

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_

**Global History Midterm Review (to do on your own to get ready for your EXAM!)**

1. What civilization laid the foundations of democracy? (Ch. 4 and thematic lesson on govt.)  
*Ancient Greece*
2. What are 3 main things that lead to the collapse of empires? (Rise + Fall of empires thematic lesson)
3. What does monotheistic mean? \_\_\_\_\_ List the three monotheistic religions we have studied. (p1167)
4. What does the spreading of religions lead to? (movement of people thematic lesson)
5. How did the early explorers change the world (what did they spread around the world)? (movement of people thematic lesson; ch 14-15)
6. What are 4 effects of an increase in trade? (movement of people thematic lesson, ch 14-15)
7. List 3 positive effects of trade. (movement of people thematic lesson, ch 14-15)  
  
List 3 negative effects of trade. (movement of people thematic lesson, ch 14-15)
8. List 5 European countries that colonized in the Americas. (ch 14-15)
9. Describe the role of peasants in feudal society. (Ch. 7; economic thematic lesson)
10. What type of government did absolute monarchy lead to the desire to have? (Ch. 16; French Revolution)
11. In feudal society, list at least 3 groups or people who collected taxes. (Ch 7)
12. Which 4 continents dealt the most with slave trade?(Ch 15; movement of people thematic lesson)
13. Which organization controlled or influenced most of Europe during the Early Middle Ages? (ch. 7)
14. List 4 effects of the printing press. (ch 13; Gutenberg)

15. List 4 reasons why early cities were successful. (Ch 8-9; think about geographic advantages of Florence, Istanbul)
16. List 3 things that affected the culture of the Middle East. (Ch. 10; movement of people thematic lesson)
17. List 3 ways people typically gain power. (Rise of Empires thematic lesson; revolutions thematic lesson)
18. List 4 characteristics of Enlightenment thought. (ch 17)
19. Who did Martin Luther challenge during the Reformation? (ch 13)
20. List 4 reasons for the division of the Catholic Church during the Reformation. (Ch 13)
21. List 3 examples of primary sources.
22. List 3 reasons why Islam spread the way that it did. (Ch 10; movement of people thematic lesson)
23. What city is important to Judaism, Christianity, and Islam? (religions unit/notes; Ch. 8 Crusades)
24. How was Africa organized before European influence? (ch 12)
25. What were 3 things brought from Asia to Europe? (ch 14, movement of people thematic lesson)
26. List 4 characteristics of the Americas before European conquest. (ch 6 and 15)
27. List 3 reasons why empires are successful. (Rise of Empires thematic lesson)
28. List 3 results of the spread of disease. (Ch 15- smallpox; the plague; Movement of People thematic lesson)
29. List 4 people who contributed to the Enlightenment. (ch 17; revolutions thematic lesson)
30. What kind of an economy is used in the exchange of livestock (animals) for spices? (economic thematic lesson)
31. Why did knowledge within the Middle Class increase from 1500-1700? (movement of people thematic lesson; ch 13- the printing press)
32. List 3 things that led to an increase in global population. (ch 8)

33. Before money was used to decide who was rich or poor, what was used to measure how rich someone was? (ch 7)
34. List 4 things which lead to war and conquest. (Rise of Empires thematic lesson)
35. List 4 things that can lead to revolution. (Revolutions thematic lesson)
36. Why did Native American population decrease after 1500? (ch 15)
37. The Triangular Trade exchanged what? (ch 15)
38. The Columbian Exchange was a result of which historical theme? (ch. 15)
39. What did Marco Polo introduce to Europe which led to global domination? (Ch 8, 14/15)
40. List 3 reasons why revolutions typically start. (Ch 18)
41. List 3 causes of development of class conflict? (ch. 18; revolutions thematic lesson)
42. List 4 democratic values that can be traced back to enlightenment. (Ch 17)
43. List 3 long term results of the crusades. (Ch 8)
44. List 3 characteristics of successful empires. (Ch 5; Empire Age of Rome)
45. List two examples of political unity and cultural creativity are a part of what empires? (Ch 13 and 10)
46. What did scientists do during the Scientific Revolution? (Ch 13)
47. Why were Crusades led during the 11<sup>th</sup> century? (Ch 8)
48. What "road" connects Asia and Europe?(Ch 8, 12, movement of people thematic lesson)
49. The major cultural difference between northern Africa and sub-Saharan Africa is a result of what? (Ch 10 and 12)

50. What did Mongol empire do in Europe? (Ch 9)
  
51. What culture did the Byzantine empire preserve? (Ch 5 and 9)
  
52. List 3 similarities between Christianity and Islam. (P1167)
  
53. List 3 similarities between Maya Aztec, and Inca. (Ch 6 and 15)
  
54. Where was the Ottoman Empire located during the 1400s-1500s? (ch 9 and 10 – MAPS)
  
55. Many cultural traits that developed in India prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> century (1700s) were the result of (Ch 10, 14; movement of people thematic lesson)
  
56. List 3 reasons why slaves were imported from Africa. (Ch 15)
  
57. What spread from the Byzantine Empire spread to Russia? (Ch 9)
  
58. What modern democratic political ideals come from the thinking of the Enlightenment? (see Chapter 17)
  
59. What were the long term effects of the French Revolution (see chapter 18)
  
60. What were the world wide affects of the Spanish decline after Napoleon's conquest of Europe (see chapter 18)

### Part III -

**Instructions:** The locations below represent a sampling of places that have been studied historically and/or have been mentioned within context of units. There are also several general geographic places that you must know. You need to locate and label these places on an Eastern Hemisphere Map.

- |            |                                |                       |
|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Britain | 8. South Africa                | 15. Iran              |
| 2. France  | 9. Egypt                       | 16. Saudi Arabia      |
| 3. Spain   | 10. Jerusalem                  | 17. Mongolia          |
| 4. Italy   | 11. Istanbul (Constantinople)  | 18. Equator           |
| 5. Russia  | 12. Japan                      | 19. Prime Meridian    |
| 6. China   | 13. Korea (N. and S. combined) | 20. Mediterranean Sea |
| 7. India   | 14. Portugal                   |                       |