

Name:

World History Fall Semester Review

This is due the day of your exam.

1. What is World History and Geography Define each term below.

AD

CE

BCE

BC

Turning points

Lenses (Global, Interregional, regional, local)

Cultural Exchange/ Diffusion

How many years are between 3245 BC and 2162 AD?

If you told the story of your life, what lens would it be from? What about the life of an American president?

2. Hunter Gatherers Answer the questions below.

What were hunting and gathering societies like? What would it have been like to live during that time period?

Would it have been different for a man than a woman?

Describe the Neolithic Revolution as if you were living during it. How did your life change? Why did this change happen? What were the long-term effects your grandchildren saw?

3. Ancient Civilizations and nomadic groups Fill in the data below.

What are the characteristics of civilizations? (CW GRASS)

C-

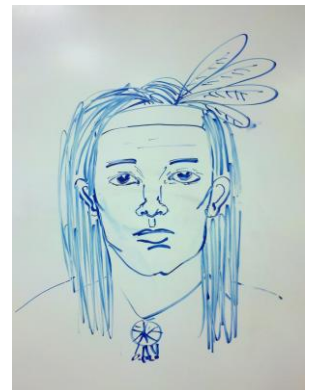
W-

G-

R-

A-

SS-



What are nomadic people and how are their lives different than settled people? (Look at the Venn diagram we did as a class!! Migratory, fringes of society, herders, involvement in trade, etc.)

Guns Germs and Steel: What was the theory Jared Diamond was trying to prove through this movie?

What was the role of geography in the development of civilizations? Discuss at least two things that helped a civilization and 2 things that would have hindered it.

Why was religion so important to early civilizations? Use the word theocracy in your answer.

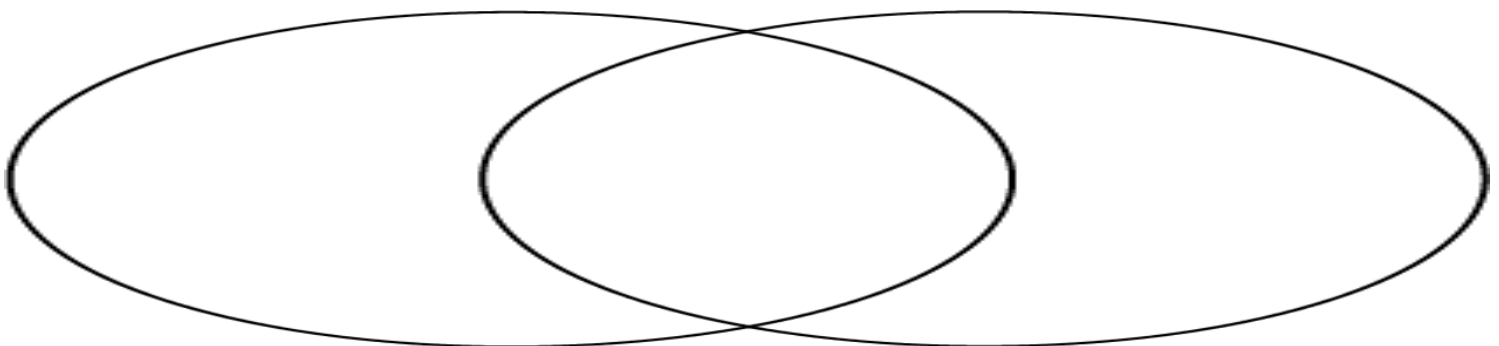
	Summary of civilization- significant information about each civilization
Ancient China (Shang and Zhou)	
Ancient India (Aryans)	
Ancient Mesopotamia (Babylon, Assyria)	
Ancient Egypt	
Ancient Nomadic groups (Phoenicians and Hebrews)	

4. Classic civilizations Answer the questions and fill in the data below.

Why did Ancient Civilizations fall to Classic civilizations? How were classic civilizations different?

