WORLD HISTORY MIDTERM REVIEW SHEET

Listed below are key people, terms, and ideas you should be familiar with in order to succeed on the midterm exam. If you should have any questions, please ask your teacher.

Geography:
- Continents (7)
- Oceans (3)
- European Capitals
- The Map of Europe – 1648

World Religions: The basics of:
- Judaism * Buddhism * Christianity * Islam * Confucianism * Hinduism * Taoism * Shinto

Ch. 1: 1300-1600  European Renaissance and Reformation  Text p. 34-69

NAMES:

Florence, Italy
Medici Family
Machiavelli, “The Prince”
Castiglione’s idea of a “Renaissance Man”
Michelangelo (Pieta, David, Sistine Chapel)
Leonardo da Vinci (Last Supper, Mona Lisa)
Donatello (David)
Rafael (School of Athens)
Petrarch (sonnets)
Boccaccio, “Decameron”
Jan van Eyck
Peter Bruegel
John Calvin/Calvinism
Diet of Worms
Charles V
Peace of Augsburg
Henry VIII (and his 6 wives)
Anglican Religion
Anabaptists
Presbyterians
Johan Gutenberg
Martin Luther, “95 Theses”
William Shakespeare, “Hamlet, Othello, Taming of the Shrew, Macbeth, etc.”

TERMS:

Renaissance (definition)
patron
indulgences
tithes
vernacular
perspective
predestination
humanism
secular
utopia
annul
theocracy
Catholic/ Counter Reformation
Council of Trent
Jesuits
Christine de Pizan, “The Book of the Ladies”
Thomas More, “Utopia”
Erasmus, “In Praise of Folly”

ALSO MAKE SURE YOU KNOW:

- The Northern Renaissance
- The Legacy of the Renaissance (see page 51)
- The Protestant Reformation
- The Legacy of the Reformation (see page 66)
NAMES

Ottomans
Orkhan I
Timur the Lame
Mehmed II
Selim the Grim
Suleyman the Lawgiver
Selim II
Isma’il
Shah Abbas
Safi
Mughal
Babur
Akbar
Jahangir
Nur Jahan
Sikhs
Shah Jahan
Aurangzeb

TERMS

ghazi
Emir
shah
sultan
devshirme
janissary
millet
Jizya
Hindi
Urdu

EVENTS & PLACES

Constantinople
Battle of Chaldiran
Esfahan
Delhi Sultanate
Taj Mahal

ALSO, MAKE SURE YOU KNOW:

The Ottoman Empire
The Geography of the Middle East (Dardanelles
  - Sea of Marmara – Bosporous – Black Sea –
  Constantinople)
The Safavid Empire
Causes + results of cultural blending (Pg. 78,79)
The Mughal Empire
Ch. 3: 1400-1800 An Age of Explorations and Isolation Text p. 92-115

NAMES:

Bartholomeu Dias  
Vasco de Gama  
Prince Henry “the Navigator” of Portugal  
Christopher Columbus  
Alfonso de Albuquerque  
Oda Nobunaga  
Hongwu  
Yonglo  
Zeng He  
Manchus  
Toyotomi Hideyoshi  
Kangxi

TERMS:

caravel  
Dutch East India Company  
astrolabe  
Treaty of Tordesillas  
Ming Dynasty  
daimyo  
haiku  
Tokugawa Shogunate  
kabuki  
Qing Dynasty  
missionary

ALSO, MAKE SURE YOU KNOW:

• why the Europeans began to explore.  
• the significance of the voyages of Dias and de Gama.  
• who controlled the trade routes through the Mediterranean and why.  
• the significance of Columbus’ journey.  
• the importance of the Straits of Hormuz and Malacca.  
• why China underwent widespread industrialization.  
• why the Ming Dynasty fell.  
• how the Japanese expressed their culture during the Tokugawa Shogunate.
**NAMES:**

