**WHII SOL Review Guide**

1. People

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Michelangelo | Francis Drake | Louis XVI | Adam Smith | Hutus |
| Leonardo da Vinci | Jacques Cartier | Napoleon | Karl Marx | Chiang Kai-shek |
| Shakespeare | Conquistadores | Johann Sebastian Bach | Frederich Engels | Jiang Jieshi |
| Erasmus | Indigenous peoples | Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart | Archduke Ferdinand | Mao Tse-Tung (Zedong) |
| Martin Luther | Mughals | Miguel de Cervantes | Woodrow Wilson | Ho Chi Minh |
| John Calvin | Nicolaus Copernicus | Eugene Delacroix | Kaiser Wilhelm II | Indira Gandhi |
| King Henry VIII | Johannes Kepler | Viceroys | Tsar Nicholas II | Margaret Thatcher |
| Queen Elizabeth I | Galileo Galilei | Creoles | Vladimir Lenin | Mikhail Gorbachev |
| Hapsburgs | Isaac Newton | Mestizos | Joseph Stalin | Deng Xiaoping |
| Huguenots | William Harvey | Father Miguel Hidalgo | Adolf Hitler | Mohandas Gandhi |
| Cardinal Richelieu | Louis XIV | Toussaint L’Ouverture | Benito Mussolini | Jawahrlal Nehru |
| Jan Huss | Peter the Great | Simon Bolivar | Hirohito | Jomo Kenyatta |
| John Wycliffe | Oliver Cromwell | Count Cavour | Hideki Tojo | Nelson Mandela |
| Society of Jesus | Charles I | Giuseppe Garibaldi | Franklin D. Roosevelt | Golda Meir |
| Johann Gutenberg | Charles II | Otto von Bismarck | Harry Truman | Gamal Abdul Nasser |
| Prince Henry the Navigator | William and Mary | James Hargreaves | Dwight D. Eisenhower | Jesus |
| Vasco da Gama | Thomas Hobbes | James Watt | Douglas MacArthur | Muhammad |
| Christopher Columbus | John Locke | Eli Whitney | George Marshall | Siddhartha Gautama |
| Hernando Cortez | Montesquieu | Henry Bessemer | Winston Churchill | Buddha |
| Francisco Pizarro | Jean-Jacques Rousseau | Edward Jenner | Pol Pot | Asoka |
| Ferdinand Magellan | Voltaire | Louis Pasteur | Tutsi | Osama bin Laden |

1. Places

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| England | Constantinople | Cuba | Iraq | Sri Lanka |
| France | Istanbul | Peru | Transjordan | West Pakistan |
| Spain | Western Hemisphere | Brazil | Palestine | East Pakistan |
| Russia | Eastern Hemisphere | Argentina | Syria | Ceylon |
| Ottoman Empire | Ottoman Empire | Mexico | Lebanon | Republic of India |
| Persia | Asia Minor | Colombia | Korea | South Africa |
| China | Balkans | Venezuela | Manchuria | West Africa |
| Mughal India | Japan | Italy | Ethiopia | Algeria |
| Songhai Empire | Havana | Papal States | Hiroshima | Kenya |
| Incan Empire | Mexico City | Holy Roman Empire | Nagasaki | Israel |
| Aztec Empire | Lima | Prussia | Taiwan | Jordan |
| Middle East | Sao Paulo | Germany | Vietnam | Mecca |
|  | Buenos Aires | Suez Canal | India | Medina |
|  | Latin America | Austria-Hungary | Pakistan | Northern Ireland |
|  | Haiti | USSR | Bangladesh | Horn of Africa |

1. Events

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Protestant Reformation | American Revolution | Menshevik Revolution | D-Day | Cuban Missile Crisis |
| Spanish Armada | French Revolution | Russian Civil War | The Holocaust | Chinese Civil War |
| Thirty Years’ War | Storming of the Bastille | Great Depression | Armenian Genocide | Yom Kippur War |
| Council of Trent | Reign of Terror | Stock Market Crash 1929 | Cambodian Genocide | Middle East Conflict |
| Inquisition | Industrial Revolution | Great Purge | Rwanda Genocide | Northern Ireland Conflict |
| Catholic Reformation | Imperialism | WWII | The Cold War | Conflict in Balkans |
| Commercial Revolution | Boxer Rebellion | Invasion of Poland | Yalta Conference | Conflict in Horn of Africa |
| Scientific Revolution | Sepoy Rebellion | Fall of France | Korean War | Conflict in South Asia |
| English Civil War | WWI | Battle of Britain | Vietnam War | Munich Olympics |
| Glorious Revolution | Russian Revolution | Pearl Harbor | Fall of Berlin Wall | 9-11 |
| Enlightenment |  |  |  |  |

