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# World History Superbowl Game



Stevens & Shea Publishers

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## Introduction

World History Superbowl is a game designed to help students study and master the basic facts of world history. The uses of the game are numerous. It can be used, for example, to preview a period in history, or to review for a test. The individual units can themselves be used as tests. Superbowl questions break up the monotony of day-to-day classroom routine and make the learning of historical facts fun.

There are 25 sections, each with 40 to 45 questions. The point values vary from question to question according to the complexity of the question. Most of the questions require factual rather than interpretive answers. Each section has a total of 100 points.

Finding the answers will often require the use of more than one source. If a teacher wishes to use the game to parallel or outline a particular textbook, some of the questions may have to be eliminated or replaced.

## Methods of Play

World History Superbowl may be played in a variety of ways.

### Game 1

The class is divided into teams. The teacher reads the questions and the teams race to answer first. Each team should have an official answerer, who raises a card or flag to be recognized. This makes it easier for the teacher to determine who responded first and prevents students from shouting answers at random.

To encourage students to seek right answers, a wrong answer should draw a penalty – the points can be deducted from that team's score.

### Game 2

In this version the class is also divided into teams. Each team receives a copy of the test. Within a fixed time limit that may vary from several days to one class period, students race to see which team can collect the most correct answers. This can also be done as an out-of-class contest where home and library sources may be used.

### Game 3

A world history tournament or league can be formed. Teams within a class can participate in on-going competition using either game format from above.

## Contents Unit

- 1 Ancient Civilizations
- 2 Greece
- 3 The Roman Empire
- 4 The Middle East and Africa
- 5 India, China and Japan
- 6 The Middle Ages
- 7 The Reformation
- 8 The Renaissance
- 9 Exploration and Commerce
- 10 Absolutism
- 11 Imperialism
- 12 Science and Reason
- 13 The Enlightenment
- 14 Revolution
- 15 The Napoleonic Era
- 16 Reaction and Progress
- 17 Industrialization
- 18 Nationalism
- 19 Modern Imperialism
- 20 World War I
- 21 The Rise of Communism
- 22 The Rise of Fascism
- 23 World War II
- 24 The Cold War
- 25 The Third World

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ISBN 0-89550-108-2

**Stevens & Shea Publishers, Inc.**

P.O. Box 794, Stockton, CA 95201  
(209) 465-1880

# Ancient Civilizations

1. The first civilization developed in the valley formed by the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ rivers. (4 pts.)
2. This valley is called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
3. This civilization is called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ Stone became the key in translating Egyptian writing. (2 pts.)
5. The first set of recorded laws was produced in Mesopotamia by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
6. The first agricultural villages appeared about \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
7. Early civilization developed in a river valley because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
8. Irrigation was important to early civilization because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
9. Other river valleys that developed early civilizations were the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ river valleys. (4 pts.)
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ invented writing. (2 pts.)
11. The ruler of ancient Egypt was called a \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
12. During the Old Kingdom the capital of Egypt was located at \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. During the Middle Kingdom the capital shifted to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
14. In the middle of the 18th Century B.C. the \_\_\_\_\_ from Asia conquered Egypt. (2 pts.)
15. Ancient civilizations devised a new weapon, drawn by horses, that gave them a mobil fighting force. It was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. The Egyptian, Hittites and Mitanni fought for control of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
17. About 1,000 B.C. a new metal came into use. It was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. The alphabet which was developed by the Phoenicians about 1500 B.C. differs from Egyptian \_\_\_\_\_ in that \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
19. On the island of Crete in the Mediterranean Sea the \_\_\_\_\_ civilization developed. (2 pts.)
20. The Egyptian pyramids were actually \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
21. On the Greek peninsula this civilization developed: \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
22. The Pharaoh Ikhnaton attempted to change Egyptian religion to worship \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
23. The Egyptian civilization expanded up the Nile River Valley. This area was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
24. \_\_\_\_\_ built the Great Pyramid. (2 pts.)
25. The Great Pyramid was the tallest structure in the world for 4,500 years. It is \_\_\_\_\_ tall. (2 pts.)
26. Egypt was unified under one king about \_\_\_\_\_ B.C. (2 pts.)
27. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first object to be manufactured in the Near East about 7,000 B.C. (2 pts.)
28. The first known empire was founded by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
29. The supreme god of Sumer was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
30. In the 1700's B.C. the town of \_\_\_\_\_ became the ruling power in Mesopotamia. (2 pts.)
31. The first animal to be domesticated was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
32. The earliest known grain to be cultivated by man was grown in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
33. The first metal tools were made of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
34. The Egyptians used \_\_\_\_\_ for paper. (2 pts.)
35. Egyptian civilization lasted for \_\_\_\_\_ years. (2 pts.)
36. At the end of the Pleistocene Age about 10,000 years ago, the climate changed to a \_\_\_\_\_ one. (3 pts.)
37. About 30,000 to 40,000 years ago modern man, \_\_\_\_\_, began to replace \_\_\_\_\_ man. (4 pts.)
38. The earliest known record of a tool-using primate was found in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
39. A number of inventions took place in Sumer. Some of them were: (5 pts.)
40. The first large human settlement which existed in 7,000 B.C. is found in Palestine. It is \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
41. The first true money system was established by the \_\_\_\_\_. This made trade easier. (2 pts.)
42. The leader of the Hebrews who formed the idea of a single god was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
43. About 600 B.C. \_\_\_\_\_ produced a Persian bible in which the world was viewed as a battleground for good and evil. (2 pts.)
44. The famous Egyptian Queen of the New Kingdom or Age of Empire was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)

1. The Athenians defeated the \_\_\_\_\_ at Salamis in 480 B.C. and forced them to withdraw from Greece. (2 pts.)
2. Greece was comprised of small \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
3. Athens replaced \_\_\_\_\_ as the leading power in Greece. (2 pts.)
4. The secret of Athens' military success was its \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
5. The might of Athens caused other Greek states to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
6. The result of the Peloponnesian War was that \_\_\_\_\_ emerged victorious in 404 B.C. (2 pts.)
7. The famous Greek historian who wrote about the Persian wars was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
8. The famous Greek historian who wrote about the Peloponnesian War was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
9. The famous teacher, who criticized the leaders of Athens and was executed by them was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
10. Athens developed a \_\_\_\_\_ type of government. (2 pts.)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ came close to summing up all of the knowledge at that time. Later ages looked upon his words as the source of knowledge about the world. (2 pts.)
12. \_\_\_\_\_, in the *Republic*, set forth cures for the problems of the city-state. (2 pts.)
13. The famous school at Athens was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
14. Speech-making and writing was important to the Greeks. One of the most famous teachers of speech was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
15. Greeks developed a form of dramatic art. It was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. Name the three famous Greek dramatists. (3 pts.)
17. The Athenian Empire came to an end when Sparta enlisted the military help of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. The Greeks were famous for their architecture. The most famous building noted for its simplistic beauty was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
19. The hill which was the center of Athenian civic life was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
20. In the Fourth Century B.C. \_\_\_\_\_ conquered Greece from the north. (2 pts.)
21. The new powerful force formed the League of \_\_\_\_\_ to tie the Greek states together to attack Persia. (2 pts.)
22. The king from Macedonia who wanted to unify Greece was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
23. His son, \_\_\_\_\_, led a Greek attack on Persia. (2 pts.)
24. The Greek army was in the field for 12 years and fought its way to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
25. Many groups borrowed Greek ideas and culture. This process was called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
26. Greek culture was spread by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
27. Alexander died at the age of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
28. Alexander was resented by many Greeks because he adopted the culture and habits of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
29. The spread of Greek industry throughout the Mediterranean led to an economic \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
30. After 281 B.C. there were three separate Hellenistic kingdoms. They were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
31. Alexander married 10,000 of his soldiers to Persian women at \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
32. Greek soldiers were called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
33. Greek armies were strong because they were organized into \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
34. Sparta, in order to maintain a large phalanx, created the \_\_\_\_\_ constitution which required \_\_\_\_\_ training throughout a citizen's life. (4 pts.)
35. Athens, to maintain a phalanx, appointed \_\_\_\_\_ who created laws which gave the citizens a voice in government. (2 pts.)
36. When poor farmers were dissatisfied they would turn to a \_\_\_\_\_ who favored the poor at the expense of the rich. (2 pts.)
37. Greek democracy was never total. Those who were not allowed to rule were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
38. The Athenian fleet played an important role in its democracy because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
39. \_\_\_\_\_ wrote *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*. (4 pts.)
40. Describe the religion of the Greeks. (2 pts.)
41. The German archaeologist who discovered the ancient city of Troy was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
42. About 620 B.C. \_\_\_\_\_ created laws for Athens which had very harsh penalties. (2 pts.)
43. The Greeks were defeated by the Persians led by Xerxes at \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
44. The Athenian leader who tried to unite the Greek city states into The Delian League was \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)

1. Rome's opponent in the Punic Wars was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
2. The Carthaginian General who invaded Italy was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
3. Rome defeated Greece in the year \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. The Roman Empire in the East lasted from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
5. The Roman army was composed mostly of small \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
6. The Roman mob was created by \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ created a system whereby soldiers owed their allegiance to \_\_\_\_\_ rather than to the government. (4 pts.)
8. The ruling body of early-day Rome was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
9. Caesar defeated his former ally \_\_\_\_\_ in Greece. (2 pts.)
10. Caesar was Governor of \_\_\_\_\_ before he invaded Rome by crossing the \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
11. The Egyptian Queen whom Julius Caesar met was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
12. Caesar's supporters defeated those who assassinated him at \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. Octavian and \_\_\_\_\_ had a falling out and Octavian defeated his opponent at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
14. Octavian became the effective \_\_\_\_\_ of the Roman Empire. (2 pts.)
15. Roman leaders controlled the mob by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. Human combattants used to entertain the mobs were called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
17. Octavian was given the title of \_\_\_\_\_ by the Senate. The title means \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. The Emperor's guard which was stationed in Rome was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
19. Revolts against \_\_\_\_\_ in 68 A.D. ended the Augustan dynasty. (2 pts.)
20. Construction of the famous Colosseum in Rome was started by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
21. Describe five of the Roman architectural achievements. (5 pts.)
22. The religious leader who declared himself the son of God was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
23. The person who did early missionary work spreading Christianity and who is known mainly for his letters to the faithful is \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
24. Two religions that existed in the Roman Empire became major religions of the world. They are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
25. How did the Roman army differ from the Greek army? (2 pts.)
26. \_\_\_\_\_ moved the capital of the Roman Empire from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
27. Cleopatra's second husband was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
28. Several Roman Emperors were noted for their ruthlessness. Name one. (2 pts.)
29. The Council of \_\_\_\_\_ in 325 adopted the creed of Jesus Christ being the "Son of God and being of the same substance." (2 pts.)
30. Christians who did not subscribe to the belief of the Holy Trinity were called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
31. \_\_\_\_\_ was the most famous Roman historian. (2 pts.)
32. Roman building was made possible by the discovery of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
33. The Romans borrowed the solar calendar of 365 days from the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
34. Rome collected \_\_\_\_\_ from newly conquered territories. (3 pts.)
35. Christians were \_\_\_\_\_ by Valerian and Diocletian. (2 pts.)
36. \_\_\_\_\_ prohibited pagan worship throughout the Empire. (2 pts.)
37. The peace that existed throughout the Roman Empire for over two hundred years was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
38. The principal means of communication throughout the Roman Empire was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
39. Roman aristocrats were called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
40. The common people of Rome were called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
41. Hannibal's father, who established a Carthaginian colony in Spain, was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
42. Julius Caesar only served a year as the leader of Rome. He wanted to accomplish the following two things: (2 pts.)
43. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ assassinated Julius Caesar on the Ides of March. (4 pts.)

# Middle East & Africa

1. Mohammed founded the religion of \_\_\_\_\_ in the town of \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
2. He was not successful in winning converts so he moved to a new town. It was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
3. Mohammed's successor who spread the Moslem religion to Egypt and Persia was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. In the lands the Arabs conquered they allowed Christians and Jews to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
5. During the reign of Mohammed's brother, \_\_\_\_\_, he was forced to fight \_\_\_\_\_ and the people from \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
6. The Puritanical Moslem sect that opposed Ali and has reappeared throughout Moslem history is the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
7. In 892 a new capital was chosen for the Moslem Empire. It was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ replaced the Umayyads as rulers of the Moslem Empire. (2 pts.)
9. The moslem leader who united the Moslems to fight the Crusaders was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
10. The bible of Islam is the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
11. The Moslem religion prohibits \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
12. The kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_ in West Africa was known as the "kingdom of gold" to the Arabs. (2 pts.)
13. West Africa was overrun by militant Moslems called \_\_\_\_\_. (1pt.)
14. The second major empire in West Africa was \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
15. The first West African King to make a pilgrimage to Mecca was \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ empire replaced Mali. (2 pts.)
17. The military leader who created the last great West African empire was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. The West African cities which were famous religious and education centers were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
19. Songhai was defeated by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
20. The most prominent East African trade city was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
21. The revolt in the Sudan in the 1880's was led by the \_\_\_\_\_ against \_\_\_\_\_ rule. (4 pts.)
22. Arabs were primarily
  - A. Nomadic tribesmen
  - B. Small farmers
  - C. City dwellers(2 pts.)
23. Arab culture made significant contributions to western civilization. What did the Arabs contribute to math? (4 pts.)
24. In Central Africa a large kingdom existed. It left tall stone ruins of a fortress-shrine at \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
25. The language that developed on the East Coast of Africa because of the mixture of people and trade was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
26. The Kingdom of Kush in Nubia owed its prosperity to \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
27. Why was Africa more isolated than other regions of the world? (3 pts.)
28. The backbone of the Ottoman Empire was a body of superior troops who were actually slaves. They were called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
29. The first African kingdom encountered by the Portuguese was so strong the Portuguese made an alliance with them. It was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
30. The ruler of the Ottoman Empire was called a \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
31. The Ottoman Empire reached its furthest extent under the ruler of \_\_\_\_\_ when he conquered \_\_\_\_\_ in Russia. (6 pts.)
32. Egypt split from the Ottoman Empire in the 19th Century under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
33. The Ottoman Empire fell apart because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
34. The two major factions in the Moslem religion are the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
35. \_\_\_\_\_, a descendant of Genghis Khan, overran Baghdad in 1393. (2 pts.)
36. The Moslems were especially tolerant of Jews because \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
37. The greatest Arab historian was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
38. The Arab doctors whose books on medicine were widely used in Europe were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
39. The slave trade destroyed the states in West Africa because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
40. The West African empires exchanged gold for needed \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)