	Summary of civilization (years, what happened) (political, social, religious)	Important technology or inventions (trade, technology, war)
Classic China (Qin and Han)		
Classic India (Mauryan and Gupta)		
Classic Greece		
Classic Rome		

5. Fall of Classic Civilizations On the Venn diagram below, fill in the causes of the fall of Rome and the fall of the Han dynasty.



6. Europe in the Middle Ages (500 AD – 1500 AD) Answer the questions below.

Feudalism: What was feudalism? Why did it develop? Why did feudalism end? What took the place of the feudal structure?

Crusades: What were they? Who benefited? What were the short and long term effects?

100 Years War: What was it? Why was it significant?

Black Plague: Short and long term effects of the Black Death.

Byzantine Empire: How was it different than Western Europe? Where did it spread Eastern Orthodoxy to?

Three differences between Eastern Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism:

Who conquered it in 1453?

7. China after Han (300 AD – 1500 AD) Fill out the table below

	Summary of civilization, major achievements, unique characteristics
Sui	
Tang	
Song	

Mongols/"Yuan" dynasty

How were the Mongols able to be successful militaristically? Where did the Mongols spread to? Why did the Mongol Empire fall? What were the short and long term effects of Mongol rule?

8. Early Japan (beginnings through about 1500 AD) Answer the questions below.

Why was Japan unable to form a centralized government early in this era?

	Europe	Japan
Who “supposedly” holds power?		
Who really has power?		
What are the warriors called?		
What code do the warriors live by?		
Lowest group in the social structure?		

Why was Japan isolated from other civilizations?

9. The development of Islam (The Middle East) (600-1500 AD) Answer the questions below.

How was religion tied to politics?

How were Muslim Empires similar?

How were Muslim Empires different?

10. India (300 AD to 1500 AD) Answer the questions below.

Why did Maurya and Gupta fall?

Explain why India is called the “crossroads,” specifically including trade and religion.

11. Africa (beginnings through 1500 AD) Answer the questions below.

What parts of Africa were isolated geographically?

How did Islam influence northern Africa?

What regions of Africa were most involved with trade, particularly with the Arab traders?

12. Americas (beginnings through 1500 AD) Answer the questions below.

What civilizations existed there during this era?

What technology did they develop?

How they were different than the civilizations in Afro-Eurasia?

13. Overview of world religions Fill in the table below. If there is only one god, name it!!

	God or gods?	Holy Text/ book	Main beliefs/ philosophies	World religions this religion “ran” into
Buddhism				
Judaism				
Hinduism				
Confucianism				
Christianity				
Islam				

14. Europe- Summarize each of the following eras/events in your summary include major characteristics, important figures, key ideas, time periods, and connections to other events/inventions/ideas.

Renaissance-

Reformation/Counterreformation-

Scientific Revolution-

Enlightenment-

Absolutism-

15. Exploration- Describe each region's role in exploration, the Columbian Exchange/cultural exchange (religion), Triangular Trade, and the Slave Trade.

Analyze the major causes for European exploration.

What was the Columbian Exchange? Generalize about the goods traded.

Explain why the slave trade between Africa and the Americas became incredibly important after exploration and colonization.

Africa- (specifically discuss the history of the slave trade and how race eventually became a major factor in slavery)

Explain the short and long term impacts of exploration


Why weren't Native Americans used as slaves?

