

**Tuscarora High School Social Science Department**  
**World History and Geography II**  
**SOL Review Packet**  
**Answers**

**Renaissance**

1. What was the Renaissance?  
*Rebirth of classical knowledge*
2. Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?  
*Several important cities, trade*
3. Why did the Renaissance spread to Northern Europe?  
*Trade in Italy to other areas of Europe allowed the spread of Renaissance ideas*
4. Who was Michelangelo?  
*Artist and sculptor*
5. Who were the Medici?  
*Family of Italian leaders in Florence who supported the arts/learning*
6. Who was Leonardo da Vinci?  
*Artist, sculptor, inventor*
7. Who was Shakespeare?  
*Author*
8. What is humanism?  
*Study of human growth and potential*
9. Who was Erasmus?  
*Dutch author, Praise of Folly, humanist*

**Empires and Trade Routes**

10. Identify the geographic location of the Ottoman, Mughal, Songhai, Aztec and Incan Empires.  
*Ottoman: Turkey Mughal: N. India Songhai: W. Africa Aztec: Central America Inca: Peru*
11. What was the Silk Road?  
*Trade routes from Asia to Mediterranean*
12. What important trade items were offered by the Chinese?  
*Paper, compass, silk and porcelain*

**Reformation**

13. Who invented the printing press and why was it so important?  
*Growth of literacy and Gutenberg Printing press*
14. What conflicts challenged the authority of the Church in Rome?  
*Merchant wealth, German and English nobility disliked the Italian domination of the Catholic Church, church's wealth and political power, Corruption, indulgences*
15. Why was Martin Luther so significant to the Reformation?  
*Published 95 Theses: Salvation by faith alone, Bible is ultimate authority, humans equal before God*
16. Who was John Calvin?  
*Started Calvinism, Theory of Predestination*
17. Who was Henry VIII? What was he known for?  
*Began the Anglican Church after a dispute with the Pope*
18. Who was Elizabeth I? What was she known for?  
*Made the Anglican Church the official church of England*
19. Describe the Reformation in Germany.  
*Northern German Princes converted to Protestantism ending the authority of the Church*
20. Who were the Hapsburgs?  
*Ruling family in Europe who supported the Pope and the Holy Roman Church*
21. What was the Thirty Years War?

*War in Germany between the Hapsburgs & Catholics against Protestants*

22. How did the Anglican Church come into existence?  
*Conflict between Protestants and Catholics*
23. Who were the Huguenots?  
*Granted freedom to worship by the Edict of Nantes by the Catholic monarchy*
24. What was the Edict of Nantes?  
*Granted Protestants Huguenots freedom to worship*
25. Who was Cardinal Richelieu?  
*Changed the focus of the 30 yrs war from religious to political, regent to Louis XIV*
26. Before Martin Luther, there was *John Huss* and *John Wycliffe* who called for reforms in the Catholic Church.
27. What was the Counter Reformation?  
*Catholic church reforms and reasserts its authority*
28. What was the Council of Trent?  
*Redefined Catholic doctrine as a result of the Protestant Reformation, formed the Jesuits*
29. Who were the Jesuits?  
*Society of Jesus – opened Catholic schools (Ignatius of Loyola)*
30. What was the Inquisition?  
*Reinforced Catholic Doctrine through torture*

