

AP World History Review Packet

Foundations Unit: 8000 BCE. - 1000 CE.

Be able to explain the significance of the following people, places or concepts:

1. Neolithic Revolution
1. Indus Valley Region (Harappa and Mohenjo – Daro)
1. Hellenism
1. Judaism
1. Buddhism
1. Confucianism
1. Hinduism
1. Daoism
1. Polytheism and Monotheism
1. Caste system
1. Ashoka
1. Gupta Empire
1. Legalism

Name:

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1. Shi Huangdi
1. Silk Road
1. Han Wudi
1. Zoroastrianism
1. Delian League
1. Alexander the Great
1. Punic Wars
1. Paul
1. Bhagavad Gita
1. Constantine
1. Justinian
1. Iconoclasm
1. Shia and Sunni Islam
1. Dar al – Islam
1. Sharia
1. Huns

Name:

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30. Nubian Kingdom of Kush

Be able to discuss the following:

1. Civilizations – what factors are necessary for the development of civilizations?

1. Compare the concepts of writing and its impact upon society in the following civilizations.

- Mesopotamia

- Indus Valley and Aryan Civilizations

- Shang Dynasty of China

1. What role did the concept of centralized government play in the ...

- Roman Republic and Empire

- Qin and Han Dynasty

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1. Nomadic invasions – who were the main nomadic groups in Europe and Asia during this time period and what effect did they have on established empires?

1. How did trade interactions on the Silk Road and the trans – Saharan trade routes shape the civilizations along these routes?

1. Compare and contrast the Eastern philosophies and religions to those of the Western traditions. How did these religions and philosophies influence the political and social structures of their respective areas?

1. Compare the role of religion in shaping the political structures of Europe. Examine the role of the Catholic Church in shaping feudalism and the role of the king with the role of Islam in shaping the Arab caliphates and the Umayyad and Abbasid Dynasties.

Name:

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1000 – 1450 CE

Be able to explain the significance of the following people, places or concepts:

1. Chinggis Khan
1. Golden Horde
1. Tamerlane
1. Bantu Migration in Western and Southern Africa
1. Stateless societies
1. Mansa Musa and the rise of Mali
1. Great Zimbabwe
1. Ethiopian Christianity
1. Polytheism and Monotheism
1. Eleanor of Aquitaine
1. St. Thomas Aquinas
1. Reconquista of Spain
1. Toltecs
1. Tenochtitlan

Name:

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1. Silk Road
1. Marco Polo
1. Oligarcy
1. Ibn Battuta
1. Sufism
1. Hongwu
1. Role of eunuchs in Chinese society
1. Yongle Encyclopedia
1. Erasmus
1. Zheng He
1. Fernando and Isabel
1. Mamluks
1. Neoconfuciusism
1. Mughal Empire
1. William of Normandy
1. Holy Roman Empire

Be able to discuss the following:

1. Discuss the impact of nomadic Turkish societies in the spread of trade and Islam into Asia and North Africa

1. How did the following societies define themselves through their military?

- Mongol Empire
- Aztec Empire
- Ottoman Empire

1. What role did the Mongol political and social structure play in the development and the eventual fall of the Mongol Empire

1. What explanations can be made for the limited amount of cross-cultural interaction in Mesoamerica in comparison to Eurasian society?

1. Agree or disagree- “the church remained a (relatively) autonomous power, entangled in, but never subsumed by, the political conflicts between European states”

Name:

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1. What needs and characteristics of feudalism allowed it to develop in Europe but not to develop in China and the Middle East?

1. How did the Song Dynasty reflect Chinese attitudes of governance and commerce? Did the Ming Dynasty continue advocating these ideals?

1. How did cross-cultural interactions and the Black Death influence the development of nation states?

1. Did the role of women benefit from cross-cultural interaction in Eurasia and Mesoamerica? Did their status improve or lessen from the foundations period?

1450 – 1750 CE

Be able to explain the significance of the following people, places or concepts:

1. Protestant Reformation
1. Council of Trent
1. English Civil War
1. Contrast between the Northern and Italian Renaissance
1. British East India Company
1. Mehmet II and the conquest of Constantinople
1. Suleiman the Magnificent
1. Francis Xavier and Matteo Ricci
1. Kangxi
1. Tokugawa Shogunate
1. The Delhi Sultanate
1. Mughal Empire and Akbur
1. Mercantilism and Capitalism
1. Iberian exploration of the new world

Name:

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1. Songhai and Timbuktu
1. Impact of population growth and the Agricultural Revolution
1. Triangular Trade
1. Encomienda system
1. Aurangzeb
1. The Enlightenment
1. Thirty-Year War and the Peace of Westphalia
1. Portuguese exploration of Africa and India
1. Safavid Empire
1. Janissaries
1. Rise of the Qing (Manchu) Dynasty
1. Treaty of Tordesillas
1. “Floating World” (Japan)
1. Columbian Exchange
1. Peter the Great

Name:

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1. Galleon trade between Manila and Acapulco

Be able to Discuss the following

1. Why was silver and gold critical to revitalizing 16th century world trade?
1. The impact of the Portuguese in the political affairs of India and Japan
1. Agree or Disagree- Challenges by Luther and Calvin strengthened the Catholic Church, both dogmatically and evangelically?
1. How did the African slave trade reshape African societies and policies?
1. How did the political structure of the Qing Dynasty in China, the Tokugawa Shogun ate in Japan and the Ottoman Empire ensure its success in the 16th to 18th century
1. Did the role of women change in the 16th thru the 18th century
1. Were the Religious wars of Europe a result of theological clashes of were there other factors at play?
1. Why wasn't there an "Enlightenment" in the Middle East and Asia?
1. Who were the "winners" and "Losers" in the development of cross-cultural trade and interaction?