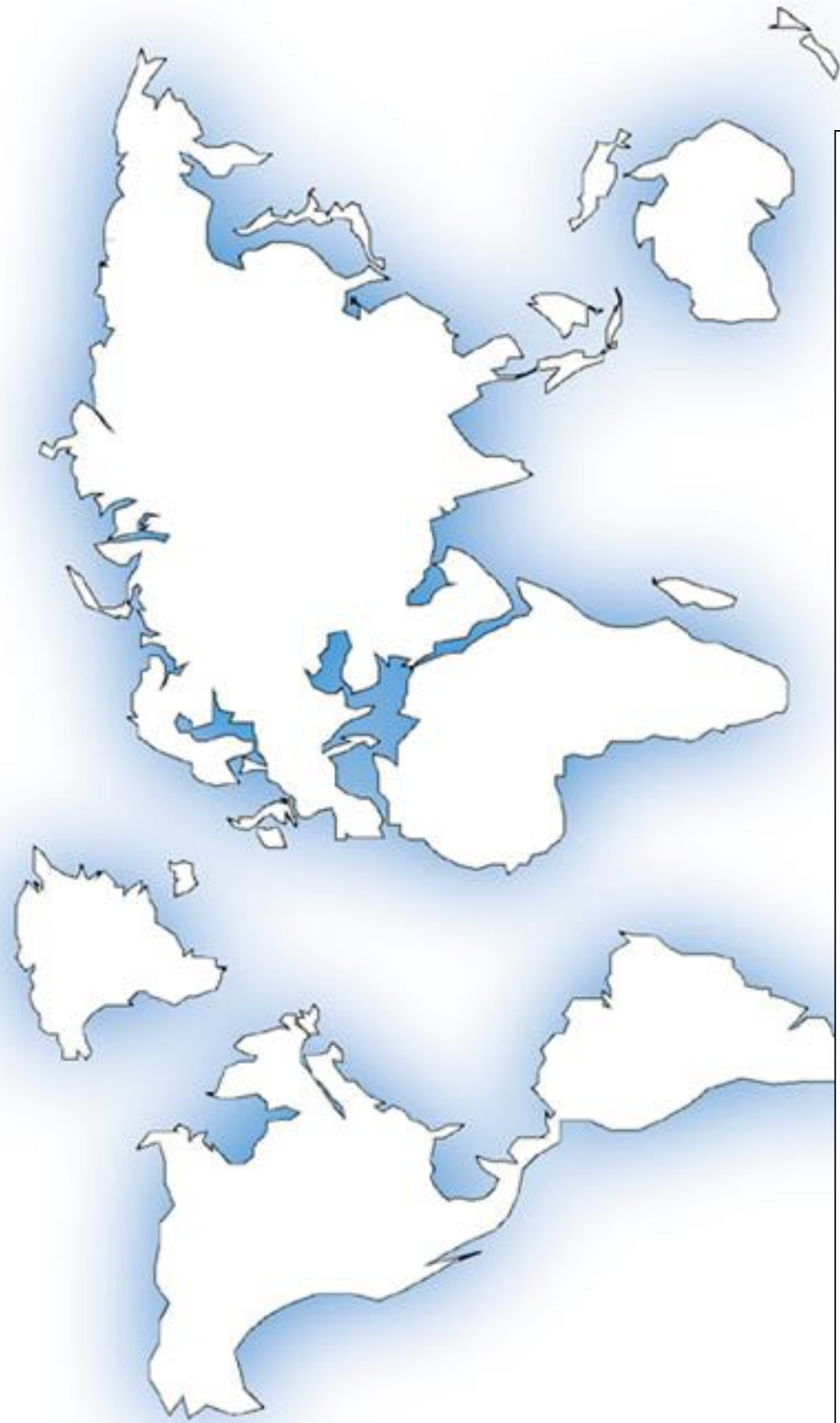
Describe the Middle passage and the treatment of African slaves after they were taken from Africa:

What was triangular trade? Where did it start and what goods were traded?

Why did only some nations explore? Why didn't the Middle East start exploring?

16. Empires

	One unique trait	Empire's religion	Time period the empire lasted	Region in the world where empire was located	Trade – Major goods and who traded with	One important ruler and why they were important
Ottoman Empire 						
Russia 						
Mogul 						
Safavid 						
China Ming						
Qing						
Japan 						



Label and color on the map the following places:

Countries-

- Spain
- France
- China
- Greece
- Japan
- Portugal
- England
- Italy
- Russia
- India

Continents-

- Africa
- S. America
- Europe
- N. America
- Asia

Bodies of water-

- Atlantic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean
- Mediterranean Sea
- Indian Ocean

Empires-

- Ottoman Empire
- Roman Empire
- Byzantine Empire
- Safavid Empire
- Mughal Empire