**World History Fall Semester Final Exam Review**

**Foundations:**

1. What are the characteristics of civilizations?

* cities, government, religion, writing, artistic activity, social stratification

1. What was the Neolithic Revolution? Why was it important?

* Neolithic Revolution- change from nomadic hunting & gathering to settled agriculture
* Importance- civilization; surplus(extra) food; different jobs; trade begins

**Classical Period:**

1. What are the key beliefs, origins, and spread of:
   1. Hinduism – caste system = stay in the caste you are born in; do your dharma(duty) to get reincarnated to a better caste
   2. Buddhism – started by *Siddhartha Gautama*, he was trying to make Hinduism more equal; Nirvana, 4 Noble Truths, 8-Fold Path
   3. Christianity – comes from Judaism, started by followers of Jesus Christ; spread fast through the Roman Empire because of good road system and a common language (Latin)
   4. Judaism – 1st monotheistic religion (one God); Jewish *Diaspora* – Romans forced Jews to move to different parts of the empire
2. Describe the importance of Zoroastrianism.

* influenced early Judaism

1. Compare and contrast the fall of Rome and the fall of Han Dynasty.

* They both fell because of: plagues, less tax money 🡪less government services, internal political problems, invasions from nomads
* Roman empire is gone and never comes back
* New dynasty takes over in China

1. Why are Greece and Rome important to Western culture?

* influenced the governments of Western culture – Republic (Rome): people elect representatives to make decisions; Democracy (Athens, Greece): people vote on all laws and government decisions
* influenced the legal system (laws) of Western culture – 12 Tables & Justinian’s Code: all people are subject to the *Rule of Law*(the law applies to everyone)

1. Describe the political structure of the Roman Empire.

* Strong central government

1. Describe the political structure of Greece.

* Direct Democracy - people vote on all laws and government decisions

1. Describe the major achievements of:
   1. Greece – Democracy, columns, philosophy
   2. Rome – Republic, arches, aqueducts, big empire
   3. India – Zero, decimal system, numbers, algebra, geometry, circumference of Earth
   4. China – **Qin Dynasty**: Emperor Shi Huangdi unified China by building roads & making one kind of money; **Han Dynasty**: Beginning of Silk Road trade, Civil Service Exam, Confucianism (provides social order)

**Post-Classical Era:**

1. Describe the impact of the Mongols on:
   1. Russia – increases serfdom
   2. The Islamic World – ends the Islamic Caliphate
   3. Europe – more trade
   4. Asia – travel & trade on the Silk Road increases
2. What were the achievements of the Tang and Song Dynasties? Gunpowder, movable type
3. Describe the following and explain how they brought an end to feudalism in Europe:
   1. The Great Schism – people lost faith in the authority of the Church because of corruption
   2. The Hundred Years War – because of the invention of the longbow kings could hire paid armies of peasants instead of using knights
   3. Crusades – increase trade in Western Europe
   4. The Black Death – spread because of the increase in trade
4. Describe manorialism.

* Economic system of medieval Europe; everything is produced on self-sufficient manors; *Lords* are in charge of the land, *Serfs* do all the work; land is the most valuable thing

1. Describe feudalism.

* Trade land for protection and military service

1. Describe the Byzantine Empire (its emergence, structure, beliefs)

* Starts when Roman Empire splits into 2 parts
* Capital is Constantinople
* Eastern Orthodox Christianity – Patriarch (leader of the Church) is appointed by the Emperor

1. What was the importance of Christianity in the Post-Classical Era?

* Christianity was a unifying force and the Church was the center of cultural and social life for most Europeans

1. Describe the central beliefs of Islam.

* 5 Pillars of Islam
  + Declare faith in one God (monotheism)
  + Prayer 5 times a day facing Mecca
  + Charity
  + Fasting during month of Ramadan
  + Pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajj)

1. Describe the political significance of the Islamic Empire.

* North Africa, Persia, Arabia were unified under one government

1. What effect did the Islamic Empire have on:
   1. Africa – Sub-Saharan Africa was brought into Arab trade system, Trans-Saharan gold & salt trade
   2. Europe – most contact was through the Crusades
   3. Southwest Asia – Arabic becomes the language spoken throughout the region
2. Describe the major achievements of the Islamic Empire.

