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Period: *5*

2ND SEMESTER FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE

COMPLETE USING SEPARATE SHEETS OF PAPER!

Dec May 23'd

CHAPTER 9 -EMERGING EUROPE-

TRANSFORMING THE ROMAN WORLD: (302-307)

Vocabulary

- popes - "father"
- missionaries - represent out to carry religious message
- monks - men separated from society
- Carolingian Empire - Charlemagne's empire

Key Concepts

- What were the strengths/weaknesses of Charlemagne?
- What role did churches play in the development of Europe?

FEUDALISM: (308-313)

Vocabulary

- feudalism - Gov - protection for service
- fief - grant of land to a vassal
- vassal - man whose vocation is military
- chivalry - code of ethics for knights

Key Concepts

- What were the components of the feudal contract?
- What were knights and what military codes did they live by?
- Explain how Vikings changed European culture.

THE GROWTH OF EUROPEAN KINGDOMS: (316-321)

Vocabulary

- common law - law common to whole Kingdom
- Parliament - English representative gov

Key Concepts

- How did Alexander Nevsky impacted the development of eastern Europe/western Asia?
- What was the purpose of the Magna Carta and who was forced to sign it?
- What were some of the important things William of Normandy did?

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CHAPTER 10

-MIDDLE AGES-

BYZANTINE EMPIRE AND CRUSADES: (322-327)

Vocabulary

- patriarch - head of Eastern Church
- schism - separation
- Crusades - series of military expeditions to regain holy land
- infidels - unbelievers
- Saladin - controlled Jerusalem with muslim forces
- Richard the Lion Hearted

Key Concepts

- What were the intentions/results of each of the Crusades?
- How did Justinian impact the Byzantine Empire?
- Explain how cities were construction and day to day life in them.

Vocabulary

- manor - cultural estate in the old
- serfs - peasants who worked the land
- commercial capitalism
- patricians - members of wealthiest families
- guilds - business association
- economic sys - people in trade

Key Concepts

- How were serfs bound to the land they worked and in what ways did nobles limit their rights?
- Explain the structure of guilds and what organization they are similar today.

MEDIEVAL CHRISTIANITY: (342-347)

Vocabulary

- Henry IV
- lay investiture - choosing of church officials
- Pope Innocent III
- relics - objects connected with saints
- heresy - saying things in church that are not correct
- inquisition - holy office

Key Concepts

- Explain how the Middle Ages were the "Golden Age" of the Catholic Church.
- Explain the conflict between Henry IV and Pope Gregory VIII and the eventual outcome.

CULTURE OF THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES: (348-351)

Vocabulary

- theology - study of religion
- vernacular literature - everyday speech
- scholasticism - philosophical & theological system
- St. Thomas Aquinas - patron saint of theologians, helped to reconcile science with religion

Key Concepts

- Explain how religion and government often fought each other.

THE LATE MIDDLE AGES: (352-359)

Vocabulary

- Black Death - most devastating disaster in European history
- anti-Semitism - hate of Jews
- Hundred Years' War
- Henry V

Name:

Period:

Key Concepts

- Explain how and to what extent European governments recovered after the 100 Years' War.
- Explain how the Plague was able to spread through Europe and have a tremendous negative effect so quickly.
- Who was John of Arc? Explain in detail her life's events.

John's older brother, his life was uneventful and not very recorded

CHAPTER 12

-RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION-

THE RENAISSANCE: (398-403)

Vocabulary

- Italian Renaissance *for a while, so beginning in Italy*
- Johannes Gutenberg *- Printing Press*
- Machiavelli *- wrote book expressing Italian love & fear*
- mercenaries *- soldiers who sold their services*
- Secular *- worldly*

Key Concepts

- Explain where the Renaissance began and describe Renaissance society.
- Explain the origin of the word "renaissance"

IDEAS AND ART OF THE RENAISSANCE: (406-411)

Vocabulary

- Geoffrey Chaucer
- fresco
- Petrarch

Key Concepts

- Explain which masterpieces Michelangelo was known for.
- Explain which masterpieces Leonardo da Vinci was known for.
- Explain what the ideal Renaissance man looked like and who do you think best fits this description.