### **Age of Exploration**

31. What factors contributed to the European discovery of land in the Western Hemisphere?  
*Demand for gold, spices and natural resources in Europe, support for the diffusion of Christianity, political and economic competition between European empires, innovations in navigational arts (European and Islamic origins), pioneering role of Prince Henry the Navigator*
32. Who was Prince Henry the Navigator?  
*Portuguese supporter of exploration, started a navigation school*
33. Who was Vasco da Gama?  
*Portugal, found the direct sea route to India*
34. Who was Christopher Columbus?  
*Portugal, landed in the Americas*
35. Who was Hernando Cortez?  
*Spain, Conquistador who defeated the Aztecs*
36. Who was Francisco Pizarro?  
*Spain, Conquistador who defeated the Incas*
37. Who was Ferdinand Magellan?  
*Spain, circumnavigated the globe*
38. Who was Sir Francis Drake?  
*England, defeated the Spanish Armada, thief stealing from Spanish Gallons*
39. Who was Jacques Cartier?  
*France, explorer of North America*
40. How did Christianity spread to the “New World?”  
*Missionaries and Spanish Conquistadors*
41. What led to the demise of the Aztecs, Incas, and Mayas?  
*Disease brought to the Americas by the Spanish Conquistadors*
42. Describe the rigid class system in Latin America.  
*Encomium was the system – use of natives as slave labor, mining and farming Pensulars, Creoles, Mulattos*
43. What is a colony?  
*Outpost settlements*
44. What was the Middle Passage?  
*Trip to the Americas for slaves from Africa, the middle leg of the Triangle trade journey*

45. Why did Europeans turn to Africa for slaves?  
*Native Americans died from diseases brought by the Spanish*
46. What was the Columbian Exchange?  
*Exchanges of goods between Americas, Africa and Europe*

### **Muslim Empires**

47. Where was the Ottoman Empire located?  
*Middle East, Turkey*
48. What is the importance of the Ottoman Empire? (what contributions did they make?)  
*Islamic religion, Istanbul established trade in Coffee and Ceramics*
49. Where was the Mughal Empire located?  
*India*
50. What is the importance of the Mughal Empire? (what contributions did they make?)  
*Indian Textiles, Islam to India, art and architecture, European trading posts*
51. What did Southern India trade?  
*Spices*
52. Describe the class system in Japan (shogunate).  
*Emperor ruled by military leader*
53. Why did the Japanese and Chinese stay relatively isolated from Europe?  
*To limit foreign influences*
54. What is mercantilism?  
*A country powers was dependent upon its wealth. Increasing power by obtaining gold and silver, selling more goods than the country buys*
55. What is the Commercial Revolution?  
*The expansion of trade and business that transformed European economies during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries*

### **Scientific Revolution**

56. Who was Nicolaus Copernicus?  
*Heliocentric Theory*
57. Who was Johannes Kepler?  
*Planetary motion using math*
58. Who was Galileo Galilei?  
*Conflict with Catholic Church, that expands on Copernicus' Theory*
59. Who was Isaac Newton?  
*Theory of gravity*
60. Who was William Harvey?  
*Discovered the circulatory system*
61. What was the Scientific Revolution?  
*Advances in science, and the creation of the scientific method*

### **Absolutism**

62. What is absolutism and divine right?  
*Kings given the right to rule by God*
63. Who was the Sun King?  
*Louis XIV*
64. Who was Louis XVI?  
*Beheaded during the French Revolution, absolute monarch ruler of France*
65. Who was Frederick the Great?  
*Prussia, absolute monarch, military might important, wanted to be a father to his people*
66. Who was Peter the Great?

- Russia, westernization of Russia, built St. Petersburg because he wanted a port*
67. How did the English Civil War promote the rights of Englishmen?  
*Parliament v the King, created a limited monarchy, limited the power of the King*
68. How did the Glorious Revolution promote the rights of Englishmen?  
*Overthrow of James II by Parliament who installed William and Mary*

69. Who was Oliver Cromwell?

*Executed Charles I, puritan leader who created a commonwealth in England*

70. What was the Restoration?

*Charles II restored the monarchy to England*

71. What was the English Bill of Rights of 1689?

*Established a limited monarchy*

### **Enlightenment**

72. What was the Enlightenment?

*New thought in philosophy and government*

73. Who was Thomas Hobbes?

*Wrote Leviathan, the state as a central authority to manage behavior, people are evil*

74. Who was John Locke?

*Wrote two treatises on government, People are sovereign, monarchs are not chosen by god*