1. Concepts

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Renaissance | Divine Right | Liberalism | Mensheviks | Apartheid |
| Humanism | Taj Mahal | Conservatism | New Economic Policy | Aswan High Dam |
| Judaism | Palace of Versailles | Nationalism | Mandate System | Monotheism |
| Christianity | Westernization | *Realpolitik* | Nazi Party | Ten Commandments |
| Islam | Magna Carta | Franco-Prussian War | Totalitarianism | Torah |
| Hinduism | Common law | Industrial Revolution | Stalin’s Five-Year Plans | New Testament |
| Buddhism | Political parties | British Enclosure Movement | Anto-Semitism | Qur’an (Koran) |
| Usury | Factions | Urbanization | Fascism | Five Pillars of Islam |
| Lutheranism | English Bill of Rights | Middle Class | Appeasement | Four Noble Truths |
| *95 Theses* | Dec. of Independence | Capitalism | Isolationism | Eightfold Path to Enlightenment |
| Calvinism | *Leviathan* | Socialism | Pacifism | Reincarnation |
| Predestination | *Two Treatise on Gov’t* | Communism | Genocide | Karma |
| Church of England | *The Spirit of Laws* | *The Wealth of Nations* | War Crimes Trials | Refugees |
| Anglicanism | *The Social Contract* | *The Communist Manifesto* | Universal Declaration of Human Rights | Developed Nation |
| Edict of Nantes | State of Nature | *Das Kapital* | Iron Curtain | Developing Nation |
| Secularism | Consent of the Governed | Labor Unions | United Nations | Interdependence |
| Individualism | Social Contract | Cottage Industry | Marshall Plan | Multinational corporations |
| Printing Press | Age of Reason | Factory System | NATO | European Union |
| Religious diffusion | Baroque | Imperialism | Warsaw Pact | NAFTA |
| Columbian Exchange | Romantic School | Colonies | Policy of Containment | World Trade Organization |
| Triangular Trade | *Don Quixote* | Protectorates | Berlin Wall | International Monetary Fund |
| Shogun | Latin American Revolutions | Spheres of Influence | Perestroika | Terrorism |
| Foreign Enclaves | Monroe Doctrine | Militarism | Glasnost | Car bombings |
| Mercantilism | Napoleonic Code | Treaty of Versailles | Indian National Congress | Suicide bombers |
| Scientific method | Congress of Vienna | League of Nations | Civil disobedience | Airline hijackers |
| Absolutism | “Balance of Power” Doctrine | Bolsheviks | Passive resistance |  |

