1. What was the significance of the English Bill of Rights? (p.617)

It made clear the limits of royal power.

1. What was Peter the Great the first Russian ruler to make an effort to do? (p.610)

Westernize Russia

1. What political purpose did the splendid palace at Versailles serve? (p.599-600)

To show the power of Louis XIV and rouse the envy of the other monarchs.

1. Why did European monarchs become absolute rulers? (p.595)

Religious and territorial conflicts that caused warfare and revolts.

1. Who did the Glorious Revolution bring to England’s throne? (p.616)

William and Mary-(William of Orange-prince of the Netherlands and his wife Mary who was Protestant and also King James II daughter. She and her husband replaced her father (King James II- devout Catholic) as rulers of England-bloodless overthrow.

1. What concept was the belief in ‘divine right’ used to support? (p.594)

Absolute rule

1. What 3 things did the Enlightenment promote? (p.633-634)

A belief in progress, a more secular outlook, faith in science/importance of the individual.

1. What was the law of universal gravitation? (p.627)

All physical objects are affected equally by the same forces.

1. What was Montesquieu’s influence on the US Constitution? (p.631)

Branches of gov’t

1. Describe the characteristics of neoclassical art (p. 637)

It emphasized elegance and simplicity.

1. Which was an important goal of the Congress of Vienna? (p.672)

To establish a balance of power in Europe.

1. What was Napoleon able to accomplish during peacetime? (p.664)

He set up gov’t-run public schools, a comprehensive system of laws, and he established a fairer tax code.

1. During the Reign of Terror, who was safe from the guillotine? (p.660-661)

No one

1. Which document stated that ‘men are born and remain free and equal in rights’? (p.656)

Declaration of the Rights of Man

1. About what percentage of France’s population belonged to the Third Estate? (p.651)

98%

1. What describes the most radical members of the Legislative Assembly during Revolutionary France?(p.657)

Left-wing

1. What refers to the nobles who fled France but still hoped to restore the monarchy? (p.658)

emigres

1. What radical group during the French Revolution was named for the style of breeches its members wore? (p.658)

San-culottes

1. What describes the most conservative members of the Legislative Assembly? (p.657)

Right-wing

1. What term names the people at the top of Spanish American society? (p.681)

*Peninsulares- born in Spain*

1. What term was used in Latin America to describe people of mixed European and African ancestry? (p.682)

Mulattos

1. What geographic advantage helped Britain resist conquest? (p.668)

It was an island.

1. How did Great Britain react to the Continental System? (p.668)

It organized its own blockade.

1. Which group finally forced Robespierre from power? (p.661)

His fellow revolutionaries

1. Which group most strongly embraced the ideals and principles of the Enlightenment? (p.651)

The bourgeoisie

1. After winning independence for Argentina and Chile, who gave up command of his army? (p.683)

San Martin

1. Who was known as *Libertador?* (p.683)

Simon Bolivar

1. Who led a slave revolt that ended slavery on the island of Hispaniola? (p. 682)

Tousaint L’Ouviture

1. What priest issued the *Grito de Dolores*, a call for peasant rebellion in Mexico? (p.685)

Miguel Hidalgo

1. What are the key characteristics of nationalism? (p.687)

A shared culture.

1. What were the long-term effects of Marx and Engels’s *The Communist Manifesto*? (p.736-737)

In the 1900s, Marxism inspired revolutionaries such as Russia’s Lenin.

1. How did the impact of worldwide industrialization effect the relationships between industrialized nations and non-industrialized nations? (p.733)

It was the driving force behind imperialism.

1. What is the laissez-faire policy? (p.734)

A policy that let owners of industry set working conditions without gov’t interference.

1. What was the main cause of the process of urbanization that occurred in 19th-century Britain and elsewhere in western Europe? (p.718)

Industrialization

1. What were the three factors of production required to drive the Industrial Revolution? (p.718)

Land, labor, capital

1. What was the Industrial Revolution? (p.717)

Increased output of machine-made goods that began in England during the 18th-century.

1. Who created psychoanalysis based on the idea that the unconscious mind has a powerful influence on behavior? (p.766 & 897)

Sigmund Freud

1. Who helped to invent the first airplane? (p.764)

Wilbur Wright

1. Who participated in identifying and naming radioactivity? (p.765)

Marie Curie

1. Who invented the telephone? (p.762) Alexander Graham Bell
2. Who invented the first practical electric light bulb? (p.762) Thomas Edison
3. Who developed the theory of evolution? (p. 765)

Charles Darwin

1. Why was the work of Louis Pasteur important in the history of medicine? (p.764)

He found that bacteria caused diseases.

1. What concept is the theory of evolution based on? (p.765)

Natural selection

1. Which American entrepreneur made factory production more efficient by introducing the assembly line? (p.762-764)

Henry Ford

1. To which country did the most Irish emigrants go during the Great Famine? (p.754)

The United States

1. Who were the Zionists and what were they working for? (p.750)

Jews who worked for a homeland in Palestine.

