**CP WORLD HISTORY**

**FALL FINAL REVIEW**

**Directions:** Define each term and answer each skill question. You should be aware of the major civilizations, but you do not need to define them or make a PIECES chart for them, unless you want to. If you fully complete this review, you will receive 10 points on the final exam. That’s one whole letter grade! If you do not fully complete this review, Ms. Pool reserves the right to give you partial extra credit or no extra credit, per her discretion.

\*note – the last section of the test may change, as I made this review and final over Thanksgiving Break, which is two weeks before finals. Depending on what we learn in class, there might be extra questions on the final that are not covered on this review.

To receive full credit, you must:

* Have a clear title based on the units below
* Clearly identify the vocabulary word (highlight, underline, circle, etc) and define it
* Fully answer the skills/key concepts in sentences or thinking maps
* Staple this on top of your review
* ***The entire review MUST be handwritten on separate sheets of paper***

**UNIT 1: FOUNDATIONS, 8000 BCE – 600 CE**

Terms

Paleolithic Era, Neolithic Era, cuneiform, Mandate of Heaven, Neolithic Revolution, patriarchy, nomad, sedentary, “bread and circuses,” Daoism, Confucianism, Legalism, Shi Huangdi, caste system, Siddhartha Gautama, Four Noble Truths, Bantu Migrations, polis/poleis, Edict of Milan

Key Concepts

1. Identify the social, political, environmental, cultural, and economic effects of the Neolithic Revolution
2. Identify the seven “requirements” of a civilization
3. Identify major social and economic continuities in Afro-Eurasia over the course of the classical era (600CE-600CE)
4. Identify the context in which Confucianism, Daoism, and Legalism became prominent beliefs in China
5. Identify the basic ideas of Confucianism, Daoism, and Legalism
6. Identify the effects of Confucianism on China
7. Identify the main beliefs of Buddhism and Hinduism
8. Identify the social and political impacts of Buddhism and Hinduism on South Asian culture
9. Identify the effects of the Bantu migrations
10. Identify the political similarities between Athens and the Roman Republic
11. Identify how Greece’s geography affected its development
12. Identify how classical civilizations experienced economic success.
13. Identify the conflict that occurred with religions, specifically Christianity, in the Roman Empire
14. Identify the factors that contributed to the fall of the Roman Empire
15. Identify similarities in the fall of the Roman and Han Empires
16. What was happening in the rest of Afro-Eurasia while the Western Roman Empire was falling?

**UNIT 2: POSTCLASSICAL ERA, 600-1450**

Terms

Islamic Empires, Mali, Songhay, Byzantine Empire, Mongol Khanates, Vikings, Griots, Delhi Sultanate, Khmer Empire, syncretism, Silk Roads, Indian Ocean Trade, Trans-Saharan Trade

Key Concepts

1. Identify the significance of griots
2. Identify major trade routes
3. Identify how religions spread along trade routes in Afro-Eurasia, and how local people adopted those new religions into their existing cultures
4. Identify the political and economic impact of trade in Afro-Eurasia during the Postclassical Era
5. Identify major economic effects of the Mongol Empire
6. Identify how the Mongols adjusted social structures in the Yuan Dynasty compared to their previous Chinese Confucian rulers
7. Identify how the Byzantine Empire’s location shaped its development
8. Identify the major Viking travel locations
9. Identify major causes of feudalism and manorialism
10. Identify major characteristics of feudalism and manorialism
11. Identify major causes of the Black Plague
12. Identify the social, political, cultural, and economic effects of the Black Plague on Europe
13. Identify major causes of the Crusades
14. Identify political, cultural, and economic effects of the Crusades
15. Identify cultural and political shifts that occurred from 600-1000 and 1000-1400 in Europe

**UNIT 3A: EARLY MODERN ERA, 1450-1750, IN EUROPE**

Terms  
Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Protestant Reformation, secular humanism, vernacular, Patrons, Gutenberg, the printing press, Copernicus, Machiavelli, Martin Luther, 95 Theses, Catholic Reformation/Counter-Reformation, Jesuits, divine right, Versailles, Edict of Nantes, Versailles, Louis XIV, absolutism, Seven Years’ War, Peter the Great

Key Concepts

1. How did Europe culturally and technologically change during the Early Modern Era?
2. Why did the Renaissance start in Italy?
3. What is the significance of the Renaissance?
4. Identify the significance of patrons.
5. Identify the significance of the printing press.
6. Identify the causes and effects of the Scientific Revolution.
7. Identify how scientific thought changed from the medieval era to the Early Modern Era in Europe.
8. Identify how people and movements, such as the Protestant Reformation and the Scientific Revolution, challenged traditional sources of power in Europe.
9. Identify Martin Luther’s main beliefs.
10. Identify the major political and cultural effects of the Protestant Reformation.
11. Identify Luther’s main critiques of the Catholic Church.
12. Identify causes and effects of the Counter-Reformation (Catholic Reformation).
13. Identify how the Protestant Reformation was a turning point in history.
14. Identify ways that rulers legitimized their power in the Early Modern Era.
15. Identify ways that rulers maintained their power in the Early Modern Era.
16. Identify the significance of the Edict of Nantes.
17. Identify major causes and effects of the Seven Years’ War.
18. Identify ways that Peter the Great changed Russia.
19. Identify how the printing press and new technological advancements led to exploration.