1. Basic Knowledge
2. By 1500 A.D. (C.E), major states and empires had developed in various regions of the world.
3. New intellectual and artistic ideas that developed during the Renaissance marked the beginning of the modern world.
4. By 1500 A.D. (C.E.), the five world religions had spread to many areas of the Eastern Hemisphere.
5. By 1500, regional trade patterns had developed that linked Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Europe.
6. By 1500 A.D. (C.E.), technological and scientific advancements had been exchanged among cultures of the world.
7. For centuries, the Roman Catholic Church had little competition in religious thought and action. The resistance of the Church to change led to the Protestant Reformation, which resulted in the birth of new political and economic institutions.
8. The Reformation had its roots in disagreements about theology, but it led to important economic and political changes. Religious differences and hatreds caused war and destruction.
9. At first, the Reformation divided the countries of Europe on religious principles, leading to religious intolerance.
10. Power in most European states was concentrated in the monarch.
11. Gradually, religious toleration emerged.
12. The expanding economies of European states stimulated increased trade with markets in Asia. With the loss of Constantinople in 1453, European nations fronting the Atlantic sought new maritime routes for trade.
13. One motive for exploration was to spread the Christian religion.
14. Europeans migrated to new colonies in the Americas, creating new cultural and social patterns.
15. Europeans established trading posts and colonies in Africa and Asia.
16. The discovery of the Americas by Europeans resulted in an exchange of products and resources between the Eastern and Western Hemisphere.
17. The European nations established a trade pattern known as the triangular trade and exported precious metals from the Americas.
18. The Ottoman Empire emerged as a political and economic power following the conquest of Constantinople.
19. The Ottomans brought much of Muslim territory in Southwest Asia and North Africa under their rule.
20. Descendants of the Mongols, the Muslim Mughal (Mogul) rulers, established an empire in northern India.
21. The Mughal Empire traded with European nations.
22. Much of southern India remained independent and continued international trade.
23. China and Japan sought to limit the influence and activities of European merchants.
24. The exportation of slaves and demand for imported goods began to alter traditional economic patterns in Africa.
25. European maritime nations competed for overseas markets, colonies, and resources, creating new economic practices, such as mercantilism, linking European nations with their colonies.
26. With its emphasis on reasoned observation and systematic measurement, the Scientific Revolution changed the way people viewed the world and their place in it.
27. The Age of Absolutism takes its name from a series of European monarchs who increased the power of their central governments.
28. Political democracy rests on the principle that government derives power from the consent of the governed. The foundations of English rights include the jury trial, the Magna Carta, and common law. The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution prompted further development of the rights of Englishmen.
29. Enlightenment thinkers believed that human progress was possible through the application of scientific knowledge and reason to issues of law and government.
30. Enlightenment ideas influenced the leaders of the American Revolution and the writing of the Declaration of Independence.
31. The ideas of the Enlightenment and French participation in the American Revolution influenced the French people to view their government in new ways. They overthrew the absolute monarchy and established a new government.
32. The sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries brought many changes in the arts, literature, and political philosophy.
33. The Age of Reason witnessed inventions and innovations in technology that stimulated trade and transportation.
34. Latin American revolutions of the nineteenth century were influenced by the clash of European cultures in the development of governments and ruling powers.
35. Spanish conquests in Latin America saw the rapid decline of native populations and introduction of slaves from Africa. Conquistadores were given governmental authority by the crown, becoming known as viceroys.
36. The American and French Revolutions took place in the late 1700s. Within twenty years, the ideas and examples of these revolutions influenced the people of Latin America to establish independent nations, most notably in Haiti and Mexico.
37. The contributions of Toussaint LOuverture and Simon Bolivar led to the development of independent states in Latin America in the nineteenth century.
38. After the American Revolution, the United States wished to prevent foreign interference in America. The Monroe Doctrine was issued in 1823, alerting European powers that the American continents should not be considered for any future colonization.
39. The French Revolution left a powerful legacy for world history; secular society, nationalism, and democratic ideas.
40. Napoleon’s attempt to unify Europe under French domination was unsuccessful.
41. The Congress of Vienna attempted to restore Europe as it had been before the French Revolution and Napoleonic conquests.
42. The rise of nationalism was a powerful force behind European politics during the nineteenth century.
43. Widespread demands for political rights led to revolutions and legislative actions in Europe.
44. Italy and Germany became nation-states long after the rest of Europe.
45. The Industrial Revolution began in England and spread to the rest of Western Europe and the United States.
46. With the Industrial Revolution came an increased demand for raw materials from the Americas, Asia, and Africa.
47. Advancements in technology produced the Industrial Revolution, while advancements in science and medicine altered the lives of people living in the new industrial cities. Cultural changes soon followed.
48. Capitalism and market competition fueled the Industrial Revolution. Wealth increased the standard of living for some.
49. Social dislocation associated with capitalism produced a range of economic and political ideas, including socialism and communism.
50. Agricultural economies were based on the family unit. The Industrial Revolution had a significant impact on the structure and function of the family.
