World History SG

1. What were the strengths/weaknesses of Charlemagne?
   1. Strengths: Military, political, leadership
   2. Weaknesses: Was Never educated and could not write
2. What role did churches play in the development of Europe?
   1. Churches Educated and taught people, as well as kept records and literature
3. What were the components of the feudal contract?
   1. Paying Loyalty to a lord
   2. Receiving land From A Lord
4. What were knights and what military codes did they live by?
   1. Heavily Armed Cavalry, Feudalism & Chivalry
5. Explain how Vikings changed European culture.
   1. They Invaded several places, with strong opposition to christianity
6. How did Alexander Nevsky impact the development of eastern Europe/western Asia?
   1. He defeated an invading German army
7. What was the purpose of the Magna Carta and who was forced to sign it?
   1. To recognize The rights of nobles, and to protect from a ruler becoming too powerful; King John
8. What were some of the important things William of Normandy did?
   1. He defeated King Harold(England) at the battle of Hastings In 1066 (🡨Important 1)
   2. Crowned King of England
   3. Took a Consensus known as “The Doomsday Book”
9. What were the intentions/results of each of the Crusades?
   1. To Gain Control Of the hole lands/none were successful
10. How did Justinian impact the Byzantine Empire?
    1. He reestablished the roman empire in the *entire* Mediterranean World
11. Explain how cities were construction and day to day life in them.
    1. Cities ≠ Construction; Day to day life in Constantinople was alright, the city was entirely rebuilt after riots with Constantinople as a center of commerce and revolutionized designs (Hagia Sophia)
12. How were serfs bound to the land they worked and in what ways did nobles limit their rights?
    1. Serfs Were bound by poverty, most of what they learned went to the lord, more went to tax, and the very little remaining went to them for eating
13. Explain the structure of guilds and what organization they are similar today.
    1. You start as an apprentice to master a craft 🡪 after they learned their craft, they would become a journeyman, and earn wages 🡪 if a journeyman makes a masterpiece 🡪they are master, who can train apprentices. A similar organization is a work union
14. Explain how the middle Ages were the “Golden Age” of the Catholic Church.
    1. The church reached the height of its power
15. Explain the conflict between Henry IV and Pope Gregory VIII and the eventual outcome.
    1. Gregory basically said that God had appointed him so he was *All-Powerful*, He disagreed with Lay Investiture because it took the power of choosing church officials away from the church lowering his power. Henry IV did not like what Gregory was trying to do, he would be losing power when it comes to churches. This dispute was known as *The Investiture Controversy*
16. Explain how religion and government often fought each other
    1. They almost always Fought over power of people
17. Explain how and to what extent European governments recovered after the 100 Years’ War.
    1. Most European governments felt strong sense of national monarchy, as well as turmoil and mass loss of economy
18. Explain how the Plague was able to spread through Europe and have a tremendous negative effect so quickly.
    1. Black Rats carried fleas who carried the disease, black rats commonly infested trades, making the disease communicable
19. Who was John of Arc? Explain in detail her life’s events
    1. John of arc was Joan of arc’s older brother, his life was fairly uneventful but, his sister’s life was very influential to the French cause. She believed that she called by god to help the French. After she went to help the French cause, his life was quite boring and he missed her greatly
20. Explain Where the Renaissance began and describe Renaissance society.
    1. Italy-Intelligent, thinking, “enlightened”
21. Explain the origin of the word "renaissance”
    1. Comes from the word “Rebirth”, signified that the renaissance was a rebirth of Greco-Roman ideals
22. Which masterpieces Michelangelo was known for.
    1. Sistine Chapel
    2. David
23. Which masterpieces Leonardo da Vinci was known for.
    1. Mona Lisa
24. Explain what the ideal Renaissance man looked like and who do you think best fits this description.
    1. An ideal renaissance man would have been someone who was intelligent, knew many crafts, and was an artisan of a field, I believe Leonardo best fits the description
25. Explain how did many Catholic Church officials used the idea of salvation for personal gains.
    1. Through the selling of indulgences
26. Explain how humanist (‘s?) wanted to improve society?
    1. Through study of ancient literary works of Greece and Rome
27. Explain the importance of the Ninety-Five Theses
    1. The Ninety-Five Theses were the foundation of the protestant reformation
28. -Explain the difference between Lutheranism and Calvinism.
    1. Calvinism Put emphasis On an “all powerful God”
29. -Explain how Anabaptists were viewed by other protestant faiths.
    1. “Dangerous Radicals who threatened the very fabric of sixteenth-century society”
30. -Explain how Henry VIII found a way to get a divorce from his wife.
    1. He converted to Protestantism (as well as all of England) which allowed divorce
31. Explain the shift in the methods that merchants trade their goods from place to place.
    1. Triangular Trade & slave Trade
32. Explain why there was a much higher number of slaves taken to the Caribbean than any other area in the Americas.
    1. To grow sugarcane on plantations and make $$$$$
33. Explain the shift in the economic system used in Europe during the 17th-19th centuries.
    1. Commercial capitalism
34. Explain in detail what the Thirty Years’ War was about and the countries that were involved.
    1. It started as a “struggle” between Catholics and protestants in bohemia when Denmark, Sweden, France, and Spain joined, it became political
35. Explain how England government was different that most European countries of the time period.
    1. Parliament🡪it held almost all power
36. Explain how Louis xiv ruled France and how he was able to keep control of the government.
    1. Louis was an absolute ruler whose lavish spending worsened France’s economy and lead to a revolution
37. Explain how John Locke's theories were revolutionary to the protection Of human rights in government
    1. Johns idea of Human rights is the basis for humanism
38. Explain how the Scientific Revolution still has an impact on us today.
    1. Many of the ideas of the scientific revolution are still used today (such as The scientific method & checks and balances)
39. Explain the significance of Isaac Newton’s law of gravitation.
    1. It explains every movement in the entire probable universe
40. Explain/describe the Enlightenment.
    1. Period of time when People were *Enlightened* to new ideas
41. Explain Mary Wollstonecraft’s writing platform.
    1. Mary is considered the founder of women’s rights, and developed these ideas in her writing
42. Explain what effect the Enlightenment had on absolute rulers.
    1. It caused a general loss of power since the ideals of the enlightenment gave actual power to normal people
43. Explain the Tennis Court Oath.
    1. Deputies of the third estate decided to meet in the tennis courts to write a constitution, to be free of intervention or the other estates
44. Explain France's social structure.
    1. First Estate-Clergy (church officials) .5% of population
    2. Second Estate-Nobles 1.5% of population
    3. Third estate-Commoners 98% of population
       1. Peasants- 75-80%
       2. Craftspeople/Wage earners
       3. Bourgeoisie- 8%
45. Explain why the revolution in France was unlike any other revolution.
    1. It was influenced by the Enlightenment
46. Explain how other countries felt about the revolution in France.
    1. Other countries took up an attack against France after Louis was executed
47. Explain how/why Napoleon’s Grand Empire collapsed.
    1. His army destroyed at Russia, and his ideas hurt him, Nationalism-the major one
48. Explain how promotion was awarded in Napoleon’s new bureaucracy.
    1. Based On ability; not age, rank, or any discrimination
49. Explain what happened to the government in France after Napoleon was exiled.
    1. It returned to Monarchy