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION: (412-413)

Vocabulary

- Christian Humanist *of an Atheist Humanist*
- Lutheranism
- indulgence
- Edict of Worms

Key Concepts

- Explain how did many Catholic church officials use the idea of salvation for personal gains.
- Explain how humanist wanted to improve society?
- Explain the importance of the Ninety-Five Theses

THE SPREAD OF PROTESTANTISM: (418-423)

Vocabulary

- Consistory
- Catholic Reformation
- Anne Boleyn
- Queen Elizabeth I
- annul
- Consistory

Key Concepts

- Explain the difference between Lutheranism and Calvinism.
- Explain how anabaptists were viewed by other protestant faiths.
- Explain how Henry VIII found a way to get a divorce from his wife.

Name:

Period:

CHAPTER 13

-THE AGE OF EXPLORATION-

EXPLORATION AND EXPANSION: (430-437)

Vocabulary

- Christopher Columbus
- conquistador
- Vasco da Gama

Key Concepts

- Explain the shift in the methods that merchants trade their goods from place to place.

THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE: (440-443)

Vocabulary

- Middle Passage

Key Concepts:

- Explain why there was a much higher number of slaves taken to the Caribbean than any other area in the Americas.
- Explain the shift in the economic system used in Europe during the 17th-19th centuries.

CHAPTER 14

-CRISIS AND ABSOLUTISM IN EUROPE-

EUROPE IN CRISIS: THE WARS OF RELIGION: (454-457)

Vocabulary

- Armada

Key Concepts

- Explain how Elizabeth I (Tudor) cemented England's role as a European power.

SOCIAL CRISES, WAR, AND REVOLUTION: (458-463)

Vocabulary

- divine right of kings
- Roundheads
- Oliver Cromwell
- puritans
- James II
- Cavaliers
- Charles I

Key Concepts

- Explain in detail what the Thirty Years' War was about and the countries that were involved.
- Explain in detail the events leading up to/during/and results of the Glorious Revolution.
- Explain how England government was different than most European countries of the time period.

Name:

Period:

RESPONSE TO CRISIS: ABSOLUTISM

Vocabulary

- Peter the Great
- Absolutism

Key Concepts

- Explain how Louis XIV ruled France and how he was able to keep control of the government.

THE WORLD OF EUROPEAN CULTURE: (472-447)

Vocabulary

- Shakesphere

Key Concepts

- Explain how John Locke's theories were revolutionary to the protection of human rights in government and how they influencial.

CHAPTER 17

-REVOLUTION AND ENLIGHTENMENT-

THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION: (538-545)

Vocabulary

- Frances Bacon
- Nicolaus Copernicus
- Universal Law of Gravitation
- Maria Winkelmann
- Rene Descartes
- Scienfitic Method
- Laws of Planetary Motion

Key Concepts

- Explain how the Scientific Revolution still has an impact on us today.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT: (546-553)

Vocabulary

- John Locke
- Montesquieu
- Laissez-faire

Key Concepts

- Explain the significance of Issac Newton's law of gravitation.
- Explain/describe the Enlightenment.
- Explain Mary Wollstonecraft's writing platform.

THE IMPACT OF ENLIGHTENMENT: (554-563)

Vocabulary

- Fredrick the Great
- Catherine the Great

Key Concepts

- Explain what effect the Enlightenment had on absolute rulers.

Name:

Period:

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: (566-569)

Vocabulary

- Bill of Rights
- federal system

Key Concepts

- Explain how John Locke's theories were revolutionary to the protection of human rights in government.

CHAPTER 18

-THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON-

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION BEGINS: (576-583)

Vocabulary

- bourgeoisie
- Louis XIV & Marie Antoinette
- taille

Key Concepts

- Explain the Tennis Court Oath.
- Explain France's social structure.

RADICAL REVOLUTION AND REACTION: (586-593)

Vocabulary

- Regime of Terror
- Robespierre

Key Concepts

- Explain why the revolution in France was unlike any other revolution.
- Explain how other countries felt about the revolution in France.

THE AGE OF NAPOLEON: (596-603)

Vocabulary

- Civic code
- Waterloo in Belgium
- St. Helena

Key Concepts

- Explain how/why Napoleon's Grand Empire collapsed.
- Explain how promotion was awarded in Napoleon's new bureaucracy.
- Explain what happened to the government in France after Napoleon was exiled.
- Explain how French allies took the collapse of Napoleon's empire.

Name:

Period:

-COUNTRIES-

Be able to identify the following countries on a map:

-Spain -Italy -Poland -United Kingdom -France -Germany -Portugal
-Switzerland -Denmark -Russia -Norway -Finland