# India, China & Japan

1. In India people were divided into groups called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
2. The highest group is the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
3. The Indian religious leader whose beliefs influenced Indian religion and other parts of Asia and who lived about 500 B.C. was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. The religion of India is the \_\_\_\_\_ religion. (2 pts.)
5. The oldest surviving piece of Indian literature is the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
6. The philosophy of Indian religion is found in the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
7. Describe Hindu religion. (2 pts.)
8. Between the years 320 and 570 A.D. Indian civilization flourished under the rule of the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire. (2 pts.)
9. In the Hindu religion a person's caste is determined by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
10. The Mauryan King whose rule began in 270 B.C. and who was converted to Buddhism was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
11. Two cities in the Indus Valley that have revealed artifacts of ancient civilizations are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
12. The Mongol Moslem rulers of India were called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. The military ruler of Japan was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
14. In the 16th Century the \_\_\_\_\_ family took control of Japan. (2 pts.)
15. The 14th Century Moslem ruler who expanded the Moslem Empire in India was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. The policy of the Japanese rulers regarding foreign influence prior to the 19th Century was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
17. The country that took control of India was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. Governor Bentinck abolished the practice of \_\_\_\_\_ whereby the wife was burned to death when her husband died. (2 pts.)
19. \_\_\_\_\_ forced Japan to open its doors to foreign trade. (2 pts.)
20. The Morley Minto reform of 1909 provided that Indian property owners \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
21. The first Chinese dynasty of which there is evidence is the \_\_\_\_\_ which existed about 1500-1000 years before Christ. (2 pts.)
22. \_\_\_\_\_ set down rules of conduct for the Chinese in the 5th Century B.C. These rules greatly influenced Chinese culture. (2 pts.)
23. The first empire to unify all of China was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
24. Chinese natural philosophy explains the universe in terms of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
25. \_\_\_\_\_ represents the female, darkness and passive. (2 pts.)
26. Another important Chinese philosopher who believed that all material things were relative but there was an underlying principle, or Tao, to life was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
27. The Chinese constructed a \_\_\_\_\_ to defend its northern frontier. (4 pts.)
28. In addition to the Emperor, the Chinese were ruled by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
29. The Mongol leader who conquered a large part of Asia was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
30. The Mongol leader who made his capital at Peiping was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
31. During the 8th, 9th and 10th Centuries the Chinese traded throughout the Indian Ocean. Their trips were aided by use of a \_\_\_\_\_ compass. (2 pts.)
32. The 15th Century empire that replaced the Mongols and produced many works of art was the \_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty. (2 pts.)
33. The \_\_\_\_\_ defeated the Chins and took control of the Chinese Empire in 1644. (2 pts.)
34. In 1839 \_\_\_\_\_ went to war with China to force the Chinese to buy \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
35. The largest peasant rebellion in China in the middle of the 19th Century was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
36. The leader of the anti-Manchu revolt at the turn of the century was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
37. The \_\_\_\_\_ Rebellion was an attack upon foreigners in China at the end of the 19th Century. (2 pts.)
38. Japan demonstrated its power by defeating \_\_\_\_\_ in 1905. (2 pts.)
39. The Japanese General who became Japan's Prime Minister in the 1930's was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
40. The Japanese launched an attack on the United States when the United States ordered them to evacuate \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
41. \_\_\_\_\_, a descendant of Tamerlane, established the Mogul dynasty in India in the early 16th Century. (4 pts.)
42. Who was the great Mongol emperor of India who was tolerant of other religions? (4 pts.)
43. \_\_\_\_\_ in 221 B.C. attempted to unite China and began building the Great Wall. (4 pts.)



# Middle Ages

1. The Roman Emperor who moved the capital of the Roman Empire to Byzantium was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
2. The eastern part of the Roman Empire became the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire. (2 pts.)
3. The Roman Empire was overrun by a variety of groups called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. The tribes that moved throughout Europe in the Third and Fourth Centuries were mostly \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
5. \_\_\_\_\_, the greatest of the Frankish Kings, created a widespread Empire and was crowned Emperor of the West in 800. (2 pts.)
6. The invasion of Europe by the Arabs was stopped at \_\_\_\_\_ in 732. (2 pts.)
7. Christianity was spread throughout the West. The first Frankish King to be converted was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
8. In the towns and villages \_\_\_\_\_ were formed among craftsmen to set standards and protect their jobs. (2 pts.)
9. In 1066 the \_\_\_\_\_ invaded England. (2 pts.)
10. English lords forced King John to sign the \_\_\_\_\_ which guaranteed certain liberties. (2 pts.)
11. The social order of the Middle Ages was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
12. Describe the relation between lord and vassals. (2 pts.)
13. What was a serf? (2 pts.)
14. Towns in \_\_\_\_\_ purchased goods from the East and sold them to Northern Europe. (2 pts.)
15. Flemish towns were noted for their \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. The Middle Ages saw the growth of many towns. Name as many as you can up to seven. (7 pts.)
17. Towns struggled to free themselves from feudal law because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. The representative bodies of nobles that were formed in the Middle Ages had different names in different areas. In France they were known as \_\_\_\_\_; in England, \_\_\_\_\_; in Germany, \_\_\_\_\_; and in Spain, \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
19. Pope Nicholas II was the first to decide in 1059 that popes should be selected by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
20. Pope Gregory VII and the Holy Roman Emperor disagreed over \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
21. What did Gregory VII do to Henry IV? (2 pts.)
22. Pope \_\_\_\_\_ called the Fourth Lateran Council which regulated the activities of the priests and defined the sacraments. (2 pts.)
23. The First Crusade was preached by Pope \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
24. The purpose of the Crusades was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
25. A group of cities in Northern Europe formed the \_\_\_\_\_ to monopolize trade in the North and Baltic Seas. (2 pts.)
26. The leader of the Norman conquest of England was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
27. The monastery at \_\_\_\_\_ led the way in developing a new religious spirit. (2 pts.)
28. The symbol of the crusaders was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
29. In the 10th Century \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ from Scandinavia raided the coasts of Europe. (2 pts.)
30. The \_\_\_\_\_ invaded Europe in 1250. (2 pts.)
31. The \_\_\_\_\_ Turks invaded the Balkan peninsula in 1350. (2 pts.)
32. The Moors were driven from Spain except for \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
33. The \_\_\_\_\_ swept Europe in 1348. (2 pts.)
34. The leading religious philosopher of the time was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
35. The monk who lived in poverty helping others, and who was the inspiration for a religious order was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
36. Universities were established during the Middle Ages. Name as many as you can up to four. (4 pts.)
37. A famous teacher of the Middle Ages who is remembered for his love affair with Heloise was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
38. The government of England was so efficient that a complete census was taken of people and resources. It was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
39. The newly emerging kings found themselves in conflict with the Pope over \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
40. In what ways did the Middle Ages contribute to later ages? (6 pts.)
41. The architecture of this period is called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
42. What is the difference between a craft guild and a merchant guild? (2 pts.)
43. A compromise was worked out between the Pope and Henry V on the question of who was to control church officials. This was done in 1022 and was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
44. Henry IV went to \_\_\_\_\_ to see Pope Gregory VII to beg forgiveness for disagreeing with the Pope. (2 pts.)

# Reformation

1. The first to formulate the principles of Protestantism was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
2. The practice that brought protests that started Protestantism was \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
3. The Christian church was ruled from \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
4. Today the universal Church is known as the \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
5. The Protestant revolt in Germany inspired the peasants to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
6. German princes protected the leaders of the Protestant revolt from arrest by the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
7. Many German states changed their church affiliation to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
8. Describe how Protestant and Catholic religions differ. (6 pts.)
9. The Protestant princes formed the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
10. One type of Protestantism that had appeal beyond national boundaries was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
11. Martin Luther was from \_\_\_\_\_ and John Calvin came from \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
12. Calvinism differed from Lutheranism in that \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
13. In Scotland the teachings of Calvin were spread by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
14. The Protestant religion in Scotland was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
15. In France, Calvinists were called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. In England the Protestant Church was called the \_\_\_\_\_ Church. (2 pts.)
17. The English King who opposed the authority of the Pope was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. The English King took issue with the Pope over \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
19. The head of the English Protestant Church is the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
20. The object of the King's affection in the dispute with Rome was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
21. King Henry VIII's oldest daughter became Queen of England and married Philip II of Spain. She was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
22. Francis I of France, though Catholic, helped the Protestants in Germany because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
23. The council of \_\_\_\_\_ reaffirmed the power of papacy. (2 pts.)
24. To eliminate heretics the Church used the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
25. Philip II came to the throne when \_\_\_\_\_ retired. (2 pts.)
26. The goal of Philip II was to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
27. Thousands of Huguenots were murdered in France on the \_\_\_\_\_ massacre. (2 pts.)
28. The English supported the \_\_\_\_\_ in their fight with Spain for independence. (2 pts.)
29. Elizabeth ordered the Queen of Scotland put to death so she could not take Elizabeth's place on the throne. What was her name? (2 pts.)
30. English privateers preyed upon Spanish shipping. Three of the most famous were: (3 pts.)
31. The Spanish attempted to invade England with an \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
32. France was ruled by \_\_\_\_\_ after the death of Henry II. (2 pts.)
33. France was divided into two warring parties. The Huguenots, led by \_\_\_\_\_, and the Catholics led by \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
34. Peace came to France when \_\_\_\_\_ came to power. He ruled as Henry IV. (2 pts.)
35. Henry IV became \_\_\_\_\_ after he became King. (2 pts.)
36. Henry IV issued the Edict of \_\_\_\_\_ which provided civil rights to Protestants. (2 pts.)
37. The peace of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1555 provided that each principality could have its own religion. (2 pts.)
38. The Thirty Years' War, 1618 to 1648, was fought for what issues? (4 pts.)
39. The French Cardinal who led French efforts against Spain was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
40. The Thirty Years' War is divided into four phases. They are: (4 pts.)
41. The Swedish King who was killed in Germany was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
42. The Thirty Years' War was ended by the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
43. The peace treaties provided that \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
44. The Latin phrase *cuius regio, eius religio*, means \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)

# Renaissance

1. Pope \_\_\_\_\_ opposed the Kings of England and France because they began to tax the clergy. (2 pts.)
2. The Pope issued a Papal Bull, a decree, stating that every human being was subject to the Pope. In response the French King \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
3. What was a person of good breeding and high birth called? \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. The site of the papacy was moved to Avignon because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
5. After having two Popes for several years, the papacy was united under \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
6. During this time it was common for the Church to sell Church offices for money. This practice was called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ could be purchased to spare one punishment after death. (2 pts.)
8. Why were towns in Italy bigger and busier than towns in other parts of Europe? (2 pts.)
9. Italian cities were ruled by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
10. Warfare among city-states was carried on by professional soldiers or \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ wrote a book describing Italian politics. The book, \_\_\_\_\_, is the first objective description of how things were done politically. (4 pts.)
12. Prior to the Renaissance, people's manners could best be described as \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. Civilized people during the Renaissance looked to \_\_\_\_\_ for their models. (2 pts.)
14. A long war took place between France and England. It was the \_\_\_\_\_ war. (2 pts.)
15. Religious wars in Germany and Bohemia were called the \_\_\_\_\_ wars. (2 pts.)
16. \_\_\_\_\_ preached understanding and reason. (2 pts.)
17. In the War of the Roses in England the House of \_\_\_\_\_ in the person of \_\_\_\_\_ took control of the English throne. (4 pts.)
18. To establish control over the country the new English King \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
19. The two kingdoms in Spain were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
20. The two Spanish kingdoms were united by the marriage of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
21. Christians in Spain united to drive the Moors from \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
22. The \_\_\_\_\_ was used in Spain to force people to practice Christianity. (2 pts.)
23. The noble family that was elected to the Holy Roman Emperors every generation from 1438 to 1806 was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
24. The Holy Roman Empire was comprised of four different types of states. They were: (4 pts.)
25. The Holy Roman Emperors increased their domains by \_\_\_\_\_ wisely. (2 pts.)
26. The most powerful ruler since Charlemagne was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
27. Hungary and Bohemia chose the brother of the Holy Roman Emperor as king because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
28. The French King, Louis XI, extended his powers by \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
29. The King of France and Pope Leo X struck a bargain whereby the \_\_\_\_\_ received the money from the Church's lands and the \_\_\_\_\_ received the power to appoint bishops. (2 pts.)
30. The Renaissance is well known for its painters. The Flemish painters are particularly well known. Name two. (2 pts.)
31. A famous Italian scientist was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
32. The first book printed by movable type was done in \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_. The book was the \_\_\_\_\_. (6 pts.)
33. Name two famous German artists of the period. \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
34. What was the difference between the humanism of Northern Europe and that of Italy? (2 pts.)
35. The Renaissance is characterized by humanism. What is humanism? (2 pts.)
36. The period saw the growth of science and learning. Name two scientists of the period. (2 pts.)
37. Germany was famous for its map makers. Name one. (2 pts.)
38. Contrast the monarchies of England, France and Austria with the states of Italy. (3 pts.)
39. The language of the Renaissance humanist was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
40. Since 1356 the Holy Roman Emperor was chosen by seven electors. They were \_\_\_\_\_. (7 pts.)

# Exploration & Commerce

1. The first European to round the tip of Africa was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
2. The quest of the Europeans in their explorations was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
3. Europeans wanted to find a new route to the Indies because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. The first expedition to sail around the world was commanded by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
5. The leader of the expedition was killed in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
6. The Spaniard who conquered the Aztecs was \_\_\_\_\_. The Aztecs lived in \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
7. The Spaniard who conquered the Incas was \_\_\_\_\_. The Incas lived in \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
8. The economic system set up by the Spaniards in Latin America was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
9. Describe how the Indians were treated by the Spaniards. (2 pts.)
10. A person of part Indian and part Spanish blood was called a \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
11. The Portuguese Prince who encouraged extensive exploration and navigation was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
12. The Spanish conquerors of Latin America were called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. The Spanish were able to conquer the Aztecs because of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
14. The Incan civilization was noted for its \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
15. One of the inventions that enabled better navigation was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. The second person to sail around the world was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
17. The Portuguese refused to finance Columbus' expedition because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. The gold and silver that flowed from South America to Europe had what effect? (2 pts.)
19. Columbus was put in jail by the Spanish because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
20. The first explorer for the English to reach America was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
21. America was named after a map-maker, \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
22. When Indians died from forced labor in the Caribbean they were replaced by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
23. \_\_\_\_\_ discovered the Pacific Ocean by crossing the Isthmus of Panama. (2 pts.)
24. Two Spaniards who explored the North American Southwest were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
25. The first voyage along the Atlantic Coast was financed by the \_\_\_\_\_ and was made by \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
26. The first explorer to visit Canada was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
27. The founder of Quebec was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
28. The boat that sailed from the Philippines to Mexico once a year carrying the riches of the East was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
29. What two discoveries of Henry Hudson bear his name? (2 pts.)
30. The first colonies established in North America were financed by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
31. The first successful English colony was established in 1607 at \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
32. Describe the effects that the large amount of gold imported from South America had upon Spain. (2 pts.)
33. The Spanish monarchs who financed Columbus' expedition were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
34. The dividing line between the Portuguese and Spanish colonies was set by the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
35. The Portuguese set up trading posts in Asia. Name one. (2 pts.)
36. The most famous early European explorer to travel to Asia by land was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
37. Discovery of the new continent caused the towns on the Atlantic Coast of Europe to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
38. Columbus made how many voyages to the New World? (2 pts.)
39. Can you name Christopher Columbus' two brothers? (4 pts.)
40. The name of the Aztec capital was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
41. What were the three major reasons for exploration? (3 pts.)
42. The first European to sail around Africa to India was \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
43. The Spanish priest who sought to protect the Indians in the New World was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
44. How did English settlements in America differ from those of the Spanish and French? (2 pts.)