75. Who was Montesquieu?

*Wrote the Spirit of the Laws, separation of powers*

76. Who was Jean-Jacques Rousseau?

*Wrote the Social Contract, there is a contract between rulers and people*

77. Who was Voltaire?

*Wrote about Religious Toleration, and separation of Church and State*

78. How did the Enlightenment influence Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence?

*Jefferson incorporated enlightenment ideals in the Declaration of Independence*

79. How did the Enlightenment influence the US Constitution and Bill of Rights?

*Patriots incorporated enlightenment ideals, enlightenment ideas fueled the American Revolution*

### **Revolutions**

80. What were the causes of the French Revolution?

*Bankrupt government, famine, corrupt people, high taxes, Third Estate had no power, Enlightenment ideals, and the American Revolution*

81. What was the Reign of Terror?

*Time period where Robespierre controlled the French government, and executed anyone who spoke out against him, Robespierre and the spread of fear*

80. What were the outcomes of the French Revolution?

*New government, democracy in France, Reign of Terror, Legitimacy, Balance of Power, Napoleon, and end of the absolute monarchy*

83. Describe the colonial system(government, religion, economy).

*Under a governorship from England, paid taxes to England, Christian*

84. Describe the class structure in the colonial system.

*Pensulaires, Creoles, Mestizos, Indians*

85. What two events influenced revolutions in Central and South America?

*French Revolution and American Revolution*

86. What countries gained their independence in the 1800's?

*N. America, Latin America, and S. America, and French, Spanish and Portuguese colonies*

87. Who was Toussaint L'Ouverture?

*Haiti, led slave revolt*

88. Who was Simon Bolivar?

*Venezuela independence from Spain*

89. What was the Monroe Doctrine?  
*European countries were to stay out of North and South America, it would be considered an act of war*
90. Who was Johann Sebastian Bach?  
*Composer*
91. Who was Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart? *Composer*
92. Who was Eugene Delacroix?  
*Artist*
93. Who was Miguel de Cervantes?  
*Author, Novelist Don Quixote.*

### **Nationalism**

94. Who was Napoleon?  
*French dictator*
95. What was the Napoleonic Code?  
*Restructured legal code*
96. What happened at the Congress of Vienna?  
*Reestablished monarch as legitimate government*
97. What is the balance of power doctrine?  
*No country is more powerful than another*
98. What is liberalism?  
*Middle class merchants more people, Parliament*
99. What is conservatism?  
*Return to old monarchy*
100. What was the significance of the Revolutions of 1848?  
*Increased nationalistic tensions*
101. Who was Count Cavour?  
*Unified Northern Italy*
102. Who was Giuseppe Garibaldi?  
*Red Shirts unified southern Italy joined northern and southern Italy*
103. How was Italy unified?  
*Garibaldi joined them*
104. How was Germany unified?  
*Due to Franco Prussian War appealing to nationalist feeling*
105. Who was Otto von Bismarck?  
*Unifier of Germany*
106. What was Realpolitik?  
*Tough practical politics*
107. What is the significance of the Franco-Prussian War?  
*Germany unified*

### **Industrial Revolution**

108. What is the Agricultural Revolution?  
*Wealthy landowners created corporation farms form series of smaller private farms*
109. What is the Industrial Revolution?  
*Rise of factory system to the demise of cottage industries in England*
110. What is the enclosure movement?  
*Landowners experiment with different farming methods to improve production*
111. What raw materials were important to industrialization?  
*Cotton, iron, steel, textile*
112. Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in England?  
*Because of natural resources, iron, coal, improvement of steam engine*