* Translated classical texts into Arabic and kept them in libraries & universities throughout the empire (House of Wisdom in Baghdad)
* Improved on Algebra
* Calligraphy as an art form

1. Describe trade in Africa during the Islamic Empire.

* Trans-Saharan gold & salt trade helps spread Islam to sub-Saharan African kingdoms of Mali, Ghana, & Songhai
* Sub-Saharan Africa was pulled into the Arab trade network

**Early Modern Period (Globalization, Trade, ad Expansion):**

1. How was the Ottoman Empire organized (janissaries, guilds, millets etc)? Why was this important?

* Janissaries – sultan’s elite soldiers; guaranteed loyalty to the sultan
* Guilds – organized groups of craftsmen; regulated materials, quality, & price of products
* Millets – separate ethnic or religious communities within the empire; reduced conflict between Muslims & other religious groups

1. What was the Ottomans impact on global trade? What effect did this have on Europeans and their expansion?

* Ottomans were the middlemen of trade – they controlled access to eastern Mediterranean Sea & many overland trade routes
* Europeans searched for new trade routes so they would not have to deal with the Ottomans

1. What was the political impact of Ottoman rule?

* It brought back Muslim power in southwest Asia after the end of control by Mongols

1. What were the similarities between the Maya, Inca, and Aztec civilizations?

* Polytheism, monumental architecture, specialized farming techniques

1. Describe the farming methods used in each civilization.

* Aztec – *chinampa*: floating gardens surrounding the capital city, Tenochtitlan
* Maya – *slash & burn* agriculture: cut down a plot in rainforest & burn the vegetation to fertilize the soil
* Inca – *terrace farming*: cut steps into the steep Andes mountainside to have level growing areas; required cooperation & planning

1. Describe the social aspects of each civilization.

* Social classes: nobles, priests, warriors, commoners, slaves

1. What was characteristic of global trade after the European discovery of the western hemisphere?

* Trade becomes truly global when China begins to demand silver from the Spanish colonies in the new world
* Europeans are in control of global trade

1. Who was trading what in the Indian Ocean Trade Complex?

* At first trade was controlled by Chinese & Arabs; the main trade goods were spices

1. What was the Europeans role in the Indian Ocean Trade Complex?

* Europeans got a trade advantage by taking control of important trade outposts in the Indian Ocean

1. What role did Ming China play in global trade? They control trade in Indian Ocean with their giant fleet of *junks*; Chinese goods, like silk, were in high demand in Europe Did this change over time? Yes, the Ming Dynasty stops putting money into trade & exploration because they did not think it was important or profitable.
2. What were the causes of European exploration?

* Europeans were trying to go around the Ottomans
* New technology: caravel (a new kind of ship), compass, astrolabe (navigation tool), better map making skills

1. What is mercantilism? The economic system of setting up colonies to make money through trade
2. What was the commercial revolution? Economic changes that happened in Europe after the establishment of colonies and trade empires.
3. How did the commercial revolution change Europe socially?

* Middle class of business owners grew
* Beginnings of capitalism

1. How was Africa changed **politically** as a result of European colonization, the Columbian Exchange, and the Atlantic slave trade?

* African rulers used European weapons to gain more power

1. How was Africa changed **economically** as a result of European colonization, the Columbian Exchange, and the Atlantic slave trade?

* African trade shifts from Trans-Saharan to Trans-Atlantic

1. How was Africa changed **socially** as a result of European colonization, the Columbian Exchange, and the Atlantic slave trade? THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS ON THE FINAL

* The development of Africa was halted because of the devastating slave trade

1. How was Europe changed **politically** as a result of European colonization, the Columbian Exchange, and the Atlantic slave trade? THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS ON THE FINAL

* European governments gain power because of the profits of colonization & trade

1. How was Europe changed **economically** as a result of European colonization, the Columbian Exchange, and the Atlantic slave trade?

* Commercial revolution, mercantilism, capitalism, cottage industries

1. How was Europe changed **socially** as a result of European colonization, the Columbian Exchange, and the Atlantic slave trade?

* Food crops from the new world improve the European diet which leads to population growth

1. How were the Americas changed **politically** as a result of European colonization, the Columbian Exchange, and the Atlantic slave trade?

* Pre-Columbian empires are conquered by Europeans

1. How were the Americas changed **economically** as a result of European colonization, the Columbian Exchange, and the Atlantic slave trade?

* Encomienda system – exploits native peoples in the Americas

1. How were the Americas changed **socially** as a result of European colonization, the Columbian Exchange, and the Atlantic slave trade?

* New ethnicities emerge because of the mixing of European, native, & African bloodlines
  + Mestizos, Mulattos, Zambos
* European-born nobility is at the top of the social class system