

ABOUT AFRICA—early states/empires.

name: _____ hr: _____

1. a. What two, main trade goods were exchanged in trade between West African kingdoms and their partners crossing the Sahara?

_____ and _____

b. How did West African rulers grow rich from this trade?

c. What was the Bantu migration and what effects did it have?

d. What main trade goods did the East African kingdoms produce?

4. What were the 3 main West African kingdoms in the medieval era, from earlier to later?

1st: _____ 2nd: _____ 3rd: _____

5. Write a brief definition for each of the following

a. Nok EXAMPLE: *Early people of Nigeria,*
worked iron

b. Mansa Musa _____

c. animism _____

2. a. _____ **Sahel** a. Large desert in Africa
 b. _____ **Maghreb** b. Grassy plain
 c. _____ **savanna** c. Land at southern edge of the Sahara
 d. _____ **Sahara** d. Part of North Africa that is today the Mediterranean coast of Morocco

3. Match the Medieval African state with its description

a. Songhai _____	e. Ghana _____
b. Hausa _____	f. Mutapa _____
e. Yoruba _____	g. Great Zimbabwe _____
d. Mali _____	

- Southeast African city; became an empire built on gold trade
- Southern African empire established by the leader Mutota
- (earlier) West African empire that grew rich from trade
- (later) West African empire that grew rich from trade
- West African empire that conquered Mali
- West African people who lived in several city-states of what is now northern Nigeria
- West African people who formed several kingdoms in what is now Benin

6. Which society is from the Andes region (in S. America), and which from 'Mesoamerica' (Cent. Amer./Mexico)?

Draw lines to show which of the societies are from which of the 2 regions.

REGIONS
 Mesoamerica (Mexico/Central America)
 Andes / South America

SOCIETIES
 Maya
 Inca
 Aztec



7. a) What new inventions / know-how / equipment made it possible for Europeans to explore new sea routes in the 1400s?

b) Which new routes/etc. were discovered by which European countries?

8. a) Which direction (up/down), *and why* did the population level of the Amazon Basin change when Europeans arrived? _____

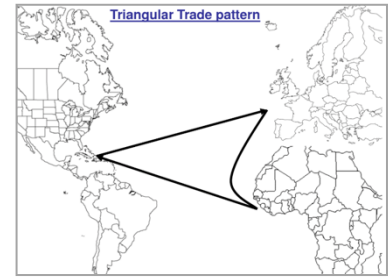
b) Which civilization had 'codex's? _____ Which had **quipu**? _____ How are those items similar?

c) What was a 'mita'? _____ Which civilization is it associated with? _____

9. What food crop was particularly important to people living in Central Mexico? _____

10. a) How did Spain's **encomienda** system get work from Native Americans?

b) Describe the Atlantic Slave Trade— conditions aboard ships and treatment of Africans, as well as the **triangular trade pattern**.



What did ships carry along each side of the triangle?

c. What crop was set the example for how to make LOTS of money with slave labor on plantations.

11. a) In *general terms* what was the **Columbian exchange**?

b) What crops and animals were *native to* the Americas? _____
(and so, were new to Europeans)? (name 3-6)

c) What crops and animals came from *Europe* _____ to the Americas? (name 4-5)

d) Besides crops and animals, what *else* [that had a REALLY *bad* impact] did Europeans bring to the Americas?

e) Explain how an animal or plant new to the Americas changed Native Americans' way of life. (Give an example and explain it.)

12 a. Which European country was the first to discover a sea route to China and India? _____.

b. What continent did that route go around? _____

c. What European country tried to go west, across the Atlantic, to get to China/India? _____.
Why did Columbus think he could get to China and India by sailing WEST?

13. How did the Chinese and Japanese treat Europeans? _____. Why? _____

14. a) What was **humanism**?
(How did Renaissance views differ from those of the Middle Ages?)

b) What shows Ancient Greece/Rome's influence on the Renaissance?