113. Who was James Watt?  
*Steam engine*
114. Who was Eli Whitney?  
*Cotton gin*
115. Who was James Hargreaves?  
*Invented the spinning jenny*
116. Who was Henry Bessemer?  
*Steel making process*
117. Who was Edward Jenner?  
*Smallpox Vaccine*
118. Who was Louis Pasteur?  
*Bacteria*
119. What is urbanization?  
*Moving towards cities from the country*
120. What working conditions were workers dissatisfied with?  
*No child labor laws, long hours, unsafe conditions*
121. What is capitalism?  
*People invest money to make profit*
122. Who wrote *Wealth of Nations*?  
*Adam Smith*
123. What is laissez-faire?  
*No government interference in business*
124. Who was Karl Marx and what did he write?  
*Communist manifesto, communist and socialism*
125. What were the benefits of child labor?  
*Costs low profits high*
126. What caused the rise of labor unions?  
*Working conditions, child labor, workers rights*
127. What is collective bargaining?  
*Method of mediation between labor and management*
128. What benefits do labor unions provide?  
*Collective bargaining increased wages, improved working conditions*
129. What is nationalism?  
*European nations competed for colonial possession, economic, military and political power*

### **Imperialism**

130. What is imperialism?  
*A policy in which a strong nation seeks to dominate other countries politically, socially, and economically*
131. What are protectorates?  
*A country or territory with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power*
132. What are spheres of influence? (China)  
*A foreign power controlled trade and investment*
133. How was Japan opened to trade in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?  
*By force, Perry sailed 4 ships into Tokyo Harbor with guns*
134. What is the significance of the Suez Canal?  
*Shortened the trip*
135. What was the Boxer Rebellion?  
*Campaign to keep out foreigners and opium*
136. What was the Sepoy Rebellion?  
*Indian soldiers rebelled, because of packages of bullets*

**WWI**

137. What were the causes of World War I?  
*Alliances that divided Europe into competing camps, nationalistic feelings, diplomatic failures, imperialism, competition over colonies, and militarism*
138. What were the major events of WWI?  
*Assassination of Austria's Archduke Ferdinand, US enters the war, Russia leaves the war*
139. What were the effects of WWI?  
*Increased demand for colonial independence, end of Russian Imperial, Ottoman, German and Austro-Hungarian empires, enormous cost of war in lives, property and social disruption*
140. What is the Treaty of Versailles?  
*Forced Germany to accept guilt for war and loss of territory and pay reparations, limited the German military*
141. Who was Woodrow Wilson?  
*US President, during WWI and creator of the League of Nations*
142. What is the League of Nations?  
*International cooperative organization established to prevent future wars, US not a member, did not have the power to enforce its decisions*

**Interwar**

143. What caused the Bolshevik Revolution?  
*Grievances of workers and peasants not resolved by the Tsar*
144. Who is Lenin?  
*Leader of USSR, revolutionary*
145. What is communism?  
*An economic system in which all means of production are owned by the people, private property does not exist, all goods and services are shared*
146. What is the mandate system?  
*Administer the colonies of defeated powers on a temporary basis, France and Britain became mandatory powers in the Middle East*
147. What were the causes of the worldwide depression of the interwar period?  
*German reparations, expansion of production capacities and dominate of the US, high protective tariffs, excessive expansion of credit, 1929 stock market crash*
148. Who was Joseph Stalin? Describe his policies.  
*USSR communism, 5 year plan, collectivization of farms, state industrialization, secret police, great purge*

**WWII**

149. Who was Adolf Hitler? Describe his policies.  
*Germany, inflation, and depression, democratic government weakened, Anti Semitism, extreme nationalism, Nazism, German occupation of nearby countries*
150. Who was Benito Mussolini? Describe his policies.  
*Italy, rise of fascism, ambition to restore the glory of Rome, invasion of Ethiopia*
151. What is fascism?  
*A political movement that promotes an extreme form of nationalism, a denial of individual rights a dictatorial one party rule*
152. Explain how Japan was imperialistic prior to and in WWII.  
*Militarism, industrialization of Japan, leading to drive for raw materials, invasion of Korea, Manchuria, and the rest of China*
153. Who was Hideki Tojo? Hirohito?  
*Japanese General in WWII, Emperor of Japan*
154. Who was Douglas Mac Arthur?  
*US General who recreated the Japanese gov't after WWII*
155. Who was Winston Churchill?  
*English Prime Minister*
156. Who was Dwight D. Eisenhower?  
*US General, US President*
157. Who was George Marshall?  
*US General who created/devised the Marshall plan (plan for economic growth in Europe after WWII)*
158. What was the Holocaust?  
*A genocide against the Jews, Hitler's belief in a master race, final solution, gas chambers, extermination camps*