51. The Industrial Revolution placed new demands on the labor of men, women, and children. Workers organized labor unions to fight for improved working conditions and workers’ rights.
52. Industrial nations in Europe needed natural resources and markets to expand their economies.
53. These nations competed to control Africa and Asia in order to secure their own economic and political success.
54. Imperialism spread the economic, political, and social philosophies of Europe throughout the world.
55. Resistance to imperialism took many forms, including armed conflict and intellectual movements.
56. World War I (1914-1918) was caused by competition among industrial nations in Europe and a failure of diplomacy. The war transformed European and American life, wrecked the economies of Europe, and planted the seeds for a second world war.
57. Tsarist Russia entered World War I as an absolute monarchy with sharp class divisions between the nobility and the peasants. The grievances of workers and peasants were not resolved by the Tsar. Inadequate administration in World War I led to revolution and an unsuccessful provisional government. A second revolution by the Bolsheviks created the communist state that ultimately became the USSR.
58. After World War I, international organizations and agreements were established to avoid future conflicts.
59. A period of uneven prosperity in the decade following World War I (the 1920s) was followed by worldwide depression in the 1930s. Depression weakened Western democracies, making it difficult for them to challenge the threat of totalitarianism.
60. Economic disruptions following World War I led to unstable political conditions. Worldwide depression in the 1930s provided opportunities for the rise of dictators in the Soviet Union, Germany, Italy, and Japan.
61. A communist dictatorship was established Vladimir Lenin and continued by Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union.
62. The Treaty of Versailles worsened economic and political conditions in Europe and led to the rise of totalitarianism regimes in Italy and Germany.
63. Japan emerged as a world power after World War I and conducted aggressive imperialistic policies in Asia.
64. Many economic and political causes led to World War II. Major theaters of war included Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. Leadership was essential to the Allied victory.
65. There had been a climate of hatred against Jews in Europe and Russia for centuries.
66. Various instances of genocide occurred throughout the twentieth century.
67. The outcomes of World War II included the war crimes trials, the division of Europe, plans to rebuild Germany and Japan, and the establishment of international cooperative organizations.
68. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was issued in 1948 to protect the “inherent dignity and… the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family…”
69. Competition between the United States and the USSR laid the foundations for the Cold War.
70. The Cold War influenced the policies of the United States and the USSR towards other nations and conflicts around the world.
71. The presence of nuclear weapons has influenced patterns of conflict and cooperation since 1945.
72. Communism failed as an economic system in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.
73. Japanese occupation of European colonies in Asia heightened demands for independence after World War II.
74. After World War II, the United States pursued a policy of containment against communism. This policy included the development of regional alliances against Soviet and Chinese aggression. The Cold War led to armed conflict in Korea and Vietnam.
75. World leaders made major contributions to events in the second half of the twentieth century.
76. British policies and India’s demand for self-rule led to the rise of the Indian independence movement, resulting in the creation of new states in the Indian sub-continent.
77. The Republic of India, a democratic nation, developed after the country gained independence.
78. The charter of the United Nations guaranteed colonial population the right to self-determination. Independence movements in Africa challenged European imperialism.
79. The mandate system established after World War I was phased out after World War II. With the end of the mandates, new states were created in the Middle East.
80. Five world religions have had a profound impact on culture and civilization.
81. Five world religions have had a profound impact on culture and civilization. These religions are found worldwide, but their followers tend to be concentrated in certain geographic areas.
82. Developed and developing nations face many challenges. These include migrations, ethnic and religious conflicts, and the impact of new technologies.
83. Developed and developing nations are characterized by different levels of economic development, population characteristics, and social conditions.
84. Economic development and the rapid growth of population are having an impact on the environment.
85. Sound economic conditions contribute to a stable democracy, and political freedom helps foster economic development.
86. The countries of the world are increasingly dependent on each other for raw materials, markets, and financial resources, although there is still a difference between the developed and developing nations.
87. Both developed and developing nations of the world have problems that are brought about by inequities in their social, cultural, and economic systems.
88. Some individuals choose to deal with these unequal conditions through the use of terrorist activities.
89. Terrorism is the use of violence and threats to intimidate and coerce for political reasons.
90. A major cause of terrorism is religious extremism.
91. Basic Questions
92. On the world political map, where were some of the major states and empires located about 1500 A.D. (C.E.)?
93. What were the artistic, literary, and intellectual ideas of the Renaissance?
94. What were the five world religions located around 1500 A.D. (C.E.)?
95. What were the regional trading patterns about 1500 A.D. (C.E.)?
96. Why were the regional trading patterns important?
97. What technological and scientific advancements had been made and exchanged by 1500 A.D. (C.E.)?
98. What were the problems and issues that provoked religious reforms in Western Christianity?
99. What were the beliefs of Martin Luther, John Calvin, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth I?
100. What were the major economic, political, and theological issues involved in the Reformation?