1. Why did Britain take control of the Suez Canal? (p.789)

Egypt could not pay its foreign debt.

1. How did Europeans use paternalism to govern people in colonies? (p.781)

They provided for colonial peoples’ needs BUT did not give them full rights.

1. What happened as a result of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885? (p.776)

Europeans divided Africa into colonies without consulting African leaders.

1. How did Menelik II keep colonial interests out of Ethiopia? (p.783)

He exploited European rivalries and built a modern army.

1. Why was India called the “jewel in the crown”? (p.791)

It was the most valuable of all of Britain’s colonies.

1. What did the Sino-Japanese war and the Russo-Japanese War have in common? (p.812)

Both were fought over control of Korea.

1. What impact did the war have on the economy of Europe? (p.861)

It drained the treasuries of Europe.

1. What was the American public’s opinion about joining the League of Nations? (p.859)

It believed that the United States should stay out of European affairs.

1. How did the Treaty of Versailles affect postwar Germany? (p.861)

It left a legacy of bitterness and hatred in the hearts of the German people.

1. What newly independent country emerged on the former Eastern Front (WWI)? (p.859)

Poland

1. From which country did Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia gain independence? (p.859)

Austria-Hungary

1. How did the UK change after WWI? (p.860)

Ireland gained self-rule.

1. What did the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare refer to? (p.852)

Germany’s policy to sink ANY ship in British waters without warning.

1. Who was forced to assume sole responsibility for the war under the Treaty of Versailles? (p.859)

Germany

1. What were the Fourteen Points? (p.858-859)

A plan for the postwar world.

1. Which nation’s actions caused the US to fight in WWI? (p.931)

Germany

1. What is the policy of glorifying power and keeping an army prepared for war? (p.842)

Militarism

1. Which of the following reflects the leader who was responsible for the Great Purge and the main group that was victimized by it? (p.876)

Stalin---members of the Communist Party

1. Who led the famous protest known as the Salt March? (p.889)

Mohandis K. Gandhi

1. What was the purpose of the Soviet state’s Five-Year Plans? (p.877-878)

Economic development

1. What is a totalitarian state? (p.874)

A state in which the gov’t controls every aspect of public and private life.

1. Who did China’s peasants align themselves with in the 1920’s? (p.884)

Communists

1. What happened to the rest of Czechoslovakia? (p.919)

It was annexed by Germany in 1939.

1. What happened to the Sudetenland? (p.918)

Germany annexed it.

1. What did Germany do to the Rhineland? (p.916-917)

The Rhineland was remilitarized by Germany.

1. What country did Germany conquer in Sept 1939? (p.925)

Poland

1. What term was used to identify the alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan? (p.917)

Axis Powers

1. What kinds of programs did the New Deal sponsor to deal with the Depression? (p.909)

Large public works projects helped to provide jobs for the unemployed- new gov’t agencies gave financial help to businesses and farms, welfare and relief programs, regulations and reforms put upon stock market and the banking system.

1. What event marked the beginning of the Great Depression? (p.906-907)

The stock market crash of 1929. (October 29, 1929)

1. After WWI, most European nations had what type of government (if only temporarily)? (p.904)

Democratic

1. Whose theory of relativity replaced Newton’s comforting belief in a world run by absolute laws of motion & gravity? (p.897)

Albert Einstein

1. What was the goal of Hitler’s “Final Solution”? (p.937)

It was genocide of people the Nazis considered inferior.

1. What did the Allies’ strategy of ‘island hopping’ in the Pacific involve? (p.935)

Attacks ONLY on islands that were NOT well-defended.

1. Which of the following was addressed by the Nuremburg Trials? (p.950)

The Holocaust

1. Where were atomic bombs dropped? (p.947) Hiroshima and Nagasaki
2. What was significant about the Battle of Midway? (p.934)

It turned the war in the Pacific against the Japanese.

1. What event happened on a day described as “a date which will live in infamy?” (p.931)

Attack on Pearl Harbor (December 7, 1941).

1. What prompted Great Britain & France to declare war on Germany in September 1939? (p.925)

German invasion of Poland.

1. What economic system was used to reshape China’s economy after the civil war? (p.886)

Communism

1. What was the purpose of the Truman Doctrine? (p.968)

To support countries that rejected communism.

1. What was “domino theory”? (p.978)

An idea that was the major justification for U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War era-the fall of one country to communism would lead to the fall of its neighbors (domino effect)

1. In the 1940’s & 50’s, what areas of Europe were “behind the iron curtain?” (p.967)

Soviet Union and its satellite nations.

1. What brought about the reunification of Germany? (p.1054)

A fall of communism in East Germany.

1. What was perestroika? (p.1047)

Gorbachev’s program that attempted to modify the economic structure of the Soviet economy by allowing some private enterprise.

1. What was apartheid? (p.1043)

A South African policy of separating the races.

1. What is meant by global interdependence? (p.1097)

The idea that nations are dependent on other nations and affected by the actions of others far away.

1. Why was the World Trade Organization established? (p.1076)

To ensure that trade among nations flows as smoothly as possible.