# Absolutism

1. Louis XIV was king for a longer period of time than any other European monarch. He reigned for \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
2. Give at least one of the nicknames of Louis XIV. (2 pts.)
3. Louis XIV was king of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. Louis XIV's goal was to expand his kingdom to cover most of Europe. This was known as the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
5. Name the areas that Louis XIV wanted to conquer. (4 pts.)
6. Louis XIV hoped that he would gain control of Spain through Charles II. What was Charles' weakness and Louis XIV's connection with Charles? (4 pts.)
7. Other, less powerful states combined to fight Louis XIV. What was the type of combination called? (2 pts.)
8. The country that was the most vigorous opponent of Louis XIV was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
9. The Dutch Netherlands form of government was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
10. Describe how the Dutch chose a leader. (4 pts.)
11. The actual name of the Dutch Netherlands was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
12. The leading city of the Dutch Netherlands and the leading commercial and financial center of Europe at the time was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. During the 17th Century the Dutch were famous for \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
14. The Dutch chose \_\_\_\_\_ as leader to oppose Louis XIV. (2 pts.)
15. The English King who tried to rule without Parliament was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. The Parliament that turned against the English King was called the \_\_\_\_\_ because technically it was in session for 20 years. (2 pts.)
17. The people who opposed the King followed the \_\_\_\_\_ religion. (2 pts.)
18. The nickname of the people who fought the King was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
19. The leader who defeated the King and ruled England as a republic was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
20. The King was executed in 1649. His son, Charles II, was returned to the throne in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
21. Charles II and his son James II were strongly in favor of (1 pt.)
  - A. Catholics and France
  - B. Puritans
  - C. Fighting France
  - D. Anglicans
22. James II was driven from the throne of England and replaced by \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
23. The Restoration of Charles the Second also made \_\_\_\_\_ the official church of England. (2 pts.)
24. People during the period of the English republic who favored dividing up the wealth of the rich among the poor were called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
25. The \_\_\_\_\_, passed in 1651 and designed to increase the influence of English shipping, started a war with the \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
26. The Puritans represented the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ classes of people in England. (4 pts.)
27. The act which required all office holders in England to belong to the Church of England and prevented Catholics from being members of the army and navy was called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
28. English political parties became established during the restoration period. The supporters of Parliament were called \_\_\_\_\_ and the supporters of the King were called \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
29. James II was driven from the English throne because he became Catholic. His daughter became Queen and her husband, who was the ruler of another country, became King. Who was her husband? (1 pt.)
30. The consequences of the new King taking the English throne was that England became an enemy of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
31. Driving out James II and selecting a new king and queen demonstrated the power of Parliament. This was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
32. When Louis XIV ascended the throne the nobles revolted and attacked Cardinal \_\_\_\_\_, who ran the government. The revolt was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
33. Describe how Louis XIV organized his army and how it differed from previous armies. (4 pts.)
34. Louis XIV's chief economic advisor was \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
35. The huge palace that Louis XIV built outside Paris was called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
36. The policy which Louis XIV followed which was to increase the economic wealth of the country and therefore increase taxes is called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
37. What did Louis XIV do to improve the economic well-being of France? (4 pts.)
38. Louis XIV drove the French Protestants, called \_\_\_\_\_, from France. (2 pts.)
39. During Louis XIV's reign numerous wars were fought between France and England and other small countries. The last war was the \_\_\_\_\_, which lasted for eleven years. (2 pts.)
40. Louis XIV's last war with England and Holland was settled (1 pt.)
  - A. in favor of France
  - B. in favor of England and Holland
  - C. without either side making any gains
41. The treaty ending the War of Spanish Succession was the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)

# Imperialism

1. Early trade with the East Indian islands was in these spices (name four): (4 pts.)
2. Trade with the East Indies was conducted mostly by the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
3. The British East India Company was chartered in 1601 by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. From India, three types of cloth were imported. They were: (3 pts.)
5. From America, England obtained \_\_\_\_\_ in trade. (2 pts.)
6. Describe how trade changed in the 18th Century. (2 pts.)
7. What were the social consequences of the new wealth generated by the trade? (2 pts.)
8. Gradually, English cloth replaced imported Indian cloth. After 1770 the British East India Company imported mostly \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
9. France in the early 18th century was governed by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
10. England was led by \_\_\_\_\_ in the early 18th Century. (2 pts.)
11. The British obtained the Asiento from Spain. The Asiento was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
12. The governments in France and England borrowed money from \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. The South Sea Bubble was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
14. A Scotsman, \_\_\_\_\_, organized the French National Bank. (2 pts.)
15. The War of 1740-1748 was called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. The War of 1756-1763 was called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
17. On the continent the wars were between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in a struggle for territory. (4 pts.)
18. Overseas the wars were a struggle for colonies, trade and sea power between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
19. The turning point in the struggle for dominance in India was the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
20. The English Commander of the East India Company forces that started the British Empire was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
21. The successful French Commander of India who kept the English at bay in the 1740's was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
22. Describe how Parliament developed and functioned. (2 pts.)
23. The War of Austrian Succession began when Frederick the Great decided to conquer \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
24. The agreement to which all European powers consented that stipulated all the domains of the Austrian Hapsburgs would be inherited by Maria Theresa was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
25. In the War of Austrian Succession, the \_\_\_\_\_ supported Austria. (2 pts.)
26. In Europe and India \_\_\_\_\_ was victorious; however, \_\_\_\_\_ controlled the sea and blocked the sugar and slave trade. (4 pts.)
27. The Seven Years' War began in what country? (2 pts.)
28. Mercantilism was practiced by the French and the British. What was Mercantilism? (3 pts.)
29. The British trade regulations restricted the carrying of goods to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
30. The leader of the English during the Seven Years' War was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
31. The Moslem rulers of India were called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
32. Suraja Dowla drove the British from \_\_\_\_\_ and put 148 captives in a small room where most died of suffocation. This was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
33. Indian troops trained by Europeans were called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
34. The area in America that Britain and France fought over was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
35. England went to war with Spain in 1739 because the Spanish allegedly cut off the \_\_\_\_\_ of an English sea captain. (2 pts.)
36. The first plantations in the Caribbean grew \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
37. The West Indian economic system was based on what type of land ownership? \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
38. European trade with the Russians increased because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
39. The King who occupied the English throne in 1701 was \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
40. Walpole is considered the first \_\_\_\_\_ of England. He developed the cabinet system. (2 pts.)
41. Describe the effects of English rule upon India. (4 pts.)
42. What colony did the Portuguese establish in India? (2 pts.)

# Science & Reason

1. The 17th Century was called the Age of Science and Reason because of the great number of important scientists and thinkers that made many great discoveries during this period. Name as many as you can up to 10. (10 pts.)
2. Up to the 17th Century most thought was based upon the work of ancient philosophers such as Aristotle. This type of thought was a particular type of reasoning. It was called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
3. Francis Bacon argued for a different type of reasoning. It is called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. Describe the Aristotelian method of reasoning. (4 pts.)
5. Describe the Baconian method of reasoning. (4 pts.)
6. The famous French philosopher who developed co-ordinate geometry and believed that everything that was observable could be reduced to math was \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
7. The Cartesian Dualism separated thought into two kinds of mental reality. Describe each of them. (4 pts.)
8. The famous book by the French philosopher who doubted everything but his own existence by declaring "cogito ergo sum" - "I think, therefore I am" - was titled \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
9. The Dutchman who used a microscope to discover blood corpuscles and bacteria was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
10. The Englishman who by dissecting animals discovered how the blood circulated was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
11. Both Bacon and Descartes thought that science (1 pt.)
  - A. was not very practical
  - B. proved the existence of God
  - C. should be of practical benefit to people
12. Up to the 17th Century, the European's notion of astronomy came from a Second Century Greek. He was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. According to the Ancient Greeks the \_\_\_\_\_ revolved around the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
14. The Pole who demonstrated mathematically that the earth revolved around the sun was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
15. The German who discovered that the planets did not rotate around the sun in a perfect circle but in an ellipse was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. The man who built a telescope and discovered that the moon was solid and reflected light from the sun was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
17. The Italian who discovered bodies of different weights fell to the ground with the same velocity was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. The Englishman who combined the discoveries of Kepler and Galileo to show how gravity held the planets in orbit was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
19. The ability to figure out the movement of objects mathematically had tremendous consequences in navigation and map making. Explain what some of the consequences were. (6 pts.)
20. The discovery of calculus and the ability to figure the trajectory of objects also had an effect upon warfare and politics. Describe these effects. (10 pts.)
21. The Englishman who invented the first practical steam engine in 1702 was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
22. The first steam engine had too little power to be practical, and was invented by a Frenchman in 1681. Who was he? (2 pts.)
23. The first practical steam engine was used in the area of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
24. The scientific societies that were formed in the early 1600's in France and England were called \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
25. The scientific attitude that developed during this century brought about changes in attitudes of people. This was particularly true of the law. Prior to this century, torture was used to extract confessions and the judge held a great deal of power in deciding whether or not a person was guilty. What did the new scientific attitude require for courts to make judgments? (1 pt.)
26. What Italian applied a scientific approach in describing how politics and government worked and what was the name of his or her book? (2 pts.)
27. The 17th Century saw the development of the ideas of natural rights and natural law. What do these ideas mean? (2 pts.)
28. What effect did the idea of natural law have upon modern thinking? (2 pts.)
29. The English political theorist who believed that natural law supported the idea of an absolute monarchy was \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
30. The English political writer who believed that natural law supported the idea of a constitutional government chosen by the people was \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
31. The philosopher who believed that natural law supported the power of Kings believed that people were basically \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
32. The philosopher who believed that natural law supported representative government believed that people were \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
33. According to John Locke, if the government breaks the contract that it has with the people, the people have the right to \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
34. According to Locke, the people have an obligation to the government. What is it? (1 pt.)
35. According to Locke, the government has a responsibility to the people. What is it? (1 pt.)
36. Locke claims that people have three basic rights. What are they? (3 pts.)
37. Locke believed that people were born *tabla rasa*. What does this mean? (2 pts.)
38. Why are John Locke's ideas important? (2 pts.)
39. The name of Thomas Hobbs' famous book on government was \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
40. What effects did the development of scientific thought in the 17th Century have upon later generations? (6 pts.)

# Enlightenment (1)

1. The forward-looking thinkers of the 18th Century were called \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
2. The most famous thinkers of the century came from \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
3. The enlightened ruler of Prussia and close friend of Voltaire was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. Voltaire was chiefly concerned with (1 pt.)
  - A. eliminating bigotry and intolerance.
  - B. political freedom for all.
  - C. protection of the Catholic Church.
  - D. overthrow of all monarchs.
5. An Enlightened Despot believed in (1 pt.)
  - A. Divine Right
  - B. protecting the Church
  - C. doing useful things for people
  - D. keeping things from changing
6. Jean Jaques Rousseau believed that (1 pt.)
  - A. society and civilization improved people
  - B. honesty and kindness could be found only in nature
  - C. reason was the only guide that man should follow
  - D. enlightened despots were the best form of government
7. Montesquieu believed that (1 pt.)
  - A. all power should be concentrated in a powerful King
  - B. that powers should be separated among several, such as the King, the Parliament, the Church, etc.
  - C. democracy was the best form of government
  - D. that religion would be promoted by government
8. The famous 17 volumes edited by Diderot which popularized enlightened ideas was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
9. Quesnay, DuPont, de Nemours, and Turgo, who were concerned about tax reform and an improved economy, were called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
10. Enlightened thinkers of the 18th Century generally believed in all but one of the ideas below: (1 pt.)
  - A. that life could be made better by people
  - B. that well ordered society under an effective government is necessary for improvement
  - C. that all people are equal before natural laws that are the same everywhere
  - D. that religion is more important than anything
11. In France, the central power of the King was opposed by nobles who were represented by provincial \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
12. The advisor to Louis XV who abolished local representative bodies and replaced them with appointees of the King was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. Local representative bodies were opposed to any change in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
14. Why did local representative bodies oppose any changes in the tax system? (4 pts.)
15. The requirement that the peasants work on the roads a few days each year in France was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. The land tax, which was the most important tax, and was usually paid only by the peasants was called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
17. The monarchs of the Austrian Empire were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
18. The rulers of the Austrian Empire did all but one of the following: (1 pt.)
  - A. establish closer ties with the Catholic Church
  - B. centralize the government by setting up a bureaucracy to run local affairs
  - C. reduce and abolish serfdom
  - D. enforce equal treatment of the law and tax people equally regardless of social status
19. The Austrian Empire at the beginning of the century can best be described as (1 pt.)
  - A. a loose collection of provinces and countries, each with its own interests
  - B. a unified country strongly supporting the monarchy
20. The local government through which the nobles ruled in the Austrian Empire was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
21. Name at least four areas included under the rule of the Austrian monarchy. (8 pts.)
22. The serf in the Austrian (Austro-Hungarian) Empire was required to put in six days a week of labor for the master. How did the two monarchs deal with this system? (4 pts.)
23. What language did the rulers attempt to impose on the multi-language Austrian Empire? (2 pts.)
24. Members of the aristocratic class of Prussia were called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
25. The best description of the rule of Frederick the Great in Prussia is that (1 pt.)
  - A. he allowed the aristocrats to rule
  - B. he allowed his civil service to rule
  - C. he made all the important decisions himself
  - D. he gave the serfs more and more freedom
26. Frederick the Great did little to change a very rigid system of serfdom. Why did he make very little effort to change the system? (4 pts.)
27. During the reign of Frederick the Great he took control of two important areas. They were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
28. The ruler of Russia is called a \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
29. The most famous ruler of Russia during the 18th Century was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)



