 27.5
- Qing China and Meiji Japan Reading Guide - 28.1 & 28.2
- American Imperialism Reading Guide - 28.3 & 28.4
- The Great War Reading Guide - 29.1 & 29.2
- The War to End All Wars Reading Guide - 29.3 & 29.4

37. Imperialism

- a. Markets and raw materials
- b. Social/Racial Darwinism
- c. Types of colonies
 - i. Direct
 - ii. Indirect
 - iii. Protectorate
 - iv. Sphere of Influence

38. Africa

- a. David Livingstone
- b. Henry Morton Stanley
- c. Leopold II
- d. Congo
- e. Berlin Conference
- f. Suez Canal
- g. Ethiopia
- h. South African Boer War

39. India

- a. Sepoy Mutiny
- b. Raj
- c. Indian National Congress
- d. Muslim League
- e. Mohandas Gandhi

40. China

- a. Opium War, Treaty of Nanjing
- b. Boxer Rebellion
- c. Open Door Policy

41. Japan

- a. Treaty of Kanagawa
- b. Meiji Restoration
- c. Russo-Japanese War

42. America

- a. Monroe Doctrine, Roosevelt Corollary
- b. Spanish-American War
- c. Panama Canal

43. World War I

- a. Causes of World War I – Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism
- b. Triple Alliance – Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
- c. Triple Entente – France, Russia, and Great Britain
- d. Franz Ferdinand, Balkan “powder keg”
- e. Central Powers
 - i. Germany
 - ii. Austria-Hungary
 - iii. Ottoman Empire – “sick man of Europe”
 - iv. Bulgaria

- g. Propaganda
- h. Technologies - Machine gun, Tank, Airplane, Submarine
- i. Western Front/Trench War/Total War/Stalemate/War of Attrition
- j. Entrance of America
 - i. German unrestricted submarine warfare
 - ii. Lusitania
 - iii. Zimmerman note
 - iv. Wilson: “to make the world safe for democracy”

44. Paris Peace Conference

- a. United States (Woodrow Wilson)
 - i. Fourteen Points
 - ii. National self-determination
 - iii. League of Nations
- b. France (Georges Clemenceau)
 - i. National security and revenge
- c. Britain (David Lloyd George)
 - i. Takeover of German overseas colonies
- d. Treaty of Versailles
 - i. Reparations
 - ii. German war guilt clause
- e. Break-up of German, Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, and Russian Empires
- f. Creation of new nation-states in Eastern Europe and Middle East

UNIT 9: TOTALITARIANISM

Reading Guides:

- Dictatorship of the Proletariat Reading Guide - 30.1 & 30.2
- Asia in Turmoil Reading Guide - 30.3 & 30.4
- Dada and Depression Reading Guide - 31.1 & 31.2
- The Triumph of Fascism Reading Guide - 31.3 & 31.4
- The Axis Advance Reading Guide - 32.1 & 32.2
- Total War Reading Guide - 32.3 & 32.4
- The Iron Curtain Descends Reading Guide - 32.5 & 33.1
- Domino Theory Reading Guide - 33.2-33.4
- Perestroika Reading Guide - 33.5, 35.3, & 35.4

45. Totalitarianism

- a. Dictator
- b. One-party
- c. Censorship
- d. Secret police
- e. Mass arrests
- f. Concentration camps

46. Russian Revolutions

- a. Tsar Nicholas II
- b. March 1917 Revolution
- c. V.I. Lenin
- d. Bolsheviks → Communist Party
- e. Soviets
- f. November 1917 Revolution
- g. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- h. Reds (Communists) v. Whites
- i. NEP
- j. Leon Trotsky

