**World History Review Guide for Final Exam**

**Early Civilization**

Paleolithic – nomads rely on hunting-gathering, cave painting, burial of dead, simple tools

Neolithic- FARMING begins, villages/city growth, stone tools refined

Traits of a Civilization – developed cities, organized Government, formal religion, Specialization of labor, social classes, record keeping, art and architecture

Nomads – travel from place to place in search of food

Hunter-Gatherers – hunt for meat/fish, gather berries and nuts

Slash and Burn

Domestication – selective growing of plants and breeding of animals

Polytheism – worship of more than one God

Monotheism – worship of only one God

Farming / Agricultural Revolution – created villages and surplus of food, led to trading with others

Development of Writing – in pictographs, developed for record keeping

**Sumer/Mesopotamia/Fertile Crescent -** Mesopotamia means – land between the rivers

Cuneiform – Sumer; first form of writing, wedge shaped, used stylus and wet clay tablets

Ziggurat – pyramid shaped structure used for worshipping (temple)

Tigris & Euphrates – 2 rivers in fertile crescent (Mesopotamia)

Silt- rich soil left after flooding

**Babylonia -** Hammurabi – developed 1st code of laws (harsh punishments)

**Hittites -** Iron – 1st to use iron in tools and weapons

**Persia -** Cyrus – founded Persian Empire, conquered other lands, let new peoples keep their customs

Darius-built Royal Road, reformed government, built up military

Royal Road – built to move troops easier, built for defense

**Assyrians -** War-Like Nation

**Phoenicians -** Alphabet – influenced our alphabet, was not in pictures

**Egypt**

Nile – longest river in the world

 Delta – Nile flows to the Mediterranean Sea (shaped like a triangle)

 Cataracts – rocky areas of Nile River

Hieroglyphics – picture writing

Rosetta Stone – helped us decode and read hieroglyphics

Old Kingdom , Middle Kingdom, New Kingdom

Upper and Lower Egypt (Upper near Med Sea, Lower is the Southern part of Egypt)

Pyramids – used as tombs for royals, held anything they needed for after life

Papyrus – reeds used as paper for hieroglyphics

Mummification- wrapping of body, removal or organs to preserve body for after life

Pharaoh- Egyptian ruler considered to be a God

Menes – united Egypt

Hatshepsut,- female pharaoh

 Ramses the Great-

Theocracy – government ruled by religious leaders

**Indus River Valley -** Subcontinent – all features of a continent but still part of a continent

Hindu-Kush Mountains

Himalayan Mountains- Northern boundary of India

Indus & Ganges

Monsoons- seasonal winds

Hindu-Caste System- born into a class of people

Untouchables- lowest caste

**Ancient China -** Huang He River (Yellow River)

Yangzi River

Mandate of Heaven

Shang Dynasty

Zhou Dynasty

**Religion**

Hinduism- (India), reincarnation, caste system (before 1948), dharma and Karma

Buddhism- offshoot of Hinduism, mostly in Asia (China), 8 fold path, all humans suffer

Christianity- Based in Judaism, recognizes that Jesus is the messiah

Judaism- first monotheistic religion, believe the messiah is yet to come

Daoism

Animism-belief that animals have spirits

Islam - Abbasid Dynasty

**Greece**

Minoans

Myceneans

Socrates – 1st philosopher, questioning technique, upset rulers, forced to drink poison

Plato – wrote Socrate’s ideas down in The Republic

Aristotle – more concnerned with natural world, teacher of Alexander the great

Pericles

Geography – rocky, rugged, city states were isolated

City-States – polis, developed independently of each other

Athens

Sparta – very war like

Parthenon

Acropolis

Peloponnesian War -Athens vs Sparta

Persian War

Phalanx

Philip II

Alexander the Great

Hellenism

**Types of Governments**

Monarchy – dynasty of rulers from one family (King, Queen)

Oligarchy – ruled by a small group

Aristocracy

Direct Democracy – each person has a direct vote (ex. New England Town Meetings, referendums)

**Rome**

Patricians – rich members of society

Plebeians – poor members of society

Senate- ruled the country

Pax Romana – period of Roman history of PEACE

Julius Caesar- dictator for life, murdered by fellow senators, wanted too much power

Fall of Rome

Christianity

Aqueducts- provided fresh water through concrete pipes to cities

Arch

Coliseum

Diocletian – separated Roman Empire into East (Byzantine) and West (Rome)

Constantine- first Roman Christian Ruler, ruled in East Roman Empire

**Byzantine Empire**

Eastern Roman Empire

Justinian I

Justinian’s Code

Orthodox Church

Mosaics – colored glass tiles

Icon – paintings of releigious figures (saints)

Hagia Sophia – famous church in Constantinople

**Middle Ages**

Peasants & Serfs

Page(age 7)