# Enlightenment (2)

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30. In Russia, the serfs were (1 pt.)  
A. well treated and had many rights  
B. treated no better than slaves being bought and sold apart from the land  
C. freed by Catherine  
D. had their conditions improved by Catherine
31. The largest peasant revolt in history occurred in Russia during this time. The revolt was lead by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
32. The ruler of Russia wanted to expand Russia by taking territory from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
33. The countries that were involved in dividing up the kingdom of Poland on three separate occasions were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (6 pts.)
34. In England, rather than the King, \_\_\_\_\_ was the chief power in the government. (2 pts.)
35. The first Prime Minister of England and the person who designed the system whereby the Cabinet (the people who ran the government) was responsible to the majority of Parliament (elected by the voters). This was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
36. The purpose of the Trade and Navigation Acts imposed by Britain on the American colonies was to \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
37. What were the results of Enlightened Despotism in France? (2 pts.)
38. What was the result of Enlightened Despotism in Austria? (2 pts.)
39. What was the result of Enlightened Despotism in Prussia? (2 pts.)
40. What was the effect of Britain's attempt to centralize its power? (2 pts.)
41. What was the great problem that all major European governments had to deal with? (3 pts.)
42. What common practices did governments try to put into effect to obtain money? (2 pts.)
43. Which was not an idea of Rousseau? (1 pt.)  
A. that emotions were as important as reason  
B. that society was corrupt and artificial  
C. organized, civil society should rest upon an agreement of the people – a social contract  
D. the Church and the King should be the rulers of society
44. Which was not an idea of Voltaire? (1 pt.)  
A. the people should have a voice in the government  
B. the Church should be subordinate or underneath the government  
C. there should be religious and intellectual freedom  
D. enlightened Kings were the best way to change things

# Revolution

1. The general tax on landowners in France was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ recommended a program that would tax the nobles. (2 pts.)
3. French society was divided into three \_\_\_\_\_. They were: (6 pts.)
4. Most of the people were in what was called the \_\_\_\_\_ Estate. (2 pts.)
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ were exempt from paying most taxes. (2 pts.)
6. The French government had huge debts that were caused by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
7. The problem with the French tax system was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
8. The French peasants compared to the rest of Europe were \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
9. The nobility asked Louis XVI to call a \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
10. Describe the program of the nobility. (4 pts.)
11. The abbe who wanted the estates to vote as one body was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
12. The Third Estate declared themselves as a \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. The King disbanded the Third Estate by closing the hall it met in. Then the group met on a \_\_\_\_\_ and swore to continue meeting until they had a constitution. (2 pts.)
14. The King took the side of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the dispute on how the Estates should vote. (2 pts.)
15. Only July 14, 1789 in Paris the people attacked the \_\_\_\_\_ looking for fire-arms. (2 pts.)
16. In August 1789 a document was issued by the National Assembly which stated the principles of the new state. It was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
17. The rights that the National Assembly decreed were \_\_\_\_\_. (5 pts.)
18. The song of the revolution was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
19. The radical political club in Paris named after the hall they met in was the \_\_\_\_\_ Club. (2 pts.)
20. One branch of the radicals wanted to spread the revolution by war. It was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
21. The wing of the Jacobins that favored the King's execution was called the \_\_\_\_\_; those who were opposed were the \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
22. The peasant revolt against conscription for the new army was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
23. It is estimated that 40,000 were killed in the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
24. The government during the war was run by the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
25. In 1792 the French government declared war on Austria because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
26. The apparatus that was invented to provide efficient, painless death was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
27. The extremists of the Jacobins were very anticlerical. These were the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
28. To raise soldiers for the army a \_\_\_\_\_ was called. (2 pts.)
29. The new Constitution of 1795 established the \_\_\_\_\_ as a ruling body. (2 pts.)
30. Radicals calling themselves the Conspiracy of Equals led by \_\_\_\_\_ plotted a revolution against the conservative government. (2 pts.)
31. In Latin America people revolted against the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
32. In Mexico the revolt was started in 1810 by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
33. Spanish-born in South America were called \_\_\_\_\_. They resented the rule of the \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
34. The most important leader was \_\_\_\_\_ who liberated the countries of \_\_\_\_\_ in the northern part of South America. (4 pts.)
35. The liberator of Chile was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
36. The reason the revolts in Latin America were successful was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
37. The year of the Revolution and the Napoleonic period saw a great increase in cultural productivity in Germany. Name as many artists as you can up to five. (5 pts.)
38. The Spanish painter who depicted the atrocities of the war with the French was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
39. The French minister who served Napoleon, the Directory, and the new King was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
40. The general who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
41. The leader of the Committee of Public Safety during the Reign of Terror was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)

# Napoleonic Era

1. Under the new constitution of 1799 Napoleon became \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
2. Napoleon brought peace and order to France. Describe the economic measures that Napoleon took to bring order to the country. (3 pts.)
3. Napoleon produced a new legal code which had a widespread influence upon the law. The set of laws was called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. Napoleon was chosen dictator of France because the old government was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
5. The slaves in one of France's colonies revolted. The revolt took place in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
6. Napoleon can best be described as (2 pts.)
  - A. a dictator who protected the privileges of a few
  - B. a leader who believed in democracy
  - C. a dictator who imposed his concepts of equality and justice
7. Napoleon developed a new civil service (people to run the government). It was comprised of (2 pts.)
  - A. appointees who were the most able people for the jobs
  - B. appointees who paid for the jobs
  - C. appointees who came from the rich, privileged classes
8. The Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1807 required Prussia and Russia to join the continental system. (2 pts.)
9. In the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1805 Admiral Nelson destroyed the French fleet and Britain gained control of the sea. (2 pts.)
10. The Russian Tsar that Napoleon formed an alliance with was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
11. There were three separate coalitions formed to combat France and Napoleon during the period 1792-1805. All of them failed because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
12. Russia turned against France in 1811 because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. Napoleon invaded Russia in 1812 to punish it. He lost many soldiers in the one important battle that was fought. This was the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
14. The Russian general who opposed Napoleon was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
15. The British Prime Minister during the Napoleonic Wars was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. What strategy did the Russians use in defeating Napoleon? (2 pts.)
17. Napoleon declared himself Emperor in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. Napoleon wanted a son so he divorced his wife and married the daughter of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
19. The purpose of Napoleonic reforms was to destroy everything that was \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
20. In areas that France conquered, Napoleon imposed \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
21. Napoleon developed an economic system for Europe. It was the \_\_\_\_\_ system. (2 pts.)
22. The British countered Napoleon with trying to destroy French trade. This is called a \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
23. The system devised by Napoleon was designed to take trade away from Britain and \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
24. The continental system worked (2 pts.)
  - A. well
  - B. poorly
25. The Congress of \_\_\_\_\_ met after Napoleon's defeat in Russia to decide how the peace was to be kept. (2 pts.)
26. Napoleon abdicated his throne and was exiled to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
27. There were four powers that combined to defeat Napoleon. They were: (4 pts.)
28. There was unhappiness and dissent in the Napoleonic Empire. What countries were unhappy and why were they so? (6 pts.)
29. When Napoleon returned to France from exile he was defeated at \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
30. The \_\_\_\_\_ began to see themselves as different from other people. (2 pts.)
31. The feeling that a people is united by a common language and customs but is different from other people is called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
32. Only one country opposed Napoleon for his entire 13 year reign. Which country was it? (2 pts.)
33. Germany at this time was
  - A. a united country
  - B. several kingdoms under the leadership of Prussia
  - C. a collection of a large number of principalities (2 pts.)
34. Russia's diplomatic goal was to extend its control in the area of the \_\_\_\_\_ and take control of \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
35. Napoleon was from the island of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
36. The French priest who supported Napoleon as dictator was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
37. The overthrow of a government by a small group is called a \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
38. What were the consequences of the French Empire for the following groups? Nobles, serfs, clergy, merchants, towns and guilds. (6 pts.)
39. Napoleon was finally exiled to a small island far away from France. He died on that island, named \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
40. The Austrian Prime Minister who plotted against Napoleon was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
41. Napoleon declared the continental system in the decrees issued from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)

# Reaction & Progress

1. German youth formed political discussion clubs called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
2. Austria called a conference of German states at \_\_\_\_\_, which passed decrees dissolving the clubs and censoring books. (2 pts.)
3. In England in 1814 soldiers fired on a crowd protesting the lack of representation in Parliament. It was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. To deal with the revolutions in Spain and Latin America, the Congress of \_\_\_\_\_ was called in 1822. (2 pts.)
5. The leader of the reaction in Europe was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
6. When Alexander I of Russia died in 1825 there was a revolt which demanded a constitution. It was the \_\_\_\_\_ revolt. (2 pts.)
7. Greece became independent in 1829 after Russia went to war with \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
8. In Italy a secret society was formed to press for an Italian Republic. It was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
9. In 1830 in France a revolution put the Duke of Orleans on the throne. He reigned over France until 1848 under the name of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
10. The Revolution in France inspired a revolt in \_\_\_\_\_ which was put down by the Russians. (2 pts.)
11. In an agreement between France and England, \_\_\_\_\_ became a permanent neutral country in 1831. (2 pts.)
12. British police are called "bobbies" because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. British Corn Laws that taxed imported grain protected \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
14. The English Reform Bill of 1832 allowed people more \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
15. In 1847 in England the Ten Hour Act provided \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
16. The Municipal Corporation Act of 1835 in England made it possible to provide \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
17. The English Poor Law of 1834 was disliked by the poor because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. The Chartist Movement in England demanded \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
19. In 1848 many countries faced \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
20. The French elected \_\_\_\_\_ as President after the overthrow of the King. (2 pts.)
21. The leader of the Hungarian revolt against the Austrian Empire was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
22. The new Emperor of Austria after Ferdinand abdicated (gave up the throne) was \_\_\_\_\_ who ruled from 1849 to 1916. (2 pts.)
23. To prevent further revolutions from breaking out in Austria the new government \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
24. In Germany, Germans wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ the small principalities. (2 pts.)
25. The British Parliament was divided into two chambers, the House of Lords and the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
26. Name at least three groups that lived in the Austrian Empire and wanted national independence. (3 pts.)
27. To unite Germany delegates were sent to \_\_\_\_\_ to hold a convention. (2 pts.)
28. Germany was united economically under the leadership of Prussia. The economic union was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
29. The Prussian King solved the problems of protest by making a \_\_\_\_\_ of his own which allowed people to vote. (2 pts.)
30. The results of the Revolution of 1848 were: (4 pts.)
31. Napoleon was considered a progressive social engineer. He borrowed ideas from the socialist \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
32. The Saint Simonians devised a certain type of banking. What was it? (2 pts.)
33. The Saint Simonians were the first to advocate a centrally \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
34. Napoleon attempted to extend the French Empire to the New World. What country did he try to control? (2 pts.)
35. The Crimean War took place between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
36. A number of firsts occurred in the Crimean War. They were: (3 pts.)
37. In Paris the Revolution of 1848 was put down by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
38. In Vienna, the revolutionaries were defeated by General \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
39. The revolt in Rome which set up a Republic was crushed by the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
40. The ruling class of Prussia was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
41. An English "Rotten Borough" was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
42. A Swiss educational reformer, \_\_\_\_\_, taught that society could be improved by education. (2 pts.)
43. The British Prime Ministers who were responsible for extending the right to vote in the latter part of the 19th Century were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
44. In 19th Century England the two political parties were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)

# Industrialization

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ rebelled at the introduction of power looms in England. They destroyed them. (2 pts.)
2. The first practical steam engine was invented by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
3. The first practical engine could only be used in the coal mines because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. The first steam engine that could be used to power mills and factories was invented by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
5. The first item to be manufactured under the industrial system was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
6. The first successful steam locomotive was the \_\_\_\_\_ built in 1829. (2 pts.)
7. The economic philosophy of the industrial period was called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
8. The classical explanation of economics is: (2 pts.)
9. The new economics differed from the older mercantilism in that \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
10. The first book to describe the new system was \_\_\_\_\_ written by Adam Smith in 1776. (2 pts.)
11. The first country to go through an industrial revolution was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
12. There are five key elements in an industrial revolution. Name them. (5 pts.)
13. In England, farms were made larger and people were forced off the land by Acts of Parliament called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
14. More food had to be produced to support workers. There were many agricultural innovations to improve farm production. Name four of these. (4 pts.)
15. From 1650 on the population of the world began to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. \_\_\_\_\_ perfected the use of coal in making iron. (2 pts.)
17. What machine enabled people to spin many threads at once? (2 pts.)
18. \_\_\_\_\_ invented the power loom. (2 pts.)
19. The use of steam-powered looms led to the creation of factories employing large numbers which in turn led to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
20. Before the development of railroads, transportation in England and France was by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
21. \_\_\_\_\_ developed the famous pottery works in England which bears his name today. (2 pts.)
22. Roads were improved by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
23. England also became the center of banking, shipping and insurance. The famous insurance company of \_\_\_\_\_ was created. (2 pts.)
24. The creation of factories led workers to protect themselves by forming \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
25. In England, working people formed the \_\_\_\_\_ party to promote their interests. (2 pts.)
26. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the Communist Manifesto in 1848 which analyzed the Industrial Revolution. (4 pts.)
27. In Germany socialists formed the \_\_\_\_\_ Party. (2 pts.)
28. The difference between socialists and trade unionists is their solutions to the problems of working people. This difference is: (2 pts.)
29. In England there was the belief in gradual socialism. Intellectuals formed a club, \_\_\_\_\_ to promote this belief. (2 pts.)
30. The growth of European populations led to emigration from Europe. Name three areas to which they migrated. (3 pts.)
31. Marxists formed the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
32. In about 90 years during the 19th Century, \_\_\_\_\_ millions left Europe. (2 pts.)
33. The money of the industrialized countries was based upon the gold standard. The advantage of the gold standard is \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
34. As business developed, monopolies grew. What is a monopoly? (2 pts.)
35. What were the consequences of industrialization for the worker? (2 pts.)
36. \_\_\_\_\_ believed that population automatically limited itself through famine and war. (2 pts.)
37. Jeremy Bentham believed that \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
38. Robert Owens, a cotton mill owner, believed that \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
39. Businessmen wanted to repeal the Corn Laws in England and believed that trade should be \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
40. The impact of industrialization upon the standard of living was \_\_\_\_\_. (6 pts.)
41. When \_\_\_\_\_ invented a new way of taking impurities from iron in 1856, steel replaced iron as the most important product of the Industrial Revolution. (2 pts.)
42. The reaper enabled farmers to produce more wheat without any additional labor. This allowed farmers to each support more factory workers. The reaper was invented by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
43. \_\_\_\_\_ invented the seed drill which enabled farmers to plant in straight rows. (2 pts.)