159. What is genocide?  
*Purposeful destruction of a people*
160. What was the final solution?  
*Gas chambers and extermination camps*
161. Give two examples of genocide. (other than the Holocaust)  
*Armenians by leaders of Ottoman Empire, Tutsi minority by Hutu in Rwanda*
162. What was D Day? *Allied invasion of Europe*
163. Who was FDR? Harry Truman?  
*US President served for 3 terms, President after Roosevelt's death*
164. Why is the invasion of Poland significant?  
*1<sup>st</sup> place Germany invaded, started WWII*
165. Why is Stalingrad significant?  
*Russia lost the city, then winter surrounded the city German soldiers surrendered, harsh conditions played a part in the surrender*
166. Where were the atomic bombs dropped?  
*Nagasaki and Hiroshima*
167. What was the outcome of WWII?  
*European powers' loss of empires, establishment of two major world powers US and USSR, war crimes trial, Iron Curtain (division of Europe), United Nations, Marshall Plan, NATO and Warsaw Pact*
- Cold War**
168. What is the United Nations?  
*Established in 1945, international cooperative organization, peacekeeping to provide security to the nations of the world*
169. What is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?  
*Adopted by the UN after WWII, the universal rights of all humans.*
170. What is NATO?  
*North Atlantic Treaty Organization 1949, a defensive military alliance formed by 10 western European nations, US and Canada*
171. What is the Iron Curtain?  
*The boundary separating communist countries of Eastern Europe from the mostly democratic nations of Western Europe*
172. What happened at Nuremberg?  
*WWII war trials, Nazi's tried for war crimes, 22 Nazi leaders charged with a war of aggression*
173. What was the Yalta Conference?  
*US, Britain, and Soviet Union met goals: to promote world peace, to provide emergency relief, to help interim governments based on the will of the people*
174. What is the Marshall Plan?  
*US to give aid to any European country that needed it*
175. What is containment?  
*The policy of containing Communism in one part of the world, the US wanted to stop the spread of Communism*
176. What was the Cold War?  
*Soviet developed alliance system in 1955 as part of their own containment policy, viewed NATO as a threat*
177. What was the Cuban Missile Crisis?  
*A confrontation between the United States, the Soviet Union, and Cuba in October 1962, during the Cold War. The Soviet Union was placing nuclear missiles in Cuba only 90 miles away from the US*
178. What is significant about the Korean War?  
*Started in reaction to North Korea's attack on South Korea, never formally ended, only a ceasefire, divided at 38<sup>th</sup> parallel, America did not want to see the spread of communism*
179. What is significant about the Vietnam War?  
*Started as a war of Independence from France, American involvement due to fear of communism and domino theory*
180. What is the domino theory?  
*If one country falls to communism then others will follow.*
181. What is the Warsaw Pact?  
*USSR's response to NATO, an alliance of the eastern bloc countries.*
182. What was the Berlin Wall?  
*Wall separating East and West Germany, communist and democratic nations*



183. Who was Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi)? Where did he go?  
*Nationalist Chinese leader, Southwestern China-Taiwan*
184. Who was Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong)?  
*Communist Chinese leader*
185. Who was Ho Chi Minh?  
*Vietnamese nationalist party leader for Indo Chinese communist party*
186. Who is Krushchev? Brezhnev? Gorbechev?  
*Soviet leaders who ran the USSR during the Cold War*

