

2017-2018 Social Studies Mid-Term Study Guide

Standard 7-1: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the growth and impact of global trade on world civilizations after 1600.

1. **Why did Europe establish colonies?** *Europeans searched for 3 main reasons: they wanted the glory of being well-known, raw materials and treasure (gold). Colonists also to spread Christianity (God).*
2. **Which European countries dominated trade during the 15th century and sought to gain more wealth through forming colonies?** *Portugal, Spain, France, Netherlands (Dutch), England (Hint: PSFNE)*
3. **Name at least 3 Inventions that made early exploration possible.** *Astrolabe (Europeans learned about astrolabe from Arab traders along the Silk Road), compass, rudder, lateen sail, caravel.*
4. **Which Italian explorer claimed land in the “New world” for Spain?** *Christopher Columbus born in Italy (financed by Spain-1492)*
5. **Which 3 European countries had different types of colonies in the Americas, Caribbean (The New World)?** *England, France, Spain*
6. **Explain the difference between the types of colonies established by the British, French, and Spanish.** *(Spanish) –Plantation colonies-in the Florida, Caribbean, and Latin America.
(English) - Settler colonies -all down north and south east coast, trading post (13 Colonies)
(French) –Established colonies in Canada. Had the best trading relationship with Native Americans.*
7. **What is “Mercantilism”?** *economic system in which nations acquire wealth by gaining bullion, raw materials, establishing colonies, new markets, people/labor to work for their mother country.*
8. **What continents were included in the Triangular Trade?** *Europe (\$), Africa, and the Americas (North and South America)*
9. **What is “capitalism” and how did the European economy encourage capitalism during the Age of Exploration?** *Capitalism a free market that allows individuals to build their own businesses. Instead of the old system of feudalism which relied on the king, individuals could form companies, leading to a new middle class.*
10. **What was the primary cargo of “The Middle Passage”?** *African slaves (from West Africa).*
11. **In what ways did Africans fight being placed into slavery?** *They took over slave ships, fought Europeans in Africa, asked the pope for help.*
12. **What policy did China and Japan follow as a result of their dislike of the Europeans?** *Isolationism*

Standard 7-2: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the concepts of limited and unlimited government as they functioned in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries.

13. **What does “absolutism” mean?** *Leaders have absolute, unlimited power-kings/queens have unlimited and total power over their country/people.*
14. **What is “divine right”?** *The belief that monarchs got their right to rule from God.*
15. **Who was the general who led Parliament’s soldiers during the English Civil War and overthrew/beheaded Charles I?** *Oliver Cromwell*

16. The belief that reason could be used to solve society's problems was a characteristic of what movement? *Enlightenment/rationalism (The Age of Reason)*
17. Which monarch was nicknamed France's "Sun King"? Did he have limited power or unlimited? *Louis XIV and he had unlimited power because he ruled France for 72 years and built a huge palace at Versailles (Over 700 rooms).*
18. Explain the different ideas of Enlightenment thinkers and how those ideas influenced our government.
 A) *John Locke-natural rights-life, liberty, property*
 B) *Montesquieu- came up with the idea of 3 branches of government/separation of powers*
 C) *Thomas Jefferson took Locke's ideas and incorporated them into the Declaration of Independence (pursuit of happiness).*
19. What does a constitution mean/do? *A constitution is a document that defines the power and limits of government.*

Scientific Revolution

20. In 1632, the Roman Catholic Church condemned the ideas of what Italian scientist?
Galileo Galilei -for stating that the Sun, not the earth, was the center of the universe (heliocentric)
21. Explain the major changes in thinking the Scientific Revolution brought about.
*The revolution used **reason** and **observation** to explain things with the world, including: a sun-centered universe, gravity, the movement of the planets, and the development of the microscope and telescope.*
22. What were the major contributions of Copernicus, Newton, Descartes, and Bacon?
Copernicus – Came up with "heliocentric" (sun-centered) theory but did not publish his ideas.
Newton – Invented calculus and responsible for idea of gravity.
Descartes – Father of "rationalism" believed all knowledge is based on reason.
Bacon – Came up with an orderly way of solving problems (Scientific Method)

Standard 7-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of independence movements that occurred throughout the world from 1770 through 1900.

French Revolution

23. List the reasons/events that caused the French Revolution.
- *The Third Estate of France paid 100% of the taxes (unfair tax burden)*
 - *The ideas of the Enlightenment that people should be able to rule themselves*
 - *High prices for food, people were starving, monarchy was wasting money,*
 - ***Storming of the Bastille started French Revolution (July 14, 1789)***
24. What device was used during the French Revolution/the Reign of Terror to end the lives of thousands of people? *Guillotine*
25. What was the violent period of the French Revolution when thousands of people were executed called?
The Reign of Terror (Led by Maximillien Robespierre)
26. Who crowned himself the emperor of France but suffered a major defeat in Russia due to the harsh weather? *Napoleon Bonaparte*

Nationalism

27. What is "nationalism"? *Pride/identification with others in your country based on customs and culture.*
28. What did Bismarck say would unite the German states? *"Blood and Iron" (Militarism)*

29. Leaders such as Giuseppe Garibaldi and Camilio Cavour used “guerrilla warfare” to defeat foreigners in Italy. What is guerrilla warfare? *A style of fighting that involves hit-and-run attacks that surprise an enemy.*

Latin America

30. How was Latin Americas social order arranged?
*Peninsulares – “Pure” – 100% Europeans that migrated from Spain and Portugal to the New World.
Creoles – Children of Spanish and Portuguese but born in the Americas.
Mestizos; mulattos; Slaves: - (Newer generation) Europeans mixed with Africans and Native Americans*
31. Identify the general who led independence movements throughout South America and is nicknamed the “George Washington of South America”? *Simon Bolivar*
32. How did Miguel Hidalgo and Toussaint L’Ouverture contribute to Latin American independence movements? *Toussaint started a slave revolt in Haiti in opposition to France (1804). Father Miguel was a Mexican priest who led creoles against Spanish forces.*

Industrial Revolution

33. What is industrialization? *Use of machines instead of people, animals to do work.*
34. Where did the Industrial Revolution begin? *Britain/textile (woven cloth) industry*
35. What were many results of the Industrial Revolution?
Urbanization, factory system, growth of cities (pollution), assembly lines, interchangeable parts
36. Name 5 important inventions of the Industrial Revolution: *Cotton gin, spinning Jenny, Flying Shuttle, seed drill, steam engine-James Watt, telegraph, telephone, (Graham-Bell, Morse, ,Edison)*
37. How did factory workers unite and try to get more pay, better working conditions, and more rights?
Form labor unions and follow the teachings of Karl Marx (socialism – all society should own business and social classes should be eliminated).

Imperialism

38. Define” Imperialism”: *When nations take over regions/other countries for raw materials, markets, capital, land.*
39. How did different groups in Africa, Asia, and Oceania resist imperialism?
 - Africa – Zulu War (Took place in South Africa. Zulus lost territory in South Africa).
 - India (Asia) – Sepoy Rebellion (Sepoy soldiers mutinied and were blown up by British soldiers or thrown in prison).
 - China (Asia) -Boxer Rebellion – (Chinese natives formed the “Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists” to fight back against European imperialists).

Throwback Vocabulary (You do not have to define these, but make sure you know what they mean):

Colonialism	Mercantilism	Absolutism	Enlightenment	Toussaint L’Ouverture (Haiti)
Export/ Import	Oceania	Parliament	Constitution	Industrialism
Capitalism	New Spain/ New France	Cavaliers/ Roundheads	Geocentric/ Heliocentric	Socialism/ Capitalism
Columbian Exchange	Bullion	Glorious Revolution	Estates	Urbanization
Middle Passage	Astrolabe	Monarch	Nationalism	Imperialism