# Nationalism

1. Nationalism was a reaction to the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
2. Nationalism is \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
3. The leading Italian nationalist philosopher was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. Mazzini's organization was called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
5. Two brothers traveled throughout Germany to study the language. They collected folktales which they published. They were \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
6. A famous German historian, \_\_\_\_\_, and economist, \_\_\_\_\_, advocated a united Germany. (4 pts.)
7. The Magyars were people who lived in \_\_\_\_\_ which was under the rule of the Austrians. (2 pts.)
8. The Czech historian \_\_\_\_\_ published a history of the Czech people that excited interest in forming a nation. (2 pts.)
9. A poet-revolutionary, arrested by the Prussians and exiled to France, spread the idea that Poland should be an independent country. He was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
10. The German term that describes nationalism is \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ Empire was composed of German and Slavic people. (2 pts.)
12. The only native Italian dynasty was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. The major states of Italy were these six: (6 pts.)
14. The cause of Italian nationalism was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
15. The Prime Minister of Sardinia who helped unite Italy was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. The King who united Italy was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
17. The fighter who achieved international fame in leading the struggle for Italian unity was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. In the Revolution of 1848 a republic was established in Rome. The republic was crushed by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
19. The Kingdom of Sardinia fought the Empire of \_\_\_\_\_ to free \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
20. Garibaldi invaded Sicily in 1860. His army was called the \_\_\_\_\_. Their uniform was \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
21. A plebiscite is \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
22. The person who united Germany was \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
23. The type of politics practiced by Prussia was called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
24. Prussia joined with Austria to take \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ in 1864. (4 pts.)
25. In 1866, Prussia went to war with \_\_\_\_\_ to gain control of territory they shared jointly. (2 pts.)
26. Prussia won the war in a few weeks. The decisive battle was fought at \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
27. The Prussians used two new developments to win the war. They were: (4 pts.)
28. The new structure Prussia organized as the result of the war of 1867 was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
29. The Prussians granted all men the right to \_\_\_\_\_ in order to tie them to the new government. (2 pts.)
30. The Prussians went to war with France in 1870 to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
31. The French ruler, \_\_\_\_\_, was captured at the end of the Franco-Prussian War. (2 pts.)
32. A republic was formed in Paris. It was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
33. Bismarck proclaimed the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1871. (2 pts.)
34. In 1867 the Austrian government reached a compromise with Hungary. It provided that \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
35. In Russia Emperor \_\_\_\_\_ abolished \_\_\_\_\_ in 1861. (3 pts.)
36. The Russian Emperor created local councils to which representatives were elected. These were called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
37. A program of assassination and terror was conducted by \_\_\_\_\_ to overthrow the government. They assassinated the Tsar in 1881. (2 pts.)
38. \_\_\_\_\_ received dominion status in 1867. This gave the country independence within the British Empire. (2 pts.)
39. Japan was ruled by the \_\_\_\_\_ prior to the coming of the West. (2 pts.)
40. \_\_\_\_\_ opened Japan to the West by signing a treaty in 1854. (2 pts.)
41. The era of rapid modernization of Japan was the \_\_\_\_\_ era. (2 pts.)

# Modern Imperialism

1. What two countries took control of all or part of Mexico's land during the 19th Century? (2 pts.)
2. The United States fought \_\_\_\_\_ at the turn of the 20th Century for control of its island colonies. (2 pts.)
3. What colonies did the United States get when it won the Spanish American War? (6 pts.)
4. What island ruled by a Queen did the United States conquer at the end of the 19th Century? (2 pts.)
5. The Congress of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1878 carved up the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire. (4 pts.)
6. Britain took control of an important canal to connect the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ oceans. What was the name of the canal? (5 pts.)
7. The United States built a canal to reduce sailing time to India. What was the canal? (5 pts.)
8. Egypt became a protectorate of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1883. (2 pts.)
9. What was Dr. Livingstone doing in Africa? (3 pts.)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ set out to find Livingstone who was supposedly lost. (2 pts.)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ and the King of \_\_\_\_\_ formed a company to colonize the Congo. (4 pts.)
12. At a conference in Berlin in 1884 the ground rules for dividing up \_\_\_\_\_ were made. (2 pts.)
13. Seven countries were involved in the partition of Africa. Which were they? (7 pts.)
14. The imperial power with the greatest amount of territory was \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
15. The British and French, racing to gain territory in Africa, met at \_\_\_\_\_ and nearly went to war. (1 pt.)
16. The principal leader of the idea of Britain controlling Africa from the Cape to Cairo and owner of the diamond mines in South Africa was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
17. The Dutch extended their control over \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. The French treated the people in their colonies as \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
19. In 1857 the British faced a revolt by native soldiers in \_\_\_\_\_. The revolt was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
20. The British generally viewed their colonial subjects as \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
21. Britain and France encouraged instruction in their colonies in what languages? (2 pts.)
22. The Dutch encouraged instruction in what language in their colonies? (2 pts.)
23. Russia and Britain had conflicts over who was to dominate \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
24. The Russian goal in expanding to the east and south was to obtain \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
25. The Open Door Policy forced upon \_\_\_\_\_ by Europeans meant that \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
26. The Chinese rebelled against foreign influence in the \_\_\_\_\_ Rebellion. (1 pt.)
27. The Asian power that became an imperialist country and a threat to the Europeans was \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
28. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ went to war in 1905 over control of territory in China and Manchuria. (2 pts.)
29. The British went to war with the Dutch republics of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in South Africa. (2 pts.)
30. The British/Dutch war was called the \_\_\_\_\_ War. (1 pt.)
31. King Leopold of Belgium was famous for his (2 pts.)
  - A. humane treatment of the natives
  - B. use of paid labor
  - C. policy of encouraging local businesses
  - D. brutal treatment of the natives
32. The first three countries in the British Empire to become independent and still remain part of the empire were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
33. The United States discouraged European expansion into Latin America through the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
34. The French occupied Southeast Asia. The area was known as \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
35. Queen Victoria became Empress of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1877. (2 pts.)
36. The revolt against British rule in India led to the following changes of policy: (2 pts.)
37. The consequences of imperial expansion were: (2 pts.)
38. The world was divided up in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the 19th Century. (1 pt.)
39. How did imperialism in the 19th Century differ from that in the past? (6 pts.)
40. What were the reasons for imperialism? (5 pts.)

# World War I

1. The famous "Iron Chancellor" of Germany who formed the Triple Alliance was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
2. The members of the Triple Alliance included \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
3. To preserve a balance of power \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ formed the Triple Entente in 1904. (3 pts.)
4. An arms race developed between Britain and \_\_\_\_\_, which decided to build a navy to compete with Britain's. (2 pts.)
5. The Germans tested the Triple Entente at a conference at \_\_\_\_\_. The Germans had called for independence for Morocco which was falling under French control. (2 pts.)
6. During the first Balkan crisis \_\_\_\_\_ took control of Bosnia. Serbia was upset because it wanted to control Bosnia. (2 pts.)
7. In the second Balkan crisis Turkey was defeated in a war with Bulgaria and several other Balkan countries. Serbia, as its reward in the victory, wanted access to the sea by taking control of \_\_\_\_\_. Instead of getting control of this area a separate kingdom was established. (2 pts.)
8. World War I began as a result of the third Balkan crisis. \_\_\_\_\_, the crown prince of \_\_\_\_\_, was assassinated by a \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
9. Officials from what country supported the assassin? (2 pts.)
10. The assassination took place in \_\_\_\_\_, Bosnia. (2 pts.)
11. Explain how the two major alliances led to Germany declaring war on Russia and France. (6 pts.)
12. The German war plan was called the \_\_\_\_\_ plan. (2 pts.)
13. Germany's chief fear in fighting a war was fighting it on \_\_\_\_\_ fronts. (2 pts.)
14. The German war plan called for the swift defeat of \_\_\_\_\_ because the Germans believed that \_\_\_\_\_ would have trouble mobilizing its army. (2 pts.)
15. The German advance in France was stopped at the river \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. Warfare in World War I was fought mostly in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
17. Turkey and Bulgaria joined the side of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. Italy joined the side of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
19. The British attempted to \_\_\_\_\_ German ports. (2 pts.)
20. World War I saw the first use of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
21. The Germans sunk a passenger ship carrying Americans. The incident angered the United States. The ship was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
22. The allies failed to force their way into the Black Sea when their invasion of \_\_\_\_\_ was a disaster. (2 pts.)
23. The Germans attempted to stop the flow of supplies to Britain by using a new type of ship, the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
24. A secret German telegram to Mexico seeking Mexican assistance upset the United States. This was the \_\_\_\_\_ telegram. (2 pts.)
25. Germany's policy of \_\_\_\_\_ warfare on all ships in European waters increased America's hostility to the Germans. (2 pts.)
26. The United States remained \_\_\_\_\_ for most of the war. (2 pts.)
27. The United States entered the war in \_\_\_\_\_. The war began in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
28. One of the major consequences of the war was that the Austro-Hungarian Empire was broken up. What countries were formed out of this empire? (4 pts.)
29. The German Emperor, \_\_\_\_\_, abdicated at the end of the war. (1 pt.)
30. The new republic that was established in Germany was called the \_\_\_\_\_ Republic. (2 pts.)
31. The treaty that ended the war was the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
32. The English Prime Minister during the war was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
33. The American President who fought for the League of Nations was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
34. The leader of the French government was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
35. The Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
36. What did the French insist upon as a peace settlement? (4 pts.)
37. What country never ratified the treaty? (2 pts.)
38. What was the purpose of the League of Nations? (2 pts.)
39. Russia made a separate peace with Germany at \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
40. The allies wanted a series of countries in the West to block the new Communist power in Russia. This was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
41. In the Middle East the Ottoman Empire was divided into six countries. What were they? (6 pts.)
42. The general principle involved in the peace treaty that encouraged the formation of new countries out of old empires was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)



# Rise of Communism

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1. The founder of modern-day Communism was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
2. The leader of the demonstration in St. Petersburg that started the Revolution of 1905 was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
3. The leader of the Bolsheviks was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. The shooting down of hundreds of demonstrators in front of the Tsar's palace in 1905 destroyed \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
5. What was the difference between the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks? (2 pts.)
6. The first elected parliament called by the Tsar as a result of the Revolution of 1905 was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
7. The Tsar of Russia was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
8. The Tsar's minister who wanted to reform the government was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
9. What was the Tsar's opinion of constitutional government? (2 pts.)
10. Alexander III abolished \_\_\_\_\_ in 1887. (2 pts.)
11. The government reformers wanted to replace the communal property of the peasants with private ownership. These farmers were called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
12. The monk who had great influence over the Empress and who was assassinated by Russian nobles was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. The Revolution of 1917 began in Petrograd because of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
14. The Tsar abdicated when soldiers \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
15. A provisional government was set up on \_\_\_\_\_ and Russia became a Republic. (2 pts.)
16. Lenin was outside Russia when the Revolution began. He was returned to Russia by the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
17. The New government was headed by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. \_\_\_\_\_ organized the Red Army. (2 pts.)
19. The Bolsheviks adapted their program to what the people wanted. Their slogan was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
20. The Bolsheviks took control of the government on \_\_\_\_\_ when they assaulted the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
21. The Constitutional Assembly met after the Bolshevik take-over. What did the Bolsheviks do with it? (2 pts.)
22. The Bolsheviks created the \_\_\_\_\_ to eliminate opposition. (2 pts.)
23. The Bolsheviks made peace with the Germans at \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
24. During the Civil War that followed the Bolshevik Revolution the Reds fought the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
25. \_\_\_\_\_ took power when Lenin died. (2 pts.)
26. The sailors at \_\_\_\_\_ who had been leaders in the revolution revolted against Bolshevik rule in 1921. (2 pts.)
27. Lenin launched the NEP in 1921. NEP stood for \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
28. Lenin's economic policy allowed \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
29. In 1917 the Kulaks were forced to work on large \_\_\_\_\_ farms owned by the \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
30. The Russian leader who took Lenin's place drove \_\_\_\_\_ from the country and had him murdered in Mexico. (2 pts.)
31. Russia is ruled by the Communist Party rather than the government. Inside the party the \_\_\_\_\_ makes the rules. (2 pts.)
32. The key decisions are made by an elite group inside the party. This group is known as the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
33. The \_\_\_\_\_ Plans were designed to industrialize the country. (2 pts.)
34. When faced with the loss of their property, the peasants \_\_\_\_\_ their animals. (2 pts.)
35. In 1936, 1937 and 1938 many high ranking leaders were killed in the \_\_\_\_\_ trials. (2 pts.)
36. The international arm of Communism was called the Third International or \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
37. The purpose of the International was to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
38. What are the differences and similarities between the French Revolution and the Communist Revolution? (2 pts.)
39. How is Communism different from Capitalism? (4 pts.)
40. Name four other countries in addition to Russia that have become Communist. (4 pts.)
41. Lenin's real name was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
42. Lenin's wife was named \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
43. Describe how the Russian government works. (3 pts.)
44. Describe the economy of the Soviet Union. (2 pts.)
45. Soviet means \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)

# Rise of Fascism

1. The Republic that was established in Germany at the end of World War I was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
2. The first dictatorship in the period after World War I came to power in Italy. The leader was \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ revolt led by Rosa Luxemburg took place in Germany in 1919. (2 pts.)
4. The dominant political party in Germany was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
5. The new Italian dictator called his movement \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
6. In Japan, the economic power of the country was held by four family trusts known as \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
7. Japanese military in the 1930's invaded \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
8. The Japanese military created an independent colony in Manchuria which they called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
9. The economic crisis faced by the world in 1929 was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
10. The effect of the economic crisis on production and farming was that \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
11. The effect that the economic crisis had upon people was that \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
12. In order to reduce the effect of the economic crisis, countries used tariffs. Explain how tariffs were used. (2 pts.)
13. Hitler developed a hatred for \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
14. The official name of the party which Hitler led was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
15. Hitler set out his plans in a book, \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. Hitler attempted to overthrow the government of \_\_\_\_\_ in the famous \_\_\_\_\_ of 1924. (2 pts.)
17. President \_\_\_\_\_ named Hitler \_\_\_\_\_ of Germany in 1933. (2 pts.)
18. The Nazis were able to take power because \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
19. Hitler called his new government the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
20. The burning of the \_\_\_\_\_ gave Hitler an excuse to obtain dictatorial power. (2 pts.)
21. The German secret police was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
22. Propaganda played a very important role in Hitler's regime. His propaganda minister was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
23. Hitler put the unemployed back to work by \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
24. In 1935 Hitler repudiated the clauses of the \_\_\_\_\_ which prevented Germany from re-arming. (2 pts.)
25. In 1936 Hitler re-occupied the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
26. In 1938 Hitler invaded \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
27. In 1935 Italy went to war with \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa. (2 pts.)
28. In the 1930's there was a civil war in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
29. The leader of the army trying to overthrow the government in this country was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
30. The Munich Crisis of 1938 came about when the independence of \_\_\_\_\_ was threatened. (2 pts.)
31. The British Prime Minister who agreed to the dismemberment of a central European country was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
32. Hitler made an agreement with \_\_\_\_\_ to divide \_\_\_\_\_ into two parts. (2 pts.)
33. World War II started in \_\_\_\_\_ when Hitler invaded \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
34. During the 1930's most European countries fell under the rule of dictators. Only 10 of 27 remained democratic. Name as many as you can. (10 pts.)
35. The type of dictatorship worked in terms of labor unions, churches, schools and newspapers. (4 pts.)
36. Describe how the Nazi dictatorship worked in terms of labor unions, churches, schools and newspapers. (4 pts.)
37. In 1934 Hitler eliminated many of his own followers; in particular the leader of the stormtroopers, \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
38. The nickname given to Hitler's paramilitary unit was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
39. What effect did the Nuremburg laws of 1935 have upon the Jews? (2 pts.)
40. The British and French leaders thought that a policy of \_\_\_\_\_ would prevent war. (2 pts.)
41. Adolf Hitler believed in the supremacy of the \_\_\_\_\_ race. (2 pts.)
42. Mussolini's title was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
43. Hitler married his mistress a few hours before his and her death. Her name was \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)