15. a) What did people begin to see as the way to *know* and understand things during the Renaissance (that was a change from how they knew/understood things in the earlier era of Middle Ages)?

16. What religion was the dominant, main religion of these three empires? _____

17. Match the descriptions and vocab items with the empire:

a) DRAW LINES TO CONNECT VOCAB WORDS WITH EITHER CHINA OR JAPAN

- | | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Samurai | |
| Ming | Japan |
| Zheng He | |
| Daimyo | China |
| Tokugawa Shogunate | |
| Qing | |

b) Label the following on the map:

- Japan
- China



c) In general, China and Japan responded to contact with Europeans in similar ways. What did they do?

Scientific Rev./Enlightenment/Abs. Monarchs

6) When/where did the Enlightenment occur? When: _____



- 1) Why—in theory, at least—was disobeying an absolute monarch-type king, like disobeying God?
- 2) How are absolute monarchs connected to modern states?
- 3) How did Isaac Newton's (NOTE: this is not asking about Galileo!) ideas/discoveries-- lead to new **political ideas**?
- 4) What did Locke say a government must have for it to be legitimate?
- 5) How did the American Revolution represent an important development in the Enlightenment?

- a. Created strong central governments
- b. Nature = rational, orderly, so society should be too.
- c. God gave them power
- d. Enlightenment ideas were put into practice
- e. Consent of the governed

Answers For #1-5

Where: _____

7) How did (some) Enlightenment thinkers view the Catholic Church and religion in general?

8) About Hobbes' and Locke's views of human nature, which saw it as  ? _____ Which as  ? _____

9) Match the ideas, quotes, etc. below with the person or words that relate to them.

- _____ "L'etat c'est moi." [I am the state.]
- _____ natural rights
- _____ tabula rasa
- _____ checks & balances
- _____ state of nature (is best)
- _____ individual freedom
- _____ women's rights
- _____ natural rights = _____, _____, and _____
- _____ motto of the Enlightenment = _____

- a. Wollstonecraft
- b. life, liberty, & property
- c. Locke (**use twice**)
- d. Rousseau
- e. Dare to Know
- f. Montesquieu
- g. Voltaire
- h. Louis XIV

Answers For #9

French Revolution

10) Fill in the characteristics of the three estates of the **OLD REGIME**:

		1 st Estate		2 nd Estate		3 rd Estate	
Who was in it?	% of pop.						
% of land/wealth owned,							
Taxed or not							

11) FRANCE'S FINANCES AND THE REVOLUTION:

- a. Why did France have a lot of debt?
- b. Why couldn't it agree on a way to pay those debts?
- c. How was calling a meeting of the Estates General related to France's financial problems?
- d. How did the purpose of the Estates General change?

1. 1st and 2nd voted no taxes on selves, 3rd = broke
2. Louis XVI couldn't solve, asked E.G. for input
3. paid for wars, lavish court life of king/queen
4. start = solve finances, changed to: make new govt.

Answers For #11

12) ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- a. How were the ideas of the Enlightenment reflected in the French Revolution? [hint: guillotine]
- b. How did the French Revolution go **against** those ideas/values? ? [hint: **also** guillotine]

13) NAPOLEON'S POLICIES AND MISTAKES:

- a. Napoleon's **domestic** policies = ?
- b. How did he (try to) hurt England's economy?
- c. Napoleon's big mistakes = ?
- d. Why was the Battle of Trafalgar important?
- e. What did the Congress or Vienna (try to un-)do?

1. Cut off trade with Europe by imposing the Continental system
2. Lycées, new law code, tax reform
3. Restore old order: ruling families back in power, prevent France doing again, balance of power/Concert of Europe
4. Stopped France from invading England
5. Invading Russia, Invading Spain, Continental System

Answers For #13

14) **OTHER** Revolutions:

Who led each of these revolutions?

- Haiti's = _____
- Mexico's = _____
- South America's = _____
- How did the French Revolution relate/connect with other revolutions?
- List the 4 main social/racial categories of Latin Amer., in order.
- How was Haiti's revolution special and different?
- How was Mexico's different from Brazil's?