101. What were some of the changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies during the Reformation?
102. What was the role of the printing press in the spread of new ideas?
103. Why were Europeans interested in discovering new lands and markets?
104. Who were some important explorers?
105. How did the expansion of European empires into the Americas, Africa, and Asia affect religion in those areas?
106. What were the effects of European migration and settlement on the Americas, Africa, and Asia?
107. What was the impact of the Columbian Exchange between European and indigenous cultures?
108. What was the triangular trade?
109. What was the impact of precious metal exports from the Americas?
110. Where was the Ottoman Empire located, and how did it expand?
111. What were the contributions of the Mughal emperors of India?
112. How did the Mughal Empire trade with European nations?
113. What did southern India trade?
114. How did the Chinese and Japanese attempt to limit the influence of European merchants?
115. How did Africa become involved in foreign trade?
116. What were the roles of the Commercial Revolution and mercantilism in the growth of European nations?
117. What were some new scientific theories and discoveries?
118. What were some of the effects of these new theories?
119. Who were the absolute monarchs?
120. What effect did the absolute monarchs have on their countries?
121. How did the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution promote the development of the rights of Englishmen?
122. Who were some Enlightenment thinkers, and what were their ideas?
123. How did philosophers of the Enlightenment influence thinking on political issues?
124. How did the Enlightenment promote revolution in the American colonies?
125. How did the ideas of the Enlightenment contribute to causing the French Revolution?
126. Who were some composers, artists, philosophers, and writers of the period?
127. What improved technologies and institutions were important to European economies?
128. What were the characteristics of the colonial system in Latin America in the nineteenth century?
129. How did Spain and Portugal maintain control of their Latin American domains?
130. How did the American and French Revolutions influence Latin American independent movements?
131. What were the contributions of Toussaint L’Ouverture and Simon Bolivar to revolutions in Latin America?
132. How did the Monroe Doctrine impact revolutions in Latin America?
133. What was the legacy of Napoleon?
134. What was the significance of the Congress of Vienna?
135. How did nationalism and democracy influence national revolution?
136. What events led to the unification of Italy?
137. What role did Otto von Bismarck play in the unification of Germany?
138. Why did the Industrial Revolution originate in England?
139. Why did the spread of industrialism to Europe and the United States accelerate colonialism and imperialism?
140. How did the Industrial Revolution produce changes in culture and society?
141. What was the role of capitalism and market competition in the Industrial Revolution?
142. What were some theories opposed to capitalism?
143. How did the Industrial Revolution impact the lives of women, children, and the family?
144. How did the Industrial Revolution affect slavery?
145. Why did workers organize into labor unions?
146. Why did European countries participate in imperialism and a race for colonies?
147. What were some responses of colonized peoples to European imperialism?
148. What were the factors that produced World War I?
149. What were the major events of the war?
150. Who were the major leaders?
151. What were the outcomes and global effects of World War I?
152. What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?
153. What was the League of Nations and why did it fail?
154. Why was the mandate system created?
155. Why did the world experience depression in the 1930s?
156. What political changes resulted from the worldwide depression?
157. Why did dictatorial governments emerge in Germany, Italy, Japan, and the USSR after World War I?
158. How did these regimes affect the world following World War I?
159. What were the causes of World War II?
160. What were the major events of World War II?
161. Who were the major leaders of World War II?
162. Why did the Holocaust occur?
163. What are other examples of genocide in the twentieth century?
164. What were the outcomes of World War II?
165. What were the war crimes trials?
166. How did the Allies promote reconstruction of the defeated powers?
167. What were the international cooperative organizations created after World War II?
168. What events led to the Cold War?
169. What was the impact of nuclear weapons?
170. What were the causes and consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union?
171. How did the Cold War influence conflicts in Eastern Asia after World War II?
172. What was the policy of containment?
173. What roles did Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, Mikail Gorbachev, and Deng Xiaoping play in major events in the second half of the twentieth century?
174. Who was a leader of the Indian independence movement, and what tactics did he use?
175. What were the outcomes of the Indian independence movement?
176. Why did independence movements in Africa gain success after World War II?
177. What was Jomo Kenyatta’s leadership role in Kenya?
178. What was Nelson Mandela’s leadership role in South Africa?
179. What were the results of the United Nations’ decision to end the mandate system in terms of states created (locations) and their subsequent problems?
180. What was the role of Golda Meir and Gamal Abdul Nasser in the creation of the states in the Middle East?
181. What are some characteristics of the five major world religions?
182. Where are the followers of the five world religions concentrated?
183. What are some challenges faced by the contemporary world?
184. What new technologies have created opportunities and challenges?
185. How does the developing world compare with the developed world in terms of economic, social, and population characteristics?
186. What impact are economic development and rapid population growth having on the environment?
187. What are the links between economic and political freedom?
188. How is economic interdependence changing the world?
189. What are some examples of international terrorism in our world today that have impacted developed and developing nations?
190. How has terrorism impacted developed and developing nations in the contemporary world?