### **Indian Independence**

187. Who is Indira Gandhi?  
*Prime Minister of India during the 1980's*
188. Who is Margaret Thatcher?  
*Prime Minister of England during the 1980's*
189. Who is Deng Xiaoping?  
*Leader of China after Mao, who relaxed some of the communist Chinese policies*
190. How did Indian independence come about?  
*British policies and the demand for self-rule, resulting in the creation of new states in the Indian Sub continent*
191. Who was Mohandas Ghandi?  
*Leader of the independence movement in India, peaceful disobedience, non violent*
192. What is civil disobedience and passive resistance?  
*A deliberate and public refusal to obey a law considered unjust, nonviolent non cooperation*
193. What divides Pakistan and India?  
*Political division along Hindu-Muslim lines Pakistan/India*
194. Describe Indian democracy.  
*Largest democracy, federal system gives power to the state, 1950 outlawed the Caste System*

### **African Independence**

195. Explain the independence movements of Africa.  
*Right to self determination, peaceful and violent revolutions after WWII, pride in African cultures and heritage resentment toward imperial rule and economic exploitation, loss of colonies*
196. Example of West Africa?  
*Non violent protests, strikes and boycotts*
197. Example of Algeria?  
*FLN guerilla tactics, national reforms, new education plans, land reforms, oil prices down, riots, civil war*
198. Example of Kenya?  
*(Britain) violent struggle under leadership of Kenyatta*
199. Example of South Africa?  
*Black South Africans struggle against apartheid*
200. What is apartheid?  
*A South African policy of complete legal separation of the races including the banning of all social contacts between black and white South Africans*
201. Who is Nelson Mandela?  
*Leader of South African independence movement, jailed for many years*

### **Five Major Religions**

202. Why is the Middle East a world "hot spot"?  
*Competing nationalist sentiments based on religion (Muslim vs. Christians or Jews)*
203. Explain the Arab-Israeli conflict.  
*Palestinian homeland dispute, Zionist's settled in the late 19<sup>th</sup> C. people who favor a Jewish state in Palestine.*

204. Who is Golda Meir?  
*Israeli prime minister Yom Kippur war*
205. Who is Nassar?  
*Egyptian President during the Suez Crisis, he took control of the Aswan Dam*
206. Explain Judaism.  
*Founder: Abraham*  
*Book: Torah*  
*Location: Israel, United States*  
*Beliefs: One God, Ten Commandments*
207. Explain Christianity.  
*Founder: Jesus Christ*  
*Book: Bible*  
*Location: Israel, United States, Europe*  
*Beliefs: One God, Ten Commandments, heaven*
208. Explain Islam.  
*Founder: Mohammed*  
*Book: Koran*  
*Location: Israel, Northern Africa*  
*Beliefs: One God, Five Pillars of Islam, Mecca and Medina*
209. Explain Hinduism.  
*Founder: no one founder*  
*Book: Upanishads, Vedas*  
*Location: India*  
*Beliefs: Moksha, Caste System, Karma, reincarnation*
210. Explain Buddhism.  
*Founder: Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama*  
*Book: sacred texts*  
*Location: India, China*  
*Beliefs: Four Noble Truths, Eightfold Pat, Nirvana*

### Modern Issues

211. What is a refugee?  
*A person displaced from their home or country due to a war or natural disaster*
212. What is the difference between a developed and a developing nation?  
*A **developing nation** is one that is in the process of industrialization, a **developed nation** has all facilities needed for advanced production of manufactured goods*
213. What environmental challenges face the world today?  
*Pollution, loss of habitat, Ozone depletion*
214. What social challenges face the world today?  
*Poverty, poor health, illiteracy, migration, famine*
215. What is the European Union?  
*Regional integration all European nations agreed to have one currency, free trade, tariff free trade, economic cooperation*
216. What is NAFTA?  
*North American Free Trade Agreement*
217. What is the WTO?  
*World Trade Organization (supervise global trade) – World Bank- provides \$ for projects likes dams in developing countries*
218. What is the IMF?  
*International Monetary Fund- gives emergency loans, criticized for charging interest*

219. What is terrorism?

*The use of violence and threats to intimidate and coerce for political reasons*

220. Give 5 examples of international terrorism.

*Munich Olympics, 9/11, Suicide bombers, car bombs, plane hi-jacking*

221. Give 3 government responses to terrorist activities.

*Surveillance, privacy rights, ids, airport security*