- Toussaint L'Ouverture
- It was an example/inspiration.
- 1st and only successful slave revolt.
- Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín
- Violent vs. non-violent
- Hidalgo and Morelos
- Mestizo, Mulattos
- Peninsulares, Creole

Answers
For #14

Industrial Revolution

15) THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

- How did the **Agricultural** Revolution lead to the **Industrial** Revolution?
- How did the Agricultural Revolution lead to urbanization and increase Britain's population?
- Give **specific** examples of new ways of farming that contributed to the Agricultural Revolution.

- Population grew due to better food supply and fewer people needed to grow/process those crops/animals in countryside.
- 4-field crop rotation (instead of 3), new crops, machines used on farms, better breeds of animals and more of them, manure from animals = fertilizer, so more of crops, etc.
- ↑ productive farms w/ ↓ workers -> ↑ workers in cities/for factories

Answers
For #15

16) ECONOMICS

- How or why did both capitalism and communism develop during the Industrial Revolution and who is the key founding thinker/writer for each of those 'isms'? Give the name of those writers' and their book:
 - Capitalism writer's name/book = _____
 - Communism writer's name/book(s) = _____
- How did Adam Smith feel about government involvement in the economy?
- What is laissez-faire capitalism?

- Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*
- Both = explanations of how Industrialization **did** work or **should** work.
- Karl Marx, *Das Kapital* and/or *The Communist Manifesto*
- Said govt. involvement in economy was bad; let market forces of supply/demand regulate prices, etc.
- Extreme version of idea that govt. involvement in economy is bad; says any regulation is bad.

Answers For #16

17) MACHINES, POWER, and INDUSTRIES

- Before steam, what ways were machines powered?
- Which industry was the first to industrialize,
- Which industry was key to whether others industrialized? [hint: 'lynchpin']
- What difficulties did workers face (especially *early* in the Industrial Revolution) at work and in living conditions?
- How did workers try to improve their situations?
- In Europe, which places industrialized next, after Britain?
- What resources did Britain have that helped it to industrialize first?
- How were steam engines first used in coal mines?
- Besides both that first use in coal mines, and as a way to power machines in factories, how were steam engines used?
(NOTE: making electricity is a *LATER* use, so don't count it.)
- How did steam engines allow factories to be in different locations?

- Formed unions/cooperatives; in England: Chartist Movt.(political reform/rt to vote)
- Textiles
- Coal & Iron, fast rivers, access to trade, and an entrepreneurial outlook
- Belgium, and/or (parts of) Germany
- Bad housing (crowded, bad sanitation), dangerous machines, long hours, bad air.
- Pumping water from coal mines
- Could be anywhere (away from (fast) rivers)
- Steel
- Transportation (to move ships and trains)
- Wind, water, muscle

Answers For #17

18) NATIONALISM AND UNIFICATION IN 1800S EUROPE.

- Which two countries gained independence in 1830? (gets 2 answers)
- Which of those 2 countries also comes up in the Indust. Revltn.?
- What did Germany then do in 1871?
- In the 1860s _____ was pretty much unified.
- What for things do people have in common to be an ethnic group or a 'nation'?

- unified
- Greece
- Belgium
- Germany
- Italy

Answers For items a-d,
of #18
(Can re-use answers
if needed.)

For study resources—practice questions, videos, ideas for different ways to practice and prepare for the final—go to the 'Fall 2018 Final Exam Prep' page: <https://hathawhag.weebly.com/fall-2018-final-exam-prep.html> and scroll down to the bottom. Also, there are the websites listed on the '**webpages for students**' page (of the 'Study Rcrses' tab) such as CrashCourse and Quizlet, and so on. And on the 'how to study page' (<http://hathawhag.weebly.com/how-to-study-articles.html>) there are articles with tips specifically for final exam prep, or for studying or test prep in general.