47. Soviet Communism
 - a. USSR – Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or Soviet Union
 - b. Joseph Stalin
 - c. Five-Year Plans, command economy
 - d. Collectivization
 - e. Gulags
 - f. Great Purges
48. Italian Fascism
 - a. Benito Mussolini
 - b. Fascist beliefs
49. German Nazism
 - a. Adolf Hitler
 - b. *Lebensraum*
 - c. *Mein Kampf*
 - d. Nuremburg Laws
 - e. *Kristallnacht*
50. China
 - a. Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party), Sun Yixian (Sun Yat Sen), Sun's "Three Principles of the People"
 - b. Mao Zedong
 - c. Jiang Jieshi
 - d. Chinese Civil War
 - e. The Long March
 - f. Japanese invasion of Manchuria
51. Indian nationalist groups:
 - a. Indian National Congress
 - b. Muslim League
 - c. Amritsar Massacre
 - d. Mohandas K. Gandhi, civil disobedience, boycotts, Salt March
52. Mustafa Kemal/Ataturk - how did he modernize Turkey?
53. Reza Shah Pahlavi – how did he modernize Persia?
54. Abd al-Aziz Ibn Saud – how did he rule Saudi Arabia?
55. Rising demand for Southwest Asian oil
56. Modern Culture
 - a. Albert Einstein, theory of relativity
 - b. Sigmund Freud, Psychoanalysis, Irrational mind
 - c. Existentialism
 - d. Friedrich Nietzsche
 - e. Surrealism
 - f. Jazz
 - g. Changing roles of women
 - h. International air travel
 - i. Motion pictures
57. Weimar Republic
 - a. Why was it weak from the start?
 - b. German 1923 inflation
 - c. Dawes Plan
 - d. "Spirit of Locarno"
 - e. Kellogg-Briand Pact
58. The Great Depression
 - a. 1929 stock market crash
 - b. Tariffs
 - c. Effect on global trade
 - d. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - e. New Deal
59. World War II
 - a. Failures of League of Nations
 - i. Manchuria, 1931
 - ii. Ethiopia, 1935
 - b. German rearmament
 - i. Appeasement
 - ii. Rhineland remilitarization
 - iii. Anschluss of Germany and Austria
 - iv. Munich Conference over Sudetenland
 - c. Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact
 - d. Axis Powers
 - i. Germany – Adolf Hitler
 - ii. Italy – Benito Mussolini
 - iii. Japan – Hirohito and Tojo
 - e. Allied Powers
 - i. United States – FDR, Harry S Truman
 - ii. Britain – Winston Churchill
 - iii. Soviet Union - Stalin
 - f. Battles
 - i. Blitzkrieg invasion of Poland
 - ii. Fall of France and Dunkirk
 - iii. Battle of Britain
 1. London Blitz
 2. Lend-Lease
 3. Atlantic Charter
 - iv. Pearl Harbor
 - v. El Alamein
 - vi. Midway
 - vii. Stalingrad
 - viii. D-Day invasion of Normandy, Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - ix. Island hopping – Douglas MacArthur, Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima,
 - x. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 1. Manhattan Project
 2. Reasons for using atomic bombs
 - g. Holocaust
 - i. Nuremburg Laws
 - ii. Kristallnacht
 - iii. Ghettos
 - iv. Death camps = "Final Solution"
 - v. Nuremburg Trials
 - vi. Other victims besides Jews?
 - h. International Meetings
 - i. Yalta Conference
 - ii. Potsdam Conference
 - iii. United Nations
60. Cold War
 - a. Postwar world
 - i. Nuremberg Trials
 - ii. United Nations and UN Security Council
 - b. Superpowers US and USSR
 - c. Nonaligned nations
 - d. Post-war Europe
 - i. Division of Germany
 - ii. Soviet satellite states
 - iii. "Iron Curtain"
 - iv. Berlin Airlift
 - v. Berlin Wall
 - e. United States' Policies
 - i. Marshall Plan
 - ii. Containment
 - iii. Truman Doctrine
 - iv. Red Scare