# World War II

1. The French line of defense at the beginning of World War II was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
2. The rapid attack of German tanks and planes was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
3. The German air force was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. The British escaped capture by the Germans by crossing the English Channel at \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
5. The conquered French Republic was reconstructed under German control with a capital at \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
6. The new pro-German government of France was headed by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
7. Hitler created \_\_\_\_\_ to kill people he considered inferior. (2 pts.)
8. Name two Nazi death camps. (2 pts.)
9. How many people were killed in the death camps? (2 pts.)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ became Prime Minister of England. (2 pts.)
11. The United States remained \_\_\_\_\_ during the first two years of the war. (2 pts.)
12. In 1940 Hitler tried to destroy England by bombing in the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. Hitler invaded \_\_\_\_\_ in June of 1941. (2 pts.)
14. The German General who commanded the armies in North Africa was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
15. The United States entered World War II when the \_\_\_\_\_ bombed \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
16. The Russians stopped the German advance at \_\_\_\_\_ in the winter of 1942. (2 pts.)
17. The United States provided equipment to Russia under a program called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. By 1943 the Germans had been driven from \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
19. The German goal of expansion of German territory into Russia was called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
20. The invasion of Europe by the Allies took place at \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
21. The Allied invasion suffered a setback when the Germans took the offensive at the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
22. Germany was defeated in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
23. The commander of the Allied forces in Europe was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
24. The commander of the Allied forces in the Pacific was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
25. In 1941 Roosevelt and Churchill set down their goals for the war in the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
26. The first time the leaders of the major powers gathered was at \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
27. The Allied goals for the war were: (4 pts.)
28. The most important political decisions of the war were made at \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
29. At Yalta it was agreed that a \_\_\_\_\_ would be created after the war to keep the peace. (2 pts.)
30. The leaders who represented Russia at Teheran and Yalta was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
31. It was agreed at Yalta that Germany would be \_\_\_\_\_ after the war. (2 pts.)
32. Russia was persuaded to enter the war against \_\_\_\_\_ in return for \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
33. The two Japanese cities on which atomic bombs were dropped were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
34. After the war, Eastern Europe was dominated by \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
35. The Nazi war criminals were tried for war crimes at \_\_\_\_\_ after the war. (2 pts.)
36. In the Pacific, battles were fought from island to island. These battles were often bloody. Name four of them. (4 pts.)
37. The Japanese military leader who led the Japanese government during World War II was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
38. In one of the strangest incidents of the war, a high ranking Nazi official parachuted into Britain to make peace. He was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
39. The man who headed the German secret police and was responsible for the death camps was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
40. The man who was considered the architect of the German economy and who kept German production up in spite of heavy Allied bombing was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
41. The name for the Alliance of Germany, Japan and Italy was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
42. \_\_\_\_\_, the dictator of Italy, was caught by Italian partisans and killed. (2 pts.)
43. The American tank commander who had a reputation for toughness and aggressiveness was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
44. The Japanese Emperor, \_\_\_\_\_, finally halted World War II by surrendering to the Allies. (2 pts.)
45. The bomber plane that was used for daylight bombing raids over Germany was nicknamed the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)

# Cold War

1. The Cold War was a conflict between the two major super powers, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
2. The Cold War super powers represented two different ideologies, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
3. In 1950 Communist North Korea invaded \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. In 1947 the United States devised the \_\_\_\_\_ to supply military equipment and advisors to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent a Communist take-over. (3 pts.)
5. To rebuild Europe the United States developed a program of massive aid. It was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (1 pt.)
6. Russia tried to force the Allies out of \_\_\_\_\_ by cutting off land traffic. (2 pts.)
7. The Allies countered by \_\_\_\_\_ supplies until the Russians gave up. (2 pts.)
8. Winston Churchill coined the term \_\_\_\_\_ to describe the Russian policy towards the West. (2 pts.)
9. The Allies created a defense alliance in Western Europe. It was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
10. Name five members of the defense alliance in Western Europe. (5 pts.)
11. In Southeast Asia another Alliance was formed. It was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
12. The United States followed a policy of surrounding Russia with defensive alliances. This was a policy of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. The commander of the United Nations forces in Korea, until he was fired, was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
14. In November 1950 \_\_\_\_\_ entered the war on the side of North Korea. (2 pts.)
15. Peace talks to settle the Korean conflict were held for several years at \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. The President of South Korea was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
17. The Russian leader who died in 1954 was \_\_\_\_\_. His successor, \_\_\_\_\_, opened up friendlier relations with the West. (2 pts.)
18. In 1956 Communist-dominated \_\_\_\_\_ revolted against Soviet control. The revolt was ruthlessly crushed. (2 pts.)
19. In 1960 a \_\_\_\_\_ spy plane was shot down over Russia. (2 pts.)
20. In 1952 the United States exploded a new powerful weapon, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ bomb. (2 pts.)
21. \_\_\_\_\_ broke with Soviet control in 1948 to follow its own Communist path. Its leader was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
22. In 1968 \_\_\_\_\_ reforms were crushed by a Soviet invasion. (2 pts.)
23. The Soviets built a wall around \_\_\_\_\_ to keep people from escaping. (2 pts.)
24. President John Kennedy warned the Russians that the United States was prepared to go to war if the Russians didn't take their missiles out of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
25. In the late 1950's both the United States and Russia developed long-range missiles. The letters for these missiles are \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
26. Free elections were held for the first time in decades in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1976 and the people decided to restore the King. (2 pts.)
27. The conservative dictator of this west European country was overthrown in 1974. It was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
28. The Russians were the first to put a \_\_\_\_\_ into space. (2 pts.)
29. \_\_\_\_\_ put the first man on the moon in 1969. (2 pts.)
30. The communist answer to NATO is the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
31. Russian troops were kicked out of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1972. (2 pts.)
32. To uphold a Communist government that was faltering in Asia, Russian forces invaded \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
33. Russia and \_\_\_\_\_ had numerous armed clashes over their borders. (2 pts.)
34. A number of Soviet intellectuals have fled the Soviet Union. One of the most prominent is \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
35. Negotiations on disarmament between the United States and Russia during the 1970's were called \_\_\_\_\_ talks. (2 pts.)
36. The first free trade union in a Communist country has appeared in \_\_\_\_\_. It is called \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
37. Russian agriculture has failed to provide the food Russia needs. They have bought large amounts of \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
38. The United States refused to participate in the 1980 Olympics in \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
39. The easing of relations between the United States and Russia is called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
40. \_\_\_\_\_ in Eastern Europe follows a foreign policy different from that of the Soviet Union. It has done so since 1968. (2 pts.)
41. President Kennedy met with \_\_\_\_\_, the Soviet Premiere in Vienna in 1961. (2 pts.)
42. Describe the successes and failures of the United Nations. (3 pts.)
43. The first President of West Germany was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
44. The Swedish Secretary General of the United Nations who was killed in a 1961 plane crash was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
45. The leader of the Hungarian rebels against Russian control was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)

# Third World

1. The leader of the Communist revolution in China was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
2. The leader of the Indian Nationalist Movement who believed in keeping traditional ways was \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
3. Britain granted India independence in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
4. At the end of World War II what political power controlled China and who was its leader? (2 pts.)
5. From 1946 to 1949 the Communists steadily defeated the Nationalists in \_\_\_\_\_ in spite of large amounts of American aid. (2 pts.)
6. After World War II the Dutch lost control of 60 million people in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
7. In French Indo-China the \_\_\_\_\_ led by \_\_\_\_\_ fought the French. (2 pts.)
8. After independence India split into two separate countries: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
9. Religious differences caused the split in India. One of the countries followed the \_\_\_\_\_ religion and the other \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
10. The leader who became the Prime Minister of newly independent India was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
11. Arab countries formed the Arab League to protect their interests. This included \_\_\_\_\_. (5 pts.)
12. The movement to establish a Jewish country was called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
13. After the British mandate ended, the Jews in \_\_\_\_\_ proclaimed the Republic of \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
14. The leaders of the Indian Nationalist Congress Party believed that \_\_\_\_\_ methods should be used to obtain independence. (3 pts.)
15. Ghana, an African country, became independent in 1957. Its leader was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
16. In Kenya the \_\_\_\_\_ fought the British for independence. (2 pts.)
17. The leader of the Kenyan independence movement was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
18. The United States backed an invasion of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1961. The invasion took place at the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
19. \_\_\_\_\_ overthrew the dictatorship of \_\_\_\_\_ in Cuba in 1959. (2 pts.)
20. In China the program to modernize the country was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
21. France fought a bitter civil war to keep \_\_\_\_\_ on the North African coast. It finally lost the struggle in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
22. \_\_\_\_\_, the dictator of Argentina, was deposed by a coup in 1955. (2 pts.)
23. The United States launched an attack on North Vietnam because of an attack in the \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
24. The revolutionary group fighting to overthrow the government of South Vietnam was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
25. \_\_\_\_\_, the Premier of South Vietnam, was assassinated in 1963. (2 pts.)
26. The terrorist group fighting for the land it lost to Israel is the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
27. The United States evacuated its troops from Vietnam in \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
28. The \_\_\_\_\_ which lasted from 1965 to 1968 was an attempt to impose pure Communist ideals upon China. (2 pts.)
29. In Africa all countries but one have achieved rule by the native majorities. The one exception is \_\_\_\_\_. (3 pts.)
30. The leader of \_\_\_\_\_, who believes in strictly enforced Moslem law and an aggressive military posture against non-Moslem countries is \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
31. Cuba sent troops during the 1970's to two African countries. They were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
32. In Chile in September of 1973 the Marxist President was killed in a C.I.A. supported military coup. Who was he? (2 pts.)
33. Pakistan's eastern province declared its independence in 1971, and a new country, \_\_\_\_\_, came into existence. (2 pts.)
34. In 1979 leftist guerillas ousted the long-time ruling family, the \_\_\_\_\_ from the Central American country of \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
35. In the Philippines President \_\_\_\_\_ declared martial law during the 1970's and suppressed any political dissent. (2 pts.)
36. The Iranian religious leader who led the revolt that ousted the Shah was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
37. The President of Egypt, \_\_\_\_\_, negotiated with the Israelis with the help of U.S. President Carter. The agreement was called the \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
38. After not having formal diplomatic relations since 1949, President \_\_\_\_\_ opened relations with China in the early 1970's. (2 pts.)
39. In China in 1976 those responsible for the Cultural Revolution were put on trial. They were called the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
40. Over one million Cambodians were killed by the new Communist regime from 1975 to 1978. The Communists were called the \_\_\_\_\_ and were led by \_\_\_\_\_. (4 pts.)
41. The group of young Chinese Communists who fought to rid China of foreign influences was the \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
42. The George Washington of Indonesia was \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)
43. The woman who is Prime Minister of India is \_\_\_\_\_. (2 pts.)

# Ancient Civilizations

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1. Tigris and Euphrates
2. Mesopotamia
3. Sumer
4. Rosetta
5. Hammurabi
6. 6,500 B.C.
7. yearly flooding made soil fertile and water was readily available
8. they developed in desert areas
9. Indus and the Nile
10. Sumerians
11. Pharaoh
12. Memphis
13. Thebes
14. Hyksos
15. chariot
16. Syria
17. iron
18. hieroglyphics; hieroglyphics is a picture language, and the alphabet letters represent sounds and combine to form words
19. Minoan
20. tombs
21. Mycenaean
22. the sun god
23. Nubia
24. Cheops
25. 480 feet tall
26. 3,000 B.C.
27. pottery
28. Sargon
29. Enlil
30. Babylon
31. sheep
32. 8,000 B.C.
33. copper
34. papyrus
35. 3,000 years
36. warmer, glaciers retreated, seas rose
37. Homo sapiens; Neanderthal
38. East Africa
39. wheeled cart, animal drawn plow, sailboats, potter's wheel, writing
40. Jericho
41. Lydians
42. Moses
43. Zoroaster
44. Hatshepsut

# Greece

---

1. Persians
2. city-states
3. Sparta
4. fleet
5. go to war with Athens
6. Sparta
7. Herodotus
8. Thucydides
9. Socrates
10. democratic
11. Aristotle
12. Plato
13. Academy
14. Demosthenes
15. tragedy
16. Sophocles, Euripides, Aeschylus
17. Persia
18. Parthenon
19. Acropolis
20. Macedonia
21. Corinth
22. Philip of Macedonia
23. Alexander
24. India
25. Hellenization
26. merchants and mercenaries
27. 33
28. Persia
29. decline in Greece
30. Seleucid in Asia; Ptolemaic in Egypt; Antigonid in Macedonia
31. Susa
32. Hoplites
33. phalanxes
34. Lycurgan; military
35. Solon
36. tyrant
37. aliens, women and slaves
38. it involved even the poor in the war effort and therefore an elite army comprised of the rich who could afford the equipment never took control
39. Homer
40. A variety of gods who took very human form.
41. Heinrich Schliemann
42. Draco
43. Thermopylae
44. Pericles

