

# Global History II Mid-Term Review

## General Terms

Vocabulary: **culture**, history, **geography**, **cultural diffusion**, **technology**, artifacts, **economic**, **political**, **social**, Primary/Secondary Source, **ethnocentrism**

## Enlightenment

Vocabulary: **Enlightened despot**, **natural rights**, **philosophe**, **suffrage**, **parliamentary democracy**, **laissez-faire**  
People: **Jean-Jacques Rousseau**, Voltaire, **John Locke**, Thomas Hobbes, **Adam Smith**, **Baron de Montesquieu**

1. How did the Scientific Revolution contribute to the Enlightenment?
2. What rights were considered natural rights?
3. Identify the basic ideas of each of the philosophes.
4. How did the ideas of philosophes contrast with those of the kings of Europe?
5. How did the British government differ from that of most of Europe?
6. How did the American Revolution reflect the ideas of the Enlightenment?

## French Revolution

Vocabulary: **bourgeoisie**, **guillotine**, **Estates General**, **Napoleonic Code**, guerilla warfare  
People: **Louis XVI**, Marie Antoinette, **Maximilien Robespierre**, **Napoleon Bonaparte**

7. How did these situations contribute to problems in France: deficit spending, absolute power?
8. Why did the Estates General create problems for the lower classes?
9. Describe the situation that led the Third Estate to become the National Assembly.
10. Identify the key events of each phase of the Revolution: National Assembly Phase, Radical Phase
11. How did Napoleon rise to power?
12. Describe the empire created by Napoleon: both the lands he controlled and the changes to the government.
13. What events brought the downfall of Napoleon?
14. What are the lasting effects of the French Revolution and Age of Napoleon?
15. How did the Congress of Vienna attempt to solve the problems created by the French Revolution and Napoleon?

## Age of Revolutions

Vocabulary: **nationalism**, **liberal**, **conservative**, universal manhood suffrage, dual monarchy

People: **Simon Bolivar**, **Jose San Martin**, **Toussaint L'Ouverture**, **Giuseppe Mazzini**, **Giuseppe Garibaldi**, **Camillo Cavour**, **Otto von Bismarck**, Napoleon III, **Clemens von Metternich**

16. Identify the goals of Clemens von Metternich and other conservatives involved in the Congress of Vienna.
17. Identify the characteristics common to people of a nation or ethnic group.
18. Explain the expression "when France sneezes, Europe catches cold" as it relates to the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848.
19. Identify the areas of Europe outside France that experienced Revolutions in 1830 and 1848 and the reasons they revolted.
20. Explain the reasons Latin American nations revolted against their colonial rulers.
21. Describe the circumstances that led to the unification of Italy and Germany
22. Explain the negative effects of nationalism in Austria-Hungary, Russia and the Ottoman Empire.
23. What is Zionism?

## Industrial Revolution

Vocabulary: **natural resources, factory system, proletariat, supply and demand, urbanization, communism, capitalism, Social Darwinism, socialism, standard of living**

People: **Adam Smith, Karl Marx, Freidrich Engels**, Charles Darwin, Alfred Nobel

24. What does a nation need to industrialize?
25. Which nations were quick to industrialize and which were slow to industrialize?
26. Explain the impact of the inventions of the early Industrial Revolution: spinning jenny, steam engine, railroad
27. Describe the conditions of early factories in terms of conditions, hours, safety, pay, child and women labor
28. Identify the key ideas of the following economic theories: capitalism, socialism, communism.
29. Explain the impact of the inventions of the late Industrial Revolution: Bessemer Process, electricity, chemicals, internal combustion.
30. Identify specific changes to society including education, city life, Social Darwinism, medicine and new business practices.

## New Imperialism

Vocabulary: **imperialism, sphere of influence, colony, mother country, unequal treaties, economic dependence**

People: CiXi, Sun Yixian, Menelik II, **Emperor Meiji, Matthew Perry**

31. Identify the political, economic social and military reasons Europeans sought to claim colonies in the period 1850- 1914.
32. Identify the resources available from each location: Africa, China, Indonesia, India.
33. Describe the results of the Berlin Conference of 1884.
34. How did imperialism change Africa?
35. How did imperialism change India?
36. Explain the results of Sepoy Rebellion in India.
37. Describe the effect of each on China: Opium Wars, Taiping Rebellion, Empress Cixi, Boxer Rebellion, Sino-Japanese War, Revolution of 1911.
38. Explain why and how Japan modernized during the Meiji Restoration.
39. Describe the economic dependence of Latin American nations on Western industry.
40. Identify the positive and negative effects of imperialism on Europe and on their colonial holdings.

## Europe 1815- 1914

People: Queen Victoria, Kaiser Wilhelm II, **Otto von Bismarck**

41. Identify the reforms of Britain in terms of: slavery, working conditions, criminal justice, suffrage
42. Why was the Ottoman Empire called the “dying man of Europe?”
43. Identify the effects of the Franco- Prussian War.
44. Describe the reforms Russia attempted in the late 1800’s to modernize and industrialize.

## World War I

Vocabulary: **militarism, trench warfare, total war, propaganda, ultimatum, mobilization, neutrality, “Powder Keg of Europe,” trench warfare, Pan-Slavism, armistice, unrestricted submarine warfare, two- front war**

People: **Archduke Francis Ferdinand**, Gavrilo Princep, Woodrow Wilson

45. Identify specific examples of militarist, nationalist and imperialist events that contributed to war.
46. How did the assassination and ultimatum eventually lead to a general war in Europe?
47. Describe trench warfare and the new weapons that this war made it so deadly.
48. Describe the goals of Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points for peace.
49. Identify the effects of World War I.
50. Identify the key provisions of the Versailles Peace Treaty, specifically, who was blamed for the war, how were they punished and how did the treaty alter the map of the world.