- f. Arms Race and Space Race
 - i. Hydrogen Bomb
 - ii. ICBM
 - iii. Mutually Assured Destruction/Brinkmanship
 - iv. Sputnik I
 - v. U2 incident
 - vi. Apollo Program
- g. Defensive Pacts
 - i. NATO
 - ii. Warsaw Pact and Brezhnev Doctrine
- h. Korean War
 - i. United Nations response
 - ii. 38th parallel
- i. China
 - i. Mao Zedong
 - ii. Great Leap Forward
 - iii. Cultural Revolution
- j. Cuba
 - i. Fidel Castro
 - ii. Bay of Pigs
 - iii. Cuban Missile Crisis
 - iv. Hotline
- k. Vietnam War
 - i. 17th Parallel
 - ii. Domino theory
 - iii. Ho Chi Minh
 - iv. Dien Bien Phu
 - v. Vietcong
 - vi. Tet Offensive
 - vii. Vietnamization
 - viii. Cambodian Genocide by Khmer Rouge led by Pol Pot
- l. Détente
- m. Iranian Revolution
 - i. Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi
 - ii. Ayatollah Ruholla Kohmeini
- n. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
 - i. Mujahideen/Taliban
- o. Gorbachev
 - i. Glasnost
 - ii. Perestroika
- p. End of the Cold War
 - i. SDI
 - ii. Berlin Wall
 - iii. Collapse of Soviet economy
 - iv. August Coup
 - v. War in Chechnya
 - vi. Vladimir Putin
- q. Tiananmen Square
- r. Breakup of Yugoslavia
 - i. Slobodan Milosevic
 - ii. Bosnian War – Serbs vs. Croats vs. Muslims
 - iii. Kosovo War – Serbs vs. Muslims

UNIT 10: CONTEMPORARY CONFLICTS

Reading Guides:

- Contemporary Conflicts in South Asia Reading Guide - 34.1 & 34.2
 - Contemporary Conflicts in Africa Reading Guide - 34.3 & 35.2
 - Contemporary Conflicts in the Middle East Reading Guide - 34.4 & 34.5
 - Contemporary Conflicts China Reading Guide - 35.5
 - Contemporary Conflicts Terrorism Reading Guide - 36.3 & 36.4
- 61. India/Pakistan
 - a. Indian National Congress
 - b. Congress Party
 - c. Muslim League
 - d. 1947 Partition of India
 - e. Kashmir
 - f. India-Pakistan Nuclear Proliferation
 - 62. Africa:
 - a. Algerian Civil War
 - b. Congo – Mobutu Sese Seko
 - c. Nigerian Civil War
 - d. South African apartheid, Nelson Mandela
 - e. Somalia
 - f. Genocidal conflicts in Rwanda, Darfur
 - 63. Middle East
 - a. Petroleum
 - b. Arab- Israeli Conflict
 - i. 1948 Israeli War of Independence, 1956 Suez Crisis, 1967 Six Day War, and 1973 Yom Kippur War
 - ii. PLO and Yasir Arafat
 - iii. Camp David Accords
 - iv. Hamas
 - c. Iran
 - i. Ayatollah Khomeini
 - ii. Iranian Revolution
 - iii. Islamic fundamentalism
 - iv. Iran-Iraq War
 - d. Iraq
 - i. Saddam Hussein
 - ii. Persian Gulf War (1991) – purpose of US involvement?
 - iii. Iraq War (2003-2011), WMDs
 - e. Afghanistan
 - i. Taliban
 - ii. Al Qaeda
 - iii. Osama bin Laden
 - iv. September 11, 2001
 - v. US invasion
 - f. North Korea
 - i. Kim Jong Il
 - ii. Kim Jong Un
 - iii. Nuclear program

Part 3: General Review Questions:

1. What are lines of latitude? ... longitude? In which direction does each run parallel to what significant feature?
2. What is archeology? What is anthropology?
3. What were the earliest humanlike creatures which lived in Africa three to four million years ago?
4. Why were Paleolithic people nomadic?
5. What changed in the Neolithic Revolution?
6. What did an abundance of food in Mesopotamia cause to emerge?
7. What are the basic characteristics of civilization?
8. Who created the first Mesopotamian civilization?
9. What is a theocracy?
10. What was the basis of the Code of Hammurabi?
11. Who invented cuneiform writing?
12. Ancient Israel was at the height of its power under which king?
13. What were the Assyrians known for?
14. How did the Nile River benefit the development of Egyptian civilization?
15. What is the lasting significance of the Phoenician alphabet?
16. What was the first Indian civilization?
17. Who were the Aryans and what did they do?
18. Explain the ranks of the Indian caste system from top to bottom.
19. What was the Silk Road?
20. What is the Mandate of Heaven?
21. What is Filial Piety?
22. According to Confucian belief, who should hold government positions?
23. Who had the Great Wall of China built and for what purpose?
24. Who introduced the Civil Service Exam introduced and why?
25. How did geography impact Greek history?
26. Which epic poems did Homer write?
27. What is a polis?
28. What is democracy? What city modeled this form of government?
29. What is an oligarchy? What city modeled this form of government?
30. As the Greeks expanded who did they come into contact with in the east?
31. What happened at Thermopylae?
32. What is the period when Athens saw the height of its power and brilliance called?
33. What is the Socratic Method?
34. Until the 17th century, whose ideas formed the basis of science in the Western World?
35. What is the Hellenistic Era and who launched it?
36. Which building is the greatest example of a Greek temple?
37. Who most influenced the early development of Rome?
38. What is a republic?
39. Who were the patricians? Who were the plebeians? Who served in the Roman Senate?
40. Who was the Roman Republic's greatest rival in the Mediterranean?
41. The First Triumvirate was composed of which three men?
42. Who was the first Roman emperor?
43. What was the Pax Romana?
44. Why was Christianity able to attract so many followers?
45. What did Constantine call Constantinople?
46. Who were the first invaders to sack Rome?
47. How can the decline and fall of the Roman Empire be explained?
48. What was the only long lasting Germanic state on the European continent?
49. Who was Charlemagne? What was the Carolingian Renaissance?
50. What impact did the Vikings have on the development of Europe?
51. What was feudalism? Describe the elements of the feudal contract for both vassal and lord. What is a fief?
52. Describe chivalry.
53. What was the Magna Carta?
54. What was the most serious challenge to the Byzantine Empire?
55. What were the lasting long-term consequences of the Crusades?
56. What is a tithe?
57. What are the origins of the words "burgher" and "bourgeoisie"? Who did these terms apply to in the Middle Ages?
58. What was the Inquisition and what was its purpose?
59. What were the social, political, religious, and economic consequences of the Black Death?
60. Who led French forces to victory at Orleans during the Hundred Years' War?