# Rome

---

1. Carthage
2. Hannibal
3. 146 B.C.
4. 190 to 640 A.D.
5. landowners
6. the destruction of small farms and the creation of a welfare system
7. Marius; their General
8. Senate
9. Pompey
10. Gaul; Rubicon
11. Cleopatra
12. Philippi
13. Marc Antony; Battle of Actium
14. Emperor
15. bread and circuses
16. gladiators
17. Augustus; revered
18. Praetorian
19. Nero
20. Vespasian
21. aqueducts, coliseums, roads, sewers, large public buildings
22. Jesus Christ
23. Paul
24. Christianity, Judaism
25. The Romans carried short swords, threw spears and were organized into smaller more mobile units
26. Emperor Constantine; Rome, Byzantium
27. Marc Antony
28. Nero, Caligula, Tiberius
29. Nicaea
30. Arians
31. Tacitus
32. cement
33. Egyptians
34. Tribute
35. persecuted
36. Theodosius I
37. Pax Romana
38. Mediterranean Sea
39. Patricians
40. Plebeians
41. Hamilcar
42. distribute land to the poor, expand the Senate, give people in provinces equal rights
43. Brutus, Cassius



# Middle East & Africa

---

1. Islam; Mecca
2. Medina
3. Omar
4. to follow their own religions
5. Ali; Mohammed's wife; Medina
6. Kharijite
7. Baghdad
8. Abbasids
9. Saladin
10. Koran
11. drinking wine, eating pork, gambling
12. Ghana
13. Almoravids
14. Mali
15. Mansa Musa I
16. Songhai
17. Sonni Ali
18. Timbuktu and Jenne
19. Morocco
20. Kilwa
21. Mahdi; British
22. A
23. Modern trigonometry, algebra and geometry are largely their creation. They contributed the number system and the concept of zero.
24. Great Zimbabwe
25. Swahili
26. trade
27. lack of harbors, tsetse fly which prevented the use of pack animals, lack of navigable rivers
28. Janissaries
29. Kongo
30. Sultan
31. Suleiman I; Crimea
32. Mehemet Ali (also spelled Mohammed Ali)
33. It could not modernize and keep pace with the West. When it did try to modernize it created internal strife.
34. Sunni, Shi'ites
35. Tamerlane
36. the Jews were experts in Arabic language and culture and were self-governing
37. Ibn Khaldun
38. Razi and Ibn Sina
39. they fought one another to collect slaves
40. salt

# India, China & Japan

---

1. Castes
2. Brahmin
3. Gautama Buddha
4. Hindu
5. Rig Veda
6. Upanishads
7. reincarnation
8. Gupta
9. karma of previous reincarnation
10. Asoka
11. Mohenjo Daro, Harrappa
12. Moguls
13. Shogun
14. Tokugawa
15. Akbar
16. to keep them out
17. Great Britian
18. Suttee
19. Admiral Perry
20. could vote
21. Shang
22. Confucius
23. Chin
24. Yin, Yang
25. Yin
26. Lao-Tzu
27. Great Wall
28. Mandarins
29. Chinggis Khan
30. Khubilai Khan
31. Magnetic
32. Ming
33. Manchus
34. Britain; opium
35. Taiping Rebellion
36. Sun Yat-sen
37. Boxers
38. Russia
39. Hideki Tojo
40. Indochina
41. Babur
42. Akbur
43. Shih-Huang Ti

# Middle Ages

---

1. Constantine
2. Byzantine
3. barbarians
4. Germanic
5. Charlemagne
6. Tours
7. Clovis
8. guilds
9. Normans
10. Magna Carta
11. feudal system
12. They owed each other certain duties in return for certain rights.
13. A person who was tied to the land and worked upon it for a lord.
14. Northern Italy
15. woolens
16. Bruges, Ghent, Venice, Pisa, Genoa, Florence, Milan
17. feudal laws restricted trade
18. Estates General; Parliament; Diet; Cortes
19. Cardinals
20. lay investiture, or the power of princes to pass on spiritual authority to bishops
21. excommunicated
22. Innocent III
23. Urban II, 1095
24. to wrest the Holy Land from the Moslems
25. Hanseatic League
26. William the Conqueror
27. Cluny
28. a red cross
29. Norsemen and Vikings
30. Tartar Mongols
31. Ottoman
32. Granada
33. Bubonic Plague
34. St. Thomas Aquinas
35. St. Francis of Assisi
36. Bologna, Oxford, Paris, Pisa
37. Abelard
38. Domesday Book
39. the power to tax the clergy
40. Stimulated trade; revived learning; developed cities; developed parliamentary institutions.
41. Gothic
42. craft guilds regulated production and work; merchant guilds regulated trade
43. Concordat of Worms
44. Canossa

# Reformation

---

1. Martin Luther
2. the selling of indulgences
3. Rome
4. Catholic
5. revolt
6. Holy Roman Emperor
7. Lutheran
8. Protestants have fewer sacraments, do not believe in the leadership of the Pope, believe that faith is based upon the Bible which can be interpreted by anyone.
9. League of Schmalkald
10. Calvinism
11. Germany; France
12. Calvinists believed in predestination and rejected the authority of the state.
13. John Knox
14. Presbyterian
15. Huguenots
16. Anglican
17. King Henry VIII
18. whether or not he could divorce his wife.
19. Archbishop of Canterbury
20. Anne Boleyn
21. Mary
22. He did not want the Spanish to become a power in the Rhineland.
23. Trent
24. Inquisition
25. Charles V
26. expand Catholicism
27. St. Bartholomew's Day
28. Dutch
29. Mary Stuart
30. Hawkins, Drake, Raleigh, Morgan
31. Armada
32. Catherine de Medici
33. Henry of Navarre; Henry of Guise
34. Henry of Navarre
35. Catholic
36. Nantes
37. Augsburg
38. Religion, power of the Holy Roman Emperor, international competition between France and the Hapsburgs and Spain and the Dutch. Also, soldiers of fortune wanted to create principalities of their own.
39. Richelieu
40. Bohemian, Danish, Swedish and Sweden and France
41. Gustavus Adolphus
42. Peace of Westphalia
43. Recognized the principle of the Peace of Augsburg, added Calvinism to the religions that were tolerated and allowed the Austrian Hapsburgs to re-establish their authority and Catholicism in their domains.
44. the religion of the prince will be the religion of the region

# Renaissance

---

1. Boniface III
2. arrested the Pope
3. courtier
4. the French King wanted a Pope that he could control
5. Pope Martin V
6. Tours
7. indulgences
8. trade
9. merchant princes
10. Condottieri
11. Machiavelli; The Prince
12. crude
13. Romans
14. Hundred Years' War
15. Hussite
16. Erasmus of Rotterdam
17. Tudor; Henry VII
18. created special courts to enforce the law and prevented lords from keeping their own armies
19. Castile, Aragon
20. Ferdinand, Isabella
21. Granada
22. Inquisition
23. Hapsburgs
24. Princely, Ecclesiastical, Free Cities and Knights
25. Marrying
26. Charles V
27. They were threatened by the Turks.
28. an effective army; taxes; power over the clergy
29. Pope; King
30. Rembrandt, Van Eyck, others
31. Leonardo da Vinci
32. Germany; Gutenberg, Bible
33. Brughel, Durer, Holbein, others
34. Northern humanism was more religious
35. Man is in control of the world.
36. Copernicus, Muller, Paracelsus, Nicholson, Nicholas of Cusa, others
37. Behaim, Schoner, others
38. the former were growing powers; the latter were small states that fought among themselves
39. Latin
40. Margrave of Brandenburg, Duke of Saxony, Lord of Paletine, King of Bohemia, Archbishops of Mainz, Trier and Cologne

# Exploration & Commerce

---

1. Bartholomew Diaz
2. India (Indies)
3. the Moslems blocked the land routes
4. Magellan
5. Philippines
6. Cortes; Mexico
7. Pizzaro; Peru
8. encomienda
9. Indians were forced to work for the Spaniards 4 days of the week. Priests tried to protect the Indians, but their rights were often abused.
10. Mestizo
11. Henry the Navigator
12. Conquistadores
13. the help of other Indian tribes
14. wealth, organization and construction
15. astrolab, sextant, compass
16. Sir Francis Drake
17. they thought he miscalculated the distance
18. caused inflation, stimulated manufacturers
19. he was accused of misconduct by the colonists
20. John Cabot
21. Amerigo Vespucci
22. Africans
23. Balboa
24. de Soto and Coronado
25. French; Verrazano
26. Jacques Cartier
27. Samuel de Champlain
28. Manila Galleon
29. Hudson River and Hudson Bay
30. Sir Walter Raleigh
31. Jamestown
32. financed military expeditions and caused a decline in manufacturing
33. Isabella and Ferdinand
34. Pope
35. Goa, Macao
36. Marco Polo
37. grow and prosper
38. four
39. Diego and Bartholomew
40. Tenochtitlan
41. glory, gold, God
42. Vasco da Gama
43. Las Casas
44. They were settled by permanent English colonists.

# Absolutism

---

1. 72
2. Sun King, Grand Monarch, Louis the Great
3. France
4. Universal Monarchy
5. Franche Comte, Spain, Belgium, Dutch Netherlands
6. Charles was feeble-minded and Louis was married to his sister
7. Balance of Power
8. Dutch Netherlands
9. a republic
10. The seven provinces elected a stadholder. They usually elected the same person.
11. United Provinces
12. Amsterdam
13. commerce, art, finance and science
14. William III
15. Charles I
16. Long Parliament
17. Puritan or Presbyterian
18. Roundheads
19. Oliver Cromwell
20. 1660
21. A
22. William III; Dutch Netherlands
23. Anglican or Church of England
24. Levellers or Diggers
25. Navigation Acts; Dutch
26. landowners; merchant classes
27. Test Act
28. Whigs; Tories
29. William III of the Dutch Netherlands
30. France
31. Glorious Revolution of 1688
32. Mazazrin; Fronde
33. In the past armies had been responsible to individual noblemen who employed the soldiers. Louis put the army in the pay of the state, put the men in uniforms and had them do drills. None of this had been done before.
34. Colbert
35. Versailles
36. Huguenots
39. War of Spanish Succession
40. B
41. Utrecht

# Imperialism

---

1. pepper, ginger, cloves, cinnamon
2. Dutch
3. Queen Elizabeth
4. madras, calico, chintz
5. tobacco and indigo
6. (answers will vary)
7. new rich blended with old rich
8. tea
9. Cardinal Fleury
10. Horace Walpole
11. the slave trade
12. trading companies
13. speculation in trading company stock endangered the government which had borrowed money from the company
14. John Law
15. War of Spanish Succession
16. the Seven Years' War
17. Austria, Prussia
18. France and England
19. Plassey
20. Robert Clive
21. Dupleix
22. Cabinet
23. Silesia
24. Pragmatic Sanction
25. Britain; France
26. France; Britain
27. America
28. regulation of trade to benefit the nation
29. to English ships
30. William Pitt
31. Moguls
32. Calcutta; the Black Hole
33. Sepoys
34. from the Allegheny Mts. to the Mississippi River
35. ear
36. indigo
37. plantation
38. nobles had been Westernized
39. George I; Hanover
40. Prime Minister
41. Taxes under the rule of the East India Company were harsh; rule by the English government was better; English school system was imposed upon the Indians
42. Goa



# Science & Reason

---

1. Answers will vary but may include any of the following: Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Bacon, Descartes, Napier, Leeuwenhoek, Harvey, Pascal, Leibnitz, Brahe, Newton, Boyle, Newcomen, Hobbes, Locke, Machiavelli

2. deductive reasoning or deduction  
3. induction  
4. It starts with an idea or definition and checks to see if observable facts conform to it.

5. Starts with facts that can be observed and draws conclusions from the facts.

6. Rene Descartes

7. 1) The reality of the spirit, mind or subjective experience; 2) the reality of everything outside the mind or objective experience.

8. Discourse on Method

9. Leeuwenhoek

10. Harvey

11. C

12. Ptolemy

13. sun and planets; the earth

14. Nicholas Copernicus

15. John Kepler

16. Galileo

17. Galileo

18. Isaac Newton

19. Precise longitude could be determined, tides could now be predicted, and maps could be made accurately for the first time.

20. It improved the use of cannon, therefore more and more cannon were used by armies. This made war much more expensive. Thus it required governments to increase taxes which in turn produced political revolts. It also gave Europeans a military advantage over people in America, Asia and Africa.

21. Thomas Newcomen

22. Denis Papin

23. coal mining

24. Academy of Sciences (France) and Royal Society of London (England)

25. Evidence

26. Nicolo Machiavelli, The Prince

27. There are certain laws that apply to all people at all times; they are based not upon what men do (which may be wrong) but on Nature and God.

28. Natural Law is the underpinning of modern notions of people being equal and having certain rights. Natural Law is the foundation of democracy

29. Thomas Hobbs

30. John Locke

31. mean and brutish and a strong King was needed to keep them from killing one another

32. basically good and reasonable

33. overthrow the government

34. To be reasonable and civilized

35. Protect a person's natural rights.

36. Right to life, liberty and property.

37. It means that people are born with blank minds, which are shaped by their upbringing and education.

38. They shaped the government of the United States. His ideas are contained in the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

39. The Leviathan

40. 1) It influenced the thought of people; they began to look at the facts. 2) Science was applied to practical problems; it improved the material standard of living; it has increased the size of populations. 3) As a form of thought it is a great human achievement along with art and literature.

# Enlightenment (1)

---

1. philosophes
2. France
3. Frederick the Great
4. A
5. C
  
6. B
7. B
8. Encyclopedia
9. Phisocrats
10. D
  
11. Estates or Parliaments
12. Maupeou
13. the tax system
14. They didn't want to be taxed.
15. Corvee
  
16. Taille
17. Maria Theresa and Joseph II
18. A
19. A
20. Diet
  
21. Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, Austrian Netherlands or Belgium, Tyrol, Croatia, Silesia.
22. Maria Theresa reduced it to three days and Joseph abolished it altogether
23. German
24. Junkers
25. C
  
26. He needed the support of the Junkers because they provided the officers for his army and the serfs were better off than in neighboring areas.
27. part of Poland and Silesia
28. Tsar or Czar
29. Catherine the Great

# Enlightenment (2)

---

30. B

31. Emelian Pugachev

32. Poland and Turkey (or the Ottoman Empire)

33. Russia, Prussia and Austria

34. Parliament

35. Robert Walpole

36. Make the colonists pay a larger portion of the expenses of the Empires and in particular the cost of the French Indian War.