Squire – age 14

Knight – age 21, pledged loyalty to Lord in return for land

Chivalry

Vassals

Lords

King/Queen

King vs. Church

Feudalism

Manor

Tithe

Hundred Years War

War of the Roses

Magna Carta- 1215 limited rights of monarchs

Pope- leader of Catholic Church

Three-Field System – grow in 2 fields, leave one field to rest (to regain fertile soil)

Parliament – English government

Crusades- Knights fight Muslims to regain control of Holy Lands

Black Death/Plague- killed millions of Europeans, carried by fleas on rats

**Americas**

Maya

Aztec - Cortes

Tenochtitlan

Chinampas

Inca – Peru/Andes Mountains, Pizzarro

Quipu – counting divice, beads on a rope

**Age of Exploration**

Mercantilism – colonies exist for benefit of mother country

Jesuits – Catholic order of Brothers, wanted to educate, started many colleges and schools

Slave Trade

Triangular Trade

**Renaissance**

Italy- birthplace of Renaissance

Art- more secular (not religious-oriented)

Renaissance Man- talented in many areas (math, drawing, architecture, etc)

Leonardo – considered a true Renaissance man, painted Mona Lisa (perspective)

Michaelangelo – sculpted David, painted Sistine Chapel

Parton – one who pays for art (susually rich families)

Lorenzo de Medici – famous family who paid for art to be created

Protestant Reformation-break from Catholic Church, protestant religions,

Martin Luther – 95 Theses, complaints about Catholic Church (selling indulgences)

**Absolute Monarchs –**

Absolutism- idea that monarchs can rule with full authority given to them by God

Divine Right – God gives the king/queen the right to rule

Protestant – Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, Church of England

Catholic – Charles V, Mary I

Louis XIV – Sun King, the country revolves around him, built Versailles

Palace of Versailles- huge ornate palace outside of Paris, built by Louis XIV

Peter the Great – Russion ruler, westernized Russia (made Russia more like Europe, more up to date)

Boyars

English Civil War

Constitutional Monarchy- King/queen rule with the parliament (no longer absolute power)

Restoration

Glorious Revolution

**Scientific Revolution –**

Heliocentric – Copernicus’s idea that the Earth revolves around the sun, later proved by Galileo

 Geocentric – Catholic Church’s idea that the sun revolves around the Earth

Francis Bacon

Isaac Newton - Gravity

Copernicus- Earth revolves around the sun (Heliocentric)

Law of Gravitation – Isaac Newton

Scientific Method – 5 step plan to solve problems about nature

**Enlightenment -** J

ohn Locke- men have natural rights(life, liberty and property)

Montesquieu -

Voltaire

Rousseau

**American Revolution –**

Declaration of Independence- declared independence from Britain, signed July 4, 1776

Thomas Jefferson – wrote much of the Dec of Ind,

**French Revolution –**

Bastille Day – July 14 1789

1st, 2nd, 3rd Estates – 3 layers of French society, most of the pop was in the 3rd Estate

Estates General

Dec. of the Rights of Man and Citizen – similar to the Dec of Ind, listed that all men are created equal

Maximillien Robespierre

Louis XVI

Jean Paul Marat

Guillotine – “humane” method of chopping off noble’s heads

Reign of Terror – during Fr Revolution, when nobles were rounded up and executed

Napoleon- wanted to rule all of Europe but failed (in Russia), exiled and then returned, exiled again

coup d’etat – forced take over of a government/country

Napoleonic Codes- made laws more uniform (for everyone), eliminated unjust treatment (only for men)

**Industrial Revolution –**

Adam Smith – economist who believed the government should not have any say in a society’s economics

Laissez-Faire – “Leave alone”, no government control in economics

Great Britain- where industrial revolution started bec Britain had Land, Labor and capital

Life in Factories, crowded dangerous machines, dirty air to breathe, dark and dangerous

Mass Production- making hundreds of identical and interchangeable items quickly

Assembly Line – product moves from worker to the next while each worker does the same task over and over on hundreds of items per day

**Nationalism –** Italy **-** Mazzini- natinalistic thinker, began the fight for unifcation of Italy**,** Cavour

Garabaldi – used guerilla warfare with his troop theRed Shirts, final unification of Italy 1871

Germany - Otto von Bismark- Germany needed “blood and iron” to unify (fighting and weapons)

**Imperialism –**

Scramble for Africa- Europeans fight to get colonies as Africa is full of natural resources

Berlin Conference- meeting of European countries to decide how to “split up Africa” without asking African peoples

Zulus

**World War I –**

M.A.I.N. Causes

 Militarinism – build up of armies and weapons

 Alliances – smaller controls band together promising to fight

 Imperialism – stronger countries take over weaker ones

 Nationalism – countries feel pride for their people/cultures

Central Powers (Austria, Germany, Italy) vs. Triple Entente (Britain, France and later the USA)

Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand – spark that started WW1

Alsace & Lorraine – area of France , fought over it by Germany and France

Leaders for Britain-

, France

, Germany – Kaiser Wilhelm II

, United States - Wilson

Trench Warfare- muddy, nasty, resulted in stalemate(s)

New Technologies- machine guns, tanks, poisonous gas

Schlieffen Plan

Armistice- war stops, treaty signed Nov 11, 1918

Zimmerman Note- Germany tried to engage Mexico into fighting the US with promise Mexico would get its lands back from US (lost during US Mexican War)

Lusitania – cruise liner sank (by German U-Boat) killing hundreds, including Americans

Propaganda- exaggerated stories/pictures to persuade people to do something

Fourteen Points-Wilson’s ideas to prevent future wars, Congress did not pass

League of Nations- alliance of European countries, fore runner of NATO

Treaty of Versailles- sanctions taken against Germany…..see below

B.R.A.T.

 BLame – Germany would take full blame for the war

 Reparations – Germany would pay monies to help rebuild other countries

 Army Limited – Germany would not be allowed to build weapons or have a large army

Territory Lost- Germany lost significant amounts of land, including Alsace-Lorraine)

Europe Before and After WWI – creation of new countries

Russian Revolution- Monarchy overthrown, Bolsheviks take over (Communists)

**Rise of Dictators / Totalitarians –**

Great Depression 1920’s Germany – they owe so much money for WWI and they cannot pay

Beer Hall Putsch

Mein Kempf- Hitler’’s book, “My Struggle”, details how he will take over the world

Weimar Republic, Der Fuhrer- Adolf Hitler, Anti-Semitism- against Jewish people, Sudetenland, Rhineland

**World War II -** Attack on Poland- 1939, Hitler tries to take over Poland, last straw, Britain declares war

Leaders

 Soviet Union- Stalin

 Great Britain- Chamberlain and then Churchill

 United States- FDR

 Germany- Hitler

 Italy- Mussolini

Battles

 Stalingrad Germany vs Russia, Russia wins, Germany loses thousands in freezing winter

 El Alamein- North Africa

 Normandy

Ardennes Forest

Nonaggression Pact – Germany signs with Britain BEFORE 1939 , Hitler [romising not to take anymore countries; Britain appeases Germany

Invasion of Poland – Hitler breaks the nonaggression pact and takes another country (Poland)

Pearl Harbor Dec 7, 1941 Japanese destroy American Navy, brings US into WW2

D-Day- June 6, 1944: allies invade French Coast to begin fighting Germany

Hiroshima and Nagasaki – Atomic Bombs dropped on Japan to end US war in the Pacific (it weas a way to save lives)

Yalta & Potsdam Conference

Casualties

Holocaust- Hitler’s incarceration and murder of millions of Jew, Gypsies, Catholics – any undesirables

Final Solution- Hitler’s plan to rid the world of undesirables (Jews, etc)

Creation of Israel – homeland for Jewish people, created in 1948, took land from Palestinians

United Nations

**Cold War -** US vs. USSR

Joseph Stalin

Iron Curtain – imaginary dividing line between Europe and USSR (ran through the city of Berlin)

Berlin Blockade – Russia blocks all foods/resources from entering the city of Berlin, to starve Berliners

Berlin Wall – dividing wall between East Germany (USSR) and West Germany (USA), was maintained until 1984

Mao Zedong – Communist leader of China

Korean War – N Korea (backed by China) and S. Korea (backed by US) to keep communism out of Korea, no side “won” any more land, Korea is still N Korea – Communist, and S. Korea – Non Communist (1950-1953)

Vietnam War – to keep China (Communist) out of Vietnam (1962-1973), US sends thousands of troops over but ultimately removes all troops and US people in 1975

Cuban Missile Crisis – Cuba (less than 100 miles south of Flordia) lets Russians put nuclear missile s on a base in their country (1961-2)

**Contemporary World -** European Union

Ethnic Cleansing

Partition of India – muslims make Pakistan, hindus have Inda

Gandhi- non agreesive techniques to gain India’s independence from Britain (1947)

Nelson Mandela

Apartheid – legal separation of Africans from whites in South Africa

Globalization

OPEC

Fidel Castro- communist leader of Cuba

NAFTA – encouraged free trade among US, Canada and Mexico, great for US, bad for NC (textile jobs)

War on Terror – created Patriot Act

Weapons of Mass Destruction

**Misc**.Sahara Desert – larges desert in the world, mid/northern area of Africa

Peninsula – water on 3 sides (examples: Italy, Florida)

Subcontinent – all the characteristics of a continent but still on a continent (India)

Archipelago

Cultural Diffusion – traditions and rituals from one culture are used by another culture (ex. Greek and Roman Gods)