61. What three events happened in Spain in 1492?
62. What is Moksha?
63. What is Reincarnation?
64. What is Karma?
65. What does "Buddha" mean? What did Siddhartha Gautama call the way out of suffering to nirvana?
66. To whom did Confucius believe government service should be open?
67. What does "Dao" mean? Who wrote the Dao De Jing? What are the values of Daoism?
68. In what religions is Abraham important?
69. What is Torah?
70. What did God and Jews create at Mount Sinai?
71. What do Christians believe is the relationship between God and Jesus?
72. What do Christians believe happened to Jesus after his death?
73. In what city is the Kaaba?
74. What is the Arabic name for God?
75. What was the importance of the Hijrah?
76. What is hajj?
77. What is the shari'ah?
78. To whom did Shiites believe the shah could trace his ancestry?
79. Who did Sunni Muslims follow?
80. What did Europeans recover via the Muslim world?
81. Who led the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople?
82. What problems in the Ottoman Empire led to its decline?
83. What did "Genghis Khan" achieve?
84. What technology did the Chinese use to defend themselves against the Mongols?
85. What dynasty did the Mongol conqueror Kublai Khan establish?
86. What did the Qing rulers do to limit contacts between Europeans and Chinese?
87. What does "samurai" mean?
88. What is Bushido?
89. What is a shogun?
90. What is a daimyo?
91. Which rulers completed the restoration of central authority begun by Nobunaga and Hideyoshi?
92. Who were the first Europeans to arrive in Japan? What was the Japanese attitude towards early European visitors?
93. How did the shogunate control the daimyo?
94. What does the word "renaissance" mean?
95. What new viewpoint developed during the Renaissance as wealth increased?
96. What cities played a crucial role in the Renaissance? What enabled them to do so?
97. What family dominated Florence?
98. What is Machiavelli's view of human nature?
99. Describe Castiglione's perfect courtier.
100. Describe humanism.
101. What were the liberal studies?
102. Who were the artistic masters of the High Renaissance?
103. Who was the best known Christian Humanist?
104. What is an indulgence?
105. What were the Ninety-five theses and what problems did they address?
106. What was the first Protestant faith and where did it begin?
107. Who was the Holy Roman Emperor at the time of the Protestant Reformation and what lands did he rule?
108. What is predestination and which Protestant faith believed in it?
109. Who established the Church of England and why?
110. Who were the Jesuits and what did they do?
111. What was the purpose of the Council of Trent?
112. How did people first come to North America from Asia?
113. What was the earliest known civilization of Mesoamerica?
114. Why did the Aztec practice human sacrifice?
115. Who commanded the Spanish force that landed at Veracruz?
116. What factors led to the conquest of the Inca?
117. Which Spanish conquistador conquered the Inca? How many men did he lead? What epidemic helped destroy the Inca?
118. What were the chief motives of European expansion?
119. Who was the first European to reach India by sailing around Africa?
120. Why were the Portuguese the first successful European explorers?
121. Signed in 1494, what did the Treaty of Tordesillas do?
122. What was the encomienda system?
123. What is the name of the set of principles which dominated European economic thought in the 17th century?