1750-1914 CE

Be able to explain the significance of the following people, places of concepts:

1. Congress of Vienna
1. Napoleon Bonaparte
1. Wollstonecraft's "*A Vindication of the Rights of Women*"
1. Otto von Bismarck
1. Romanticism, Realism and Impressionism movements in Art
1. "On the Origins of Species"
1. Manifest destiny
1. Malthus's "*Essays on Population*" and Adam Smith's "*The Wealth of Nations*"
1. The Tanzimat reforms
1. Muhammad Ali (not the boxer)
1. Congress of Berlin
1. Enver Pasha and the Young Turks
1. Opium Wars and the Treaty of Nanking
1. Boxer Rebellion

Name:

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1. Sun Yat-sen and the Empress Dowager Cixi
1. Commodore Perry
1. Meiji Restoration
1. Japanese industrialization and the rise of the zaibatsu
1. Battle of Plassey
1. Mohandes Gandhi
1. Indian National Congress
1. Emilio Aguinaldo
1. Shaka Zula
1. Janissaries
1. East African slave trade
1. Leopold II and the Belgium Congo
1. John McDonald
1. Toussant L'Ouverture
1. Simon Bolivar
1. "Dollar diplomacy" in Latin America

Name:

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1. Benito Juarez
1. Boer wars
1. Alexander II of Russia Karl Marx and Friedrich Engel
1. Utopian Socialism

Be Able to Discuss the Following

1. What were the factors that led to the rise of representative governments and the decline of monarchical system of governing?
1. How was wealth being defined in the modern world and what effect did it have on changing classes
1. How did the abolition of the African societies and policies, for better or worse?
1. Agree or Disagree – The legacy of industrialization was triumph of wealthy elites under the banner of liberty, yet at the expense of poorer, ethnic, and mixed populations.
1. What factors led to the development of Nationalism? Was Nationalism primarily a European problem or did it exist throughout the world in one form or another?

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1. What role did Christianity and Islam play in confronting political and social changes occurring in the 19th century world. (think changing world views from the religious to the secular view of the world)

1. What was the difference in the way that China and Japan dealt with industrialized and the growing European and American domination in Asian affairs?

1. The effects of colonialism on African and Indian economies?

1. Could World War I have been averted or was it the end result of changing economic, social and moral forces (imperialism and social Darwinism) in the 18th and 19th century?

1914 to Present

1. World War I (The Great War)
 1. Triple Alliance (Central Powers) versus the Triple Entente (Allies)
 1. Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Serbian Ultimatum
 1. The Schlieffan Plan
 1. Turkish massacre of Armenian civilians
 1. Treaty of Versailles
 1. Woodrow Wilson and the Fourteen Points
 1. Vladimir Lenin and the Bolshevik (Communist) Party
 1. October Revolution and the establishment of the Soviet Union
 1. Joseph Stalin
 1. The Great Purges and the gulags
 1. Benito Mussolini and the Italian Fascist Party
 1. Weimar Republic
 1. Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party
 1. Mein Kampf

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1. The Nuremberg Laws
1. The Balfour Declaration
1. Sun Yat-sen and the Nationalist Party
1. Chiang Kai-shek
1. Japanese invasion of Manchuria and China
1. Rape of Nanking
1. Mohandas Gandhi and nonviolent resistance (satyagraha)
1. Juan and Eva Peron
1. Allied Powers versus the Axis Powers (WWII)
1. Francisco Franco and the Spanish Civil War
1. Appeasement
1. Nazi-Soviet Pact
1. The Battle of Britain
1. Lend Lease
1. Midway, El Alamein and Stalingrad

Name:

Section:

1. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
1. The Holocaust (“Final Solution”)
1. The Cold War
1. The “iron curtain” speech
1. Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan
1. Mao Tse-tung and communist revolution
1. Korean War
1. Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution
1. The Brezhnev Doctrine
1. Charles de Gaulle
1. Margaret Thatcher
1. Francois Mitterand
1. Yasser Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization
1. Ayatollah Khomeini and the Iranian Revolution
1. Saddam Hussein

Name:

Section:

1. Nelson Mandela
1. Ho Chi Minh and Vietnam war
1. The Khumer Rouge
1. Augusto Pinochet
1. European Union
1. The energy crunch and the economic crisis of the 1970's
1. North American Free Trade Agreement
1. Mikkhail Gorbachev, perestroika
1. Collapse of the Soviet Union
1. Boris Yeltsin
1. Weapons of mass destruction
1. The Gulf War
1. The Yugoslav wars (Croatia, Bosnia, Kosovo)

