World History First Semester Final Study Guide

Note: *This study guide can be used as a road map for the information that will appear on your final exam. However, information that may not directly appear on this study guide could still be included on your final exam. In addition, there will be information on this study guide that will not be assessed on the final. It's purpose is a general guide to help you prepare for the final exam.*

Unit 1: The Rise of Democracy (p. 130, 152-156, 424-430, 434-442)

A. Key Terms, People, and Concepts

1. Greek contribution to democracy
2. Roman contribution to democracy
3. Renaissance (art and literature, secularism, humanism, etc.)
4. Important figures of the Renaissance
5. Johann Gutenberg and the printing press
6. Protestant Reformation
7. Martin Luther and Lutheranism
8. Henry VIII and the Church of England
9. The Catholic Counter-Reformation (their response to the Reformation)

B. Essential Questions

1. How is a republic different than a direct democracy? Where did each of these ideas originate
2. Why was the invention of the printing press so important?
3. How did ideas like humanism and secularism contribute to democracy?
4. What were the causes of the Reformation?
5. How did the Reformation indirectly contribute to the growth of democracy?
6. How does a constitutional monarchy differ from an absolute monarchy?

Unit 2: The Age of Revolutions: *Enlightenment and American Revolution* (p. 562-576, 540-544)

A. Key Terms, People, and Concepts

1. Characteristics of the Enlightenment Movement
2. Social Contract
3. Natural Rights
4. Enlightenment philosophes
    a. Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Wollstonecraft, Beccaria
5. English Civil War
6. Glorious Revolution
7. English Bill of Rights
8. Causes of the American Revolution
9. American Declaration of Independence
10. US Constitution (including preamble)
11. Bill of Rights
12. Checks and Balances

B. Essential Questions

1. What were the major ideas of the Enlightenment? What impact did these ideas have?
2. How did ideas during the Enlightenment challenge existing political beliefs?
3. How did the enlightenment influence most modern democracies?
4. How were the English Civil War and Glorious Revolution steps toward democracy?

Unit 3: The Age of Revolutions Continues: *French Revolution & Napoleon* (p. 584-587, 590-593)

1. Causes of the French Revolution
2. The Old Regime and the Estates
3. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette
4. National Assembly
5. Legislative Assembly
6. Tennis Court Oath
7. Storming of the Bastille
8. Women's March on Versailles
9. Declaration of Rights of Man and of Citizen
10. The Committee of Public Safety
11. Execution of Louis XVI
12. Reign of Terror and Robespierre
13. The Directory

14. Napoleon's Rise to Power
15. Napoleonic Code
16. Napoleonic Wars
17. Napoleon's Downfall Guerilla Warfare
18. The Hundred Days
19. Congress of Vienna
20. Simon Bolivar

B. Essential Questions

1. Why were members of the Third Estate dissatisfied with their way of life under the Old Regime?
2. What were the positive and negative changes made during the French Revolution?
3. How did Napoleon create an empire in Europe?
4. What events and major mistakes contributed to Napoleon's downfall?

Unit 4: The Industrial Revolution (p. 616-629)

A. Key Terms, People, and Concepts

1. Agricultural Revolution
2. Causes of the Industrial Revolution
3. Factors of Production
4. Major inventions of the Agricultural Revolution and Industrial Revolution
5. The railroad
6. Urbanization
7. Adam Smith and capitalism
8. Karl Marx and communism
9. Labor unions and reform movements

B. Essential Questions

1. What was factory life like for workers in industrialized countries?
2. What were the short-term effects of the Industrial Revolution?
3. What were the long-term effects of the Industrial Revolution?
4. How did ideas like capitalism and socialism emerge during the Industrial Revolution?

Unit 5: Imperialism (p. 668-679, 632, 636-639)

A. Key Terms, People, and Concepts

1. Causes of Imperialism
2. Scramble for Africa
3. Types of Imperialism
4. Berlin Conference
5. Social Darwinism
6. Legacy of Imperialism

B. Essential Questions

1. What were the driving forces of European and American imperialism?
2. How did Europeans justify their empire building in Africa?
3. What were the short-term and long-term consequences of imperialism in Africa and Asia?
4. Why were African resistance movements usually unsuccessful?