Christopher Columbus  
Pedro Cabral  
Hernando Cortés  
Francisco Pizarro  
Atahualpa  
Metacom  
Montezuma  
Bartholomew de las Casas  
Amerigo Vespucci  
Ferdinand Magellan  
Vasco Nunez de Balboa  
Juan Ponce de Leon  
Giovanni da Verrazzano  
Jacques Cartier  
Samuel de Champlain  
Henry Hudson

**TERMS:**

joint-stock company  
mercantilism  
colony  
encomienda  
mestizo  
New Netherland  
New France  
Favorable Balance of Trade  
Atlantic Slave Trade  
Jamestown  
French and Indian War  
Middle Passage  
Triangular Trade  
Columbian Exchange  
capitalism  
conquistador  
Pilgrims/Puritans

**ALSO, MAKE SURE YOU KNOW:**

- the goals of the Spanish in the Americas.  
- the major exports from the Spanish colonies in the Americas.  
- the results of the French and Indian War.  
- the significance of the Plantation System.  
- why Europeans used Africans as slaves  
- the conditions aboard the ships transporting slaves to the Americas  
- the significance of the triangular trade  
- what advantages the Europeans had in the Americas  
- how colonization affected Europe and global trade
### NAMES:

- Charles V
- Phillip II
- El Greco (Domenikos Theotokopoulos)
- Diego Valezquez
- Miguel de Cervantes, *"Don Quixote de la Mancha"
- Rembrandt, *The Night Watch*
- Jan Vermeer
- Catherine de Medici
- Henry of Navarre (Henry IV)
- Louis XIII
- Cardinal Richelieu
- Montaigne
- Descartes
- Louis XIV
- Cardinal Mazarin
- Jean Baptiste Colbert
- Moliere
- Ferdinand II
- Gustavus Adolphus
- Maria Theresa
- Frederick William
- Frederick the Great
- Ivan the Terrible
- Peter the Great
- Elizabeth I
- James I
- Charles I
- Oliver Cromwell
- Charles II

### TERMS:

- absolute monarch
- divine right
- Edict of Nantes (1598)
- Huguenots
- Bourbon Dynasty
- skepticism
- intendants
- League of Augsburg
- czar
- Junkers
- Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle
- boyar
- westernization
- St. Petersburg
- Habeas Corpus
- Constitutional Monarchy
- Bill of Rights
- cabinet
- The Petition of Right (1628 – see P.180)

### ALSO, MAKE SURE YOU KNOW:

- The rise and fall of the Spanish Empire
- The War of Spanish Succession
- Bohemian Protestant Revolt
- The Thirty Years War (1618-1648)
- The Peace of Westphalia/The Map of Europe (1648 - see P/170)
- The War of Austrian Succession
- The Seven Years War
- The English Civil War (1642-1649)
- The Glorious Revolution
- The reign of Louis XIV
- How Peter modernized Russia (see P.176)
Names:

Galileo Galilei
Isaac Newton
Nicolaus Copernicus
Johannes Kepler
Francis Bacon
Rene Descartes
Edward Jenner
Anton van Leeuwenhoek
Evangelist Torricelli
Gabriel Fahrenheit/Anders Celsius
Robert Boyle
Thomas Hobbes
John Locke
Voltaire
Montesquieu
Jean Jacques Rousseau
Cesare Beccaria
Mary Wollstonecraft
Dennis Diderot
Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven
Fredrick the Great, Joseph II, Catherine the Great
Thomas Jefferson

Terms:

the law of gravity
geocentric theory
heliocentric theory
Scientific Method
Social Contract
Enlightenment
Philosophe
salon
baroque
neoclassical
Enlightened Despot
Declaration of Independence
Checks and Balances
Federal System
Bill of Rights

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

Issac Newton said “If I have seen farther than others, it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants.” What does he mean by this?

How did the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers lead to the American Declaration of Independence and Constitution? Cite at least two philosophers in your response.

ALSO, MAKE SURE YOU KNOW:

The Scientific Revolution
Hobbes’ Social Contract vs. Locke’s Natural Rights
The five core concepts on the philosophers (see P. 196)
Why the Americans won the war for independence (See P. 196)