37. It failed. Louis XVI appeased the nobles by restoring their Parliaments and refused to tax them.

38. The reforms of Joseph II stimulated revolts.

39. The strong leadership of Frederick left no one trained to take his place and the Junkers increased their power.

40. It stimulated the American Revolution

41. How to collect more money to pay for the long wars they were involved in.

42. Increase the amount of taxes collected and centralize government to improve collection.

43. D

44. A

# Revolution

---

1. taille
2. Calonne
3. Estates, nobles, clergy, commoners
4. Third
5. nobles
6. wars with England and support given to America
7. it didn't generate enough money to pay the debts of the country
8. better off
9. Estates General
10. Estates to vote separately; a constitution, liberty of speech and press
11. Sieyes
12. National Assembly
13. tennis court
14. nobles
15. Bastille
16. Declaration of the Rights of Man
17. freedom of religion; property; security; resist oppression
18. Marseillaise
19. The Jacobin Club
20. Girondins
21. Mountain; Gironde
22. Vendee
23. Reign of Terror
24. Committee of Public Safety
25. Some thought it would unite France and keep the radicals out of power. Also, there was a great fear that Austria would attack France.
26. Guillotine
27. Hebertists
28. levee en masse
29. Directory
30. Babeuf
31. Spanish
32. Hidalgo
33. Creoles; Gapuchines or Spanish born in Spain
34. Bolivar; Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador
35. Bernardo O'Higgins
36. the British navy prevented reactionary European powers from sending armies to suppress them
37. Beethoven, Goethe, Schiller, Kant, Hegel, Herderl, Fichte, Schleiermacher, and others
38. Goya
39. Tallyrand
40. Duke of Wellington
41. Robespierre

# Napoleonic Era

---

1. First Consul
2. Taxes were collected fairly; an accounting system was installed
3. the Napoleonic Code
4. corrupt and inefficient
5. Haiti
6. C
7. A
8. Tilsit
9. Trafalgar
10. Alexander I
11. countries were afraid of one another and wanted to pursue their own interests
12. nobles wanted to resume trade with Britain
13. Borodino
14. Kutsov
15. William Pitt the Younger
16. retreating and burning supplies
17. 1805
18. Francis I of Austria
19. feudal, special privileges
20. the Code Napoleon and a constitution
21. continental
22. blockade
23. build up trade for France
24. B
25. Vienna
26. Elba
27. Russia, Austria, Prussia and Britain
28. Spain, strongly Catholic, opposed to the anti-clerical views of Napoleon; Germans became nationalistic; everyone was unhappy with the continental system
29. Waterloo; Wellington
30. Germans
31. nationalism
32. Great Britain
33. C
34. Balkans; Constantinople
35. Corsica
36. Abbe Sieyes
37. coup d'etat
38. Nobles, clergy, towns and guilds lost many of their privileges and did not benefit; serfs were freed from their obligations and thus benefited; merchants suffered under the continental system
39. St. Helena
40. Metternich
41. Berlin and Milan

# Reaction & Progress

---

1. burschenschaft
2. Carlbad
3. Peterloo Massacre
4. Verona
5. Metternich
6. Decembrist
7. Turkey
8. Young Italy
9. Louis Philippe
10. Poland
11. Belgium
12. They were founded by Robert Peel
13. landed gentry
14. representation in Parliament
15. a ten hour workday for women and children
16. city services such as water and sewer service
17. it forced them to live in poor houses under wretched conditions
18. universal suffrage
19. revolutions
20. Louis Napoleon
21. Louis Kossuth
22. Francis Joseph I (Franz Josef)
23. centralized its authority
24. unite
25. House of Commons
26. Magyars, Slovaks, Rumanians, Germans, Serbs, Croats, Czechs
27. Frankford
28. Zollverein
29. constitution
30. constitutions in some countries; serfdom abolished; dictatorships in other countries and a new toughness of mind and a loss of idealism
31. Saint Simon
32. investment banking
33. planned society
34. Mexico
35. Russia, Britain and France
36. The first female nurses were used; journalists covered the war; France and England fought on the same side.
37. General Cavaignac
38. Windschgratz
39. French
40. Junkers
41. a legislative district that had few or no votes in it
42. Johann Pestalozzi
43. Disraeli and Gladstone
44. the Tory party and the Liberal party

# Industrialization

---

1. Luddites
2. Newcomen
3. it used too much fuel
4. James Watt
5. textiles
6. Rocket
7. Laissez faire
8. People operating independently without regulation will satisfy their own needs.
9. mercantilism advocated regulation
10. Wealth of Nations
11. England
12. transportation, power, banking, labor force and resources
13. Enclosure Acts
14. New seed drill, use of fertilizer, crop rotation, horse hoe, better animal breeding
15. increase
16. Cort
17. spinning jennies
18. Edmund Cartwright
19. larger cities
20. canals
21. Josiah Wedgwood
22. Thomas Telford and John Macadam
23. Lloyds of London
24. labor unions
25. Labour
26. Karl Marx and Frederick Engels
27. Social Democratic
28. socialists advocate using government and trade unionists use collective bargaining
29. Fabians
30. United States, Latin America, Asiatic Russia, Canada, New Zealand and Australia
31. International Workingmen's Association
32. 60
33. made it easy to exchange different currencies
34. total control of resources and product
35. poverty
36. Thomas Malthus
37. society functioned best when people satisfied their own wants
38. utopian communities could be created to eliminate the poverty and misery associated with industrialization
39. free
40. (answers will vary)
41. Sir Henry Bessemer
42. Cyrus McCormick
43. Jethro Tull

# Nationalism

---

1. Napoleonic or French
2. Patriotism; feeling of common identity with fellow countrymen; desire for national independence
3. Giuseppe Mazzini
4. Young Italy
5. The Brothers Grimm
6. Otto von Ranke, Friedrich List
7. Hungary
8. Palacky
9. Adam Mickiewicz
10. Volksgeist
11. Austrian
12. Kingdom of Sardinia
13. Sardinia, Naples, Papal States, Lombardy, Venetia Tuscany
14. Resorgimento
15. Camillo de Cavour
16. Victor Emmanuel II
17. Giuseppe Garibaldi
18. France
19. Austria; Lombardy
20. One Thousand; Red Shirts
21. a vote on an issue
22. Otto von Bismarck; Prussia
23. Realpolitik
24. Schleswig-Holstein; Denmark
25. Austria
26. Sadowa
27. railroads to move troops, and the rapid-firing needle gun
28. North German Confederation
29. vote
30. unite the southern German states with the new Germany
31. Napoleon III
32. Paris Commune
33. German Empire
34. Hungary could have its own government under the Austrian Emperor. It was now known as the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
35. Alexander III; serfdom
36. Zemstovs
37. Peoples' Will
38. Canada
39. Tokugawa Shogunate
40. United States, Admiral Perry
41. Meiji



# Modern Imperialism

---

1. France and the United States
2. Spain
3. Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines
4. Hawaii
5. Berlin; Ottoman
6. Suez
7. Atlantic and Pacific; Panama
8. Great Britain
9. He was a missionary and an explorer.
10. Henry Stanley
11. Stanely; King Leopold
12. Africa
13. Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Portugal
14. Great Britain
15. Fashoda
16. Cecil Rhoades
17. Indonesia
18. French citizens
19. India; Sepoy Mutiny
20. inferiors
21. English and French
22. Dutch
23. Persia and Afghanistan
24. a warm water port
25. China; Europeans could go anywhere they wanted, were ruled by their own laws, collected the customs, and had spheres of influence along the coast
26. Boxer
27. Japan
28. Russia and Japan
29. Orange Free State, Transvaal
30. Boer
31. D
32. Canada, Australia and New Zealand
33. Monroe Doctrine
34. Indochina
35. India
36. Indian rulers were allowed to keep thrones and British East India Company was disbanded
37. Western knowledge and values were spread around the world; colonial people resented European domination
38. last two decades
39. Older imperialism was concerned with trade and buying native produce. New imperialism involved territorial control and exploitation of resources.
40. to find markets, investment opportunities, provide needed goods and raw materials, spread modern civilization

# World War I

---

1. Otto von Bismarck
2. Austria, Germany and Italy
3. France, England and Russia
4. Germany
5. Algeciras
6. Austria
7. Albania
8. Francis Ferdinand; Austria; Bosnian
9. Serbian
10. Sarajevo
11. Austria with support of Germany insisted on infringing on the independence of Serbia; Russia came to the aid of Serbia and mobilized its army along both the German and Austrian borders. Germany declared war against Russia. Since Germany wanted to fight on only one front at a time, they then declared war on France.
12. Schlieffen
13. two
14. France; Russia
15. Marne
16. trenches
17. Germany
18. France and Britain
19. Blockade
20. gas, tanks, airplanes and submarines
21. Lusitania
22. Gallipoli
23. submarine
24. Zimmerman
25. unrestricted
26. neutral
27. 1917; 1914
28. Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Yugoslavia
29. William II
30. Weimar
31. Versailles
32. Lloyd George
33. Woodrow Wilson
34. Georges Clemenceau
35. Marshall Foch
36. Germany lost its colonies, paid reparations, and lost some of its land
37. United States
38. To prevent future wars.
39. Brest-Litovsk
40. Cordon Sanitaire
41. Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq
42. right of self determination

# Rise of Communism

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1. Karl Marx
2. Father Gapon
3. Lenin
4. people's faith in the Tsar
5. Mensheviks believed in gradual democratic socialism; Bolsheviks believed in revolutionary tactics by small groups.
6. Duma
7. Nicholas II
8. Peter Stolypin
9. opposed it
10. serfdom
11. Kulaks
12. Rasputin
13. food shortages
14. blocked his train preventing his return to Petrograd
15. March 17, 1917
16. Germans
17. Alexander Kerensky
18. Leon Trotsky
19. Peace, Land, Bread
20. November 6 and 7; Winter Palace
21. They disbanded it.
22. Cheka
23. Brest-Litovsk
24. White Russians
25. Stalin
26. Kronstadt
27. New Economic Program
28. private enterprise
29. collective; state
30. Trotsky
31. Central Committee
32. Politburo
33. Five Year Plans
34. killed
35. purge
36. Comintern
37. encourage Communism in other countries
38. (answers will vary)
39. Under Communism the state owns the property and under capitalism property is privately owned.
40. Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, China, Vietnam, Cuba and others
41. Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov
42. Krupskaya
43. The Communist Party actually controls the government; it is run by a Premiere; 15 republics are self governing.
44. (answers will vary)
45. council or committee

# Rise of Fascism

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1. Weimar
2. Benito Mussolini
3. Communist
4. Social Democrats
5. Fascism
6. Zaibatsu
7. Manchuria or China
8. Manchuko
9. The Great Depression
10. both declined
11. people were put out of work; They began to look for radical solutions to their problems.
12. to keep goods out in order to encourage local production
13. Jews, Communism
14. Nationalist Socialist German Workers' Party
15. *Mein Kampf*
16. Bavaria; Beer Hall Putsch
17. Hindenburg; Chancellor
18. the Depression, effective use of propaganda and use of force
19. Third Reich
20. Reichstag
21. Gestapo
22. Goebbels
23. rearming Germany and by public works projects
24. Treaty of Versailles
25. Rhineland
26. Austria
27. Ethiopia
28. Spain
29. Franco
30. Czechoslovakia
31. Nevil Chamberlain
32. Stalin; Poland
33. 1939; Poland
34. Sweden, Norway, France, Czechoslovakia, Britain, Holland, Belgium, Finland, Switzerland, Denmark
35. Totalitarian
36. Labor unions were replaced by the National Labor Front and strikes were forbidden; clergy was forbidden to criticize the government; schools became agencies of propaganda; newspapers became arms of Nazi propaganda
37. Ernst Rohm
38. Stormtroopers, Brown Shirts
39. They denied them the rights of citizens
40. Appeasement
41. Aryan. (Some may answer "white" but Hitler thought Jews and Slavs were inferior.)
42. Il Duce
43. Eva Braun

# World War II

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1. Maginot Line
2. Blitzkreig
3. Luftwaffe
4. Dunkirk
5. Vichy
6. Marshall Petain
7. concentration camps
8. Belsen, Dachau, Auschwitz, Treblinka
9. six million
10. Winston Churchill
11. neutral
12. Britain
13. Russia
14. Rommel
15. Japanese; Pearl Harbor; December, 1941
16. Stalingrad
17. Lend-Lease
18. Africa
19. Lebenstraum
20. Normandy; June 1944
21. Battle of the Bulge
22. May , 1945
23. Dwight D. Eisenhower
24. General Douglas MacArthur
25. Atlantic Charter
26. Teheran
27. Establish the four freedoms; equal access to trade; to work together to maintain freedom
28. Potsdam and Yalta
29. United Nations
30. Stalin
31. divided
32. Japan; Manchuria
33. Hiroshima; Nagasaki
34. Russia
35. Nuremburg
36. Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, Leyte, Saipan, Tinian
37. Hideki Tojo
38. Rudolf Hess
39. Heinrich Himmler
40. Speer
41. Axis
42. Benito Mussolini
43. George Patton
44. Hirohito
45. Flying Fortress

# Cold War

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1. Russia and the United States
2. Communism and capitalism
3. South Korea
4. Truman Doctrine; Greece and Turkey
5. Marshall Plan
6. Berlin
7. air lifting
8. Iron Curtain
9. NATO
10. United States, Great Britain, France, Norway, Portugal, Greece, Canada, West Germany, Italy
11. SEATO
12. containment
13. MacArthur
14. China
15. Panmunjon
16. Syngman Rhee
17. Stalin; Khrushchev
18. Hungary
19. U-2
20. H or hydrogen
21. Yugoslavia; Tito
22. Czechoslovakia
23. Berlin
24. Cuba
25. ICBM
26. Spain
27. Portugal
28. satellite
29. United States
30. Warsaw Pact
31. Egypt
32. Afghanistan
33. China
34. Solzhenitsyn
35. SALT
36. Poland; Solidarity
37. wheat; United States
38. Moscow; Russian invasion of Afghanistan
39. detente
40. Rumania
41. Khrushchev
42. (answers will vary)
43. Konrad Adenauer
44. Dag Hammarskjold
45. Janus Kadar

# Third World

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1. Mao Tse-tung
2. Mahatma Gandhi
3. 1947
4. Kuomintang; General Chiang Kai-shek
5. China
6. Indonesia
7. Viet Minh; Ho Chi Minh
8. Pakistan and India
9. Hindu; Moslem
10. Nehru
11. Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq
12. Zionism
13. Palestine, Israel
14. non-violent
15. Kwame Nkrumah
16. Mau Mau
17. Jomo Kenyatta
18. Cuba; Bay of Pigs
19. Fidel Castro; Fulgencio Batista
20. Great Leap Forward
21. Algeria; 1962
22. Juan Peron
23. Gulf of Tonkin; 1964
24. Viet Cong
25. Ngo Dinh Diem
26. Palestine Liberation Front
27. 1974
28. Cultural Revolution
29. South Africa
30. Libya; Qaddafi
31. Angola and Ethiopia
32. Salvador Allende
33. Bangladesh
34. Somoza, Nicaragua
35. Marcos
36. Ayatollah Khomeini
37. Anwar Sadat; Camp David Accords
38. Nixon
39. Gang of Four
40. Khmer Rouge; Pol Pot
41. Red Guard
42. Achmed Sukarno
43. Indira Gandhi