APWH Chapters 16-19 Review

**Instructions**: Answer briefly but *fully*. Some questions will require several phrases/bullet points or maybe even a sentence or two while some will only require one or two words. Answer on **separate paper** – I won’t accept answers squeezed in on these sheets.

**WORK ALONE!** This is the only way you can truly prepare for tomorrow’s test. If I start seeing repeated answers, you will get a zero for copying others’ work and anyone with that exact same phrasing will get the same.

**Scoring:** You must do the required number of questions per chapter which will count as ½ point each. Choose ones you **DON’T** know, not ones you do. If not, this review won’t help you! Your total points score will be **25** **points.** Turn it in tomorrow after the test. The grade will go on this quarter’s grade.

**Notes**: The questions are pulled straight from my notes/your textbook and go in order with the chapters unless noted. This review can be used for 10 minutes on the test tomorrow as well as your notes. You may even want to go ahead and finish this review tonight and use it in place of your notes as it may be easier to find the information. Also, see **notes at the end of the review**

Chapter 16 – The World Economy

Choose 12

1. What are some things that characterize the 1450-1750 early modern time period?
2. What are some continuities from previous time periods?
3. What are some changes from previous time periods?
4. What country first started exploring from Europe in this period?
5. Why? What are some reasons for exploration?
6. What new technology facilitated exploration?
7. Briefly describe what these explorers did (found throughout the chapter): Prince Henry the Navigator, Bartolomeu Dias, Vasco da Gama, Columbus, Magellan, Hudson, Vasco de Balboa, Hernàn Cortes, and Francisco Pizarro (If you absolutely know some of these, don’t do them. Just do the ones you don’t know.)
8. What was the point of the Treaty of Tordesillas?
9. What 3 other countries (called the Low Countries) joined exploration eventually?
10. Describe large trading countries such as the Dutch and British East India Trading Companies.
11. Describe the Columbian Exchange
12. What is the significance of the Battle of Lepanto (who was involved, what was the outcome)?
13. Even though Europeans couldn’t fully colonize in many areas of Africa and Asia (yet), they were allowed trading rights where? (Hint: not a specific place but a general location)
14. Give a brief description of the main tenets of mercantilism – I can think of four, can you?
15. What is a core nation?
16. What is economic dependency? Who experiences it?
17. What are the main components to the Triangle Trade system that developed in the Atlantic?
18. Why was (fairly) easy colonization in the Americas possible for Europeans?
19. Briefly describe New England – why founded, type of settlers, etc.
20. Briefly describe New France – why founded, type of settlers, etc.
21. What happened during the Seven Years War? What Treaty ended it? What were some outcomes?
22. Give a brief description of these terms: Cape Colony, Boers, and Zulu
23. Global Connections: What are the four main ways the rest of the world reacted to Europe’s new maritime outreach?

Chapter 17 – The Transformation of the West (A.K.A. AP Euro)

Choose 18

1. What are some big changes that occur in the West in the 1450-1750 Early Modern period?
2. What are some main reasons why these changes occurred?
3. Briefly describe the Renaissance. Why was it centered around Italy?
4. Give a brief description of these terms: vernacular, secular, patronage, mass/popular culture
5. What is humanism?
6. Briefly describe these Renaissance contributors: the Medici, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Francis I, Gutenberg
7. Why does the Renaissance move Northward (basically, why does Italy decline)?
8. What is a European-style family? How does it differ from other family arrangements in other parts of the world or in other time periods?
9. Briefly describe these terms as they relate to what Martin Luther said during the Protestant Reformation: Relics, indulgences, justification by faith, the sacraments, monasticism, the vernacular
10. What was Luther told to do at the Diet of Worms? What did he do instead? What did the Pope do?
11. Why were these groups attracted to Protestantism: German princes, German peasants, lay people
12. What is the Anglican Church? Who founded it?
13. What is Predestination? Who develops this religious belief?
14. What happens as a result of the Catholic Reformation (also called the Counter Reformation)?
15. Give a brief description of these: Council of Trent, Jesuits
16. What did the Edict of Nantes do for Protestants in France (Huguenots)?
17. What is the significance of the Thirty Years War and Treaty of Westphalia?
18. Why can the English Civil War be described as both a religious and political war?
19. What is religious pluralism? Did Europeans eventually accept it?
20. What effects did the rise of Protestantism have on women?
21. What is commercialization and what effects did the commercial revolution have on average Europeans?
22. Define these terms: proletariat, merchant capitalist – how do they fit together?
23. How was witchcraft persecution a by-product of the religious, social, and economic tensions present in Early Modern Europe? What group was largely targeted?
24. What was the Scientific Revolution and what classes did it largely affect?
25. Briefly describe what these scientists did: Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Harvey, Bacon, Descartes, and Newton (If you absolutely know some of these, don’t do them. Just do the ones you don’t know.)
26. Criticisms of religion, a byproduct of the Scientific Revolution can be found in the religious belief of \_\_\_\_ as discussed by \_\_\_\_\_. Also, give a brief description of this religious belief.
27. Discuss absolute monarchy (absolutism). How does it differ from feudal monarchies of the post-Classical era?
28. Discuss how each of these relates to absolutism: Divine Right theory, Louis XIV, Versailles
29. Discuss parliamentary monarchy, particularly how it differs from absolute monarchy.
30. What was the Glorious Revolution and English Bill of Rights?
31. What is Social Contract Theory and what is John Locke’s version?
32. What is a nation-state? How does it differ from the Roman Empire?
33. What is an Enlightened Despot and how was Frederick the Great of Prussia one of them?
34. Describe these Enlightenment terms and people: philosophes, physiocrats, Adam Smith, Denis Diderot, salons, and Mary Wollstonecraft. (Do only those you don’t know).
35. What is mass consumerism?
36. What is the Agricultural Revolution and where does it first occur?
37. What is capitalism?

Chapter 18 – Early Modern Russia

Choose 8

1. This is a bit of a review but what helped the Moscow princes break free from Mongol domination?
2. Describe the impact of the following: Ivan III (the Great), Ivan IV (the Terrible), and the Time of Troubles
3. Define the following: Tsar, Russian Orthodox Church, Boyars, Cossacks, Old Believers, Westernization, Chancery of Secret Police, Pugachev’s Rebellion (found throughout the whole chapter in that order)
4. What was the Romanov Dynasty chosen to do by the boyars?
5. Describe some of the main things Michael and Alexis Romanov were known for.
6. Why was Peter the Great great? Basically, tell me the main things he did for Russia. Include brief descriptions of political, economic, and social changes.
7. Why was Peter the Great not so great? How did he fail?
8. What is an autocrat?
9. What is the relationship between the Great Northern War and St. Petersburg (Russia, not Florida)
10. What was so great about Catherine the Great? Describe her political impact on Russia?
11. Describe what happens in each of these situations: Pugachev’s Rebellion (describe the leader and his promises as well), the Partitioning of Poland
12. What happens to serfdom in Russia during the Early Modern period?
13. How does Russia fit into a trade relationship with Western Europe? How about Asia?
14. Who are the Hapsburgs of Central Europe?

Chapter 19 – Early Modern Latin America

Choose 12

1. First, what is Latin America (what places does it include)?
2. Where is/What is the Iberian Peninsula?
3. What did the Spanish do with the mita system?
4. What was so special about Ferdinand and Isabella? What did the dynamic duo accomplish, both at home and abroad?
5. What is a theocracy? Describe the one that develops in New Spain.
6. What do the Spanish do in the Caribbean in the late 1400s and early 1500s before moving on to the mainland?
7. Define the following: Taino natives, Hispaniola, conquistadors,
8. Tell what is important about the following people: Bartolome de las Casas, Moctezuma II, Coronado, Valdivia
9. After the initial conquering phase was over, what other groups of people came to Latin America?
10. Give some reasons Europeans justified their conquering of Natives in Latin America.
11. What happened to Native nobility (those who survived that is) after the arrival of Europeans?
12. Old Native systems of barter and trade were replaced with this system after European arrival.
13. What happened at Potosí, Peru? Why were Huancavelica and Potosí called “the marriage of Peru?”
14. Define the following: haciendas, consulados, galleons, letrados, audiencias, viceroys, Paulistas, miscegenation (these are in order throughout the chapter)
15. What roles did each of these serve in New Spain’s society: Recopilación and the Inquisition
16. Who established Brazil? Was it established before or after Spanish colonies?
17. The Brazilian economy was first built on \_\_\_ but later \_\_\_ became a more lucrative export after the price of sugar declined worldwide (thanks, France). An important region for this more lucrative export was \_\_\_\_\_ the settlement of which region led to the growth of the city of \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Compared to New Spain, was there more or less intermarriage of the races (Natives, Africans, Europeans) in Brazil?
19. Briefly describe the Sociedad de Castas: Include the different levels in the social hierarchy and a brief description of each.
20. Who were the Amigos del Pais? What did they want for Latin America?
21. The War of Spanish Succession and its ending with the Treaty of Utrecht puts this historically French family on the Spanish throne, bringing about reforms in New Spain, also named for them.
22. What kind of reforms did these include?
23. What role did Marquis de Pombal play in the reforms?
24. How did these reforms lead to such events as Tupac Amaru’s uprising in Peru or the Comunero revolt in New Granada
25. From the book – Global Connections: How can Latin America and Russia be compared?

If you finish the required number of questions on this guide, you should go ahead and do more questions. I will give you extra credit for finishing each section, rather than doing flash cards if you so choose. If you finish that, you may start preparing for the Midterm by quietly studying your notes, textbook, making flashcards, etc.

Feel free to email me at **adkinsah@spart6.org** if you have any questions. I will try to be on my email during our class time. Use the computer at the back of the room.