

World History

Name _____

Quiz 1 (Ch 20-22)

Part 1: Answer 10 of the following questions (2 points each)

1. How did Copernicus begin a "Scientific Revolution?"
2. Define hypothesis.
3. Explain the "Scientific Method."
4. Explain how the "Scientific Revolution" changed the way people thought of the world.
5. Define Natural Law.
6. Explain the term Social Contract.
7. Explain how deism was a change in religious thought.
8. Explain 2 main ideas of Enlightenment thinkers.
9. Explain the term Enlightened Despot and give 1 example.
10. Explain how the English monarchy changed after the "Restoration."
11. How did the French and Indian War change the relationship between the British and the American colonies?
12. How did the protest against inequality in France become a Revolution?

13. How did the "Reign of Terror" lead to Napoleon's coup d'etat?

14. How did the desire to spread his empire bring about the downfall of Napoleon?

15. Explain how the Congress of Vienna became a strong reaction to revolutionary ideals in Europe.

Part 2: Answer 2 of the following questions (5 points each)

1. Explain how the work of 1 scientist or philosopher helped to change the way people thought about the world during the Scientific Revolution.
2. Describe how 1 Enlightenment thinker applied reason to the way we think about government, religion, art, or society.
3. Describe the conflict between the monarchy and other groups in England and how they led to the English Civil War.
4. Describe the steps that led to the American Revolution. What steps did the colonists take in the lead up to war and what did they do to proclaim their separation from the British?
5. How was the founding of the American Republic and the Constitution a representation of Enlightenment ideals? Explain how they relate to the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers.

Test 2 (Ch 23 – 24)

Part I: Answer 10 of the following questions (2 points each)

1. Explain 1 early industry in Europe before the Industrial Revolution.
2. Describe the enclosure movement in Great Britain.
3. Describe the factory system.
4. Why was Great Britain called the “workshop of the world”?
5. Explain the free enterprise system.
6. What is mass production?
7. Explain “business cycles.”
8. Who were the “middle class” in the late 1800s?
9. Explain collective bargaining.
10. What was evangelicalism?
11. Define socialism.
12. Explain Karl Marx’s theory of class struggle.
13. What is Atomic Theory?
14. Explain the growth of urbanization in the late 1800s.
15. Describe 1 major movement in the arts during the 1800s.

Part 2: Answer 2 of the following questions (5 points each)

1. Explain how most people lived before the age of industry—include where they lived and the kind of work they did.
2. Describe the critical factors that allowed Great Britain to lead in industrialization.
3. Explain 3 of the changes in science and industry because of the Industrial Revolution.
4. Describe 3 of the changes in peoples lives caused by the growth of industry.
5. How did unions try to address the social and economic problems of the working class?

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Quiz 3 (Ch 25 – 26)

Part I: Answer 10 of the following questions (2 points each)

1. Explain 1 of the electoral reforms in Great Britain during the 1800s.
2. Describe how the Labour Party rose to power in Great Britain.
3. Describe the “home rule” movement in Ireland.
4. Explain how Canada was ethnically divided in the 1800s.
5. Explain who the aborigines are in Australia and how Europeans affected their lives.
6. Explain who the Maori are in New Zealand and how their lives were affected by Europeans.
7. Describe how Louis-Napoleon came to be Emperor of France.
8. Explain how sectionalism affected the economic growth of the United States. What did each section do best?
9. Describe the rigid social order in Latin American colonies during the 1800s.
10. Define risorgimento.
11. Explain who Giuseppe Garibaldi was and what he did.
12. Define realpolitik.

13. Explain kulturkampf.

14. Explain the difference between Mensheviks and Bolsheviks.

15. How did Austria-Hungary come to be called a Dual Monarchy?

Part 2: Answer 2 of the following questions (5 points each)

1. Explain how Great Britain became more democratic in the 1800s. How did democracy come to 2 of its territories?
2. Compare the democracy movement in France to that in the United States in the 1800s. How were they similar and how were they different?
3. How did the independence movement in Mexico differ from that in Brazil? How did each become independent nations?
4. Explain how Italy became a unified nation.
5. Explain how Germany became a unified nation.

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Quiz 4 (Ch 27 & 28)

Part I: Answer 10 of the following questions (2 points each)

1. Describe some of the raw materials that imperialists took from their colonies. What did they send to the colonies?
2. Describe the Partition of Africa. How was it done?
3. Explain some of the effects of the partition of Africa?
4. How did Japan resist western Imperialism? How did it eventually engage the outside world?
5. Describe the Monroe Doctrine. What was the Roosevelt Corollary?
6. Define militarism.
7. Explain the 2 groups of alliances in Europe before World War I.
8. Explain Germany's Schlieffen Plan for World War I.
9. Define war of attrition.
10. Describe the Zimmerman Telegram.
11. Describe 2 reasons Czar Nicholas II was unpopular in Russia.
12. How did the Bolsheviks come to power in Petrograd? What did they do to government?
13. Describe why World War I was called a "total war" and a "global war."
14. Explain how World War 1 came to an end.
15. Why were Europeans and Americans opposed to Wilson's Fourteen Points?

Part 2: Answer 5 of the following questions on the back (5 points each)

1. Explain the pressures that fueled Imperialism in the late 1800s and early 1900s.
2. What were the forms that the "new" imperialism took? Explain each.
3. Explain the seeds of war in Europe before World War I. What event sparked the World War?
4. Describe why World War I was called a "stalemate" before America entered. What events drew America into the War?
5. Explain the conflicts in Russia that ended Czarist rule. How did Russia become a communist state?