124. Why were African slaves first brought to the Americas?
125. Who were the bourgeoisie?
126. Marie Antoinette was known for?
127. The Tennis Court Oath was?
128. The Bastille was important because?
129. The sans-culottes were?
130. For what purpose was the Committee of Public Safety formed and who later came to dominate it?
131. The main device of execution during the French Revolution was?
132. Who did Napoleon overthrow in his coup d'etat in order to seize power?
133. What was the longest-lasting impact of Napoleon's empire?
134. The Continental System was?
135. Nationalism is?
136. What was the Congress of Vienna and who was its leader?
137. What is conservatism? What is liberalism?
138. Giuseppe Garibaldi's conquests led to what?
139. German unity was achieved by what?
140. The attitudes of the Victorian Age were?
141. What happened in Latin America as a result of Napoleon's overthrow of the monarchies of Spain and Portugal?
142. The Monroe Doctrine warned against what?
143. What factors contributed to Britain's Industrial Revolution?
144. What happened to the Irish population in the 1840s and why? How did this differ from what was happening to the population elsewhere in Europe?
145. Describe work conditions for industrial workers.
146. Romantics placed an emphasis on what?
147. What process did Darwin propose was central to organic evolution?
148. The novels of Charles Dickens are an example of what artistic movement?
149. What were the new technologies of the Second Industrial Revolution?
150. What is communism?
151. According to Marx, who are the bourgeoisie? Who are the proletariat?
152. During the nineteenth century, who became the wealthy new elites?
153. Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters did what?
154. What was the chief motive for universal public education?
155. Social Darwinism is?
156. What is Anti-Semitism?
157. What economic benefits did European nations see in Asian and African societies?
158. The "white man's burden" was?
159. What was unique about Thailand?
160. U.S. President McKinley saw the Philippine Islands useful as what?
161. What was indirect rule and what European power used it in Asia? What was direct rule and which European power used it in Asia?
162. Growing Indian mistrust of the British led to what major event in 1857?
163. What new title was bestowed upon Queen Victoria in 1876? What did she call India?
164. What product did the British begin trading with China to improve their profits?
165. Because of the Treaty of Nanjing, the British gained control of what Chinese island?
166. What was the Society of Harmonious Fists better known as? What did they accomplish?
167. What was the first foreign power to succeed in opening up Japan? Who led the expedition?
168. Meiji reformers set out to do what?
169. What figure dominated the independence movement in India in the 1930s?
170. In 1931, a group of Japanese middle-level army officers did what?
171. Timbuktu was famous for?
172. How did the role of women in early African societies differ from that of women in other societies of the time?
173. What connected the Mediterranean and Red Seas providing a shortcut between Europe and Asia?
174. What did David Livingstone do?
175. In the late 19th c, the real driving force behind the colonization of Central Africa was who?
176. Which states in Africa remained independent of colonial powers in 1914?
177. What happened to Germany during the reign of William II?
178. What did the Serbs blame Austria-Hungary for? How did Austria-Hungary view Serbia?
179. What is militarism?
180. What factors played a role in starting World War I?
181. The Schlieffen Plan was?
182. Propaganda is?
183. What is trench warfare? . . . a war of attrition? ... a total war?
184. The Allies were:
185. The Central Powers were:
186. The sinking of which ship angered the Americans?
187. Soviets were:
188. The leader of the Bolsheviks was:
189. What three slogans which summed up the Bolshevik program?
190. What happened on November 6, 1917?
191. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was:
192. Why did Wilson want to create a League of Nations?
193. How did the Germans view the Treaty of Versailles?
194. What happened to the Ottoman Empire at the end of World War I?
195. What did the failures of the Weimar Republic pave the way for?
196. How did Mussolini gain the support of the Catholic Church?
197. How did Stalin gain control of the Communist Party?
198. What were the Five Year Plans? What was collectivization?
199. What is the difference between an authoritarian and a totalitarian government?
200. Who led the Spanish military in a revolt against the democratic government?
201. When did Hitler write Mein Kampf?
202. What is Lebensraum?
203. What was Kristallnacht?
204. In China, what did the Nationalists and Communists unite to do in 1923?
205. Chiang Kai-shek led what political party? What did he do in 1928?
206. Who led the People's Liberation Army on the Long March?
207. What is appeasement?
208. The Rome-Berlin Axis was?
209. What were the effects of the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact?
210. Britain and France declared war on Germany when?
211. How did Japan treat countries under its control?
212. Pearl Harbor was attacked on:
213. Why was the Battle of Stalingrad such a crushing defeat for Germany?
214. What was the turning point of the war in the Pacific?
215. The invasion of Normandy took place on:
216. Why did Truman want to avoid an invasion of Japan?
217. Besides Jews, who were other victims of the Holocaust?
218. Describe the treatment of Japanese-Americans during the war.
219. What was the Manhattan Project?
220. What famous phrase did Churchill use to describe postwar Soviet policy in Eastern Europe?
221. A civil war in which country in 1946 contributed to tensions between the Soviet Union and Great Britain?
222. What was the Marshall Plan designed to do?
223. Which nations were the original members of NATO?
224. What does the "Bay of Pigs" refer to?
225. In 1970, four college kids were killed by the Ohio National Guard at what university?
226. What did the Truman Doctrine state the US would provide to nations threatened by communism?
227. Why was the Berlin wall built?
228. What weakened the Soviet economy during Brezhnev's leadership?
229. What was one of the most serious problems facing Gorbachev's reforms?
230. What did funding by President Kennedy enable the US government to do in 1969?
231. What did the spending policies of the Reagan administration in the 1980s included?