

World History EOC Study Guide

DEFINE – EXPAND-EXPLAIN

Renaissance

1. Renaissance
2. Secular
3. Humanism
4. Why did the renaissance begin in Italy?
5. How did the Renaissance and Reformation influence education, art religion and government in Europe?
6. Michelangelo
7. Leonardo da Vinci
8. Renaissance Man
9. Shakespeare
10. Johann Guttