**2017-2018 Social Studies Mid-Term Study Guide**

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| **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)*

1. **Which 3 European countries had different types of colonies in the Americas, Caribbean (The New World)?** *England, France, Spain*
2. **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.*

1. **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.*
2. **What continents were included in the Triangular Trade?**

*Europe ($), Africa, and the Americas (North and South America)*

1. **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.*

1. **What was the primary cargo of “The Middle Passage”?** *African slaves (from West Africa).*
2. **In what ways did Africans fight being placed into slavery?** *They took over slave ships, fought Europeans in Africa, asked the pope for help.*
3. **What policy did China and Japan follow as a result of their dislike of the Europeans?** *Isolationism*

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| **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.** |

1. **What does “absolutism” mean?** *Leaders have absolute, unlimited power-kings/queens have unlimited and total power over their country/people.*
2. **What is “divine right”?**  *The belief that monarchs got their right to rule from God.*
3. **Who was the general who led Parliament’s soldiers during the English Civil War and overthrew/beheaded Charles I?** *Oliver Cromwell*
4. **The belief that reason could be used to solve society’s problems was a characteristic of what movement?** *Enlightenment/rationalism (The Age of Reason)*
5. **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).*
6. **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).*

1. **What does a constitution mean/do?** *A constitution is a document that defines the power and limits of government.*

**Scientific Revolution**

1. **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)*

1. **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.*

1. **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)*

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

**French Revolution**

1. **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)***

1. **What device was used during the French Revolution/the Reign of Terror to end the lives of thousands of people?** *Guillotine*
2. **What was the violent period of the French Revolution when thousands of people were executed called?** *The Reign of Terror (Led by Maximillien Robespierre)*
3. **Who crowned himself the emperor of France but suffered a major defeat in Russia due to the harsh weather?** *Napoleon Bonaparte*

**Nationalism**

1. **What is “nationalism”?** *Pride/identification with others in your country based on customs and culture.*
2. **What did Bismarck say would unite the German states?** *“Blood and Iron” (Militarism)*
3. **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**

1. **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*

1. **Identify the general who led independence movements throughout South America and is nicknamed the “George Washington of South America”?** *Simon Bolivar*
2. **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**

1. **What is industrialization?** *Use of machines instead of people, animals to do work.*
2. **Where did the Industrial Revolution begin?** *Britain/textile (woven cloth) industry*
3. **What were many results of the Industrial Revolution?**

*Urbanization, factory system, growth of cities (pollution), assembly lines, interchangeable parts*

1. **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)*
2. **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**

1. **Define” Imperialism”:** *When nations* ***take over*** *regions/other countries for raw materials, markets, capital, land.*
2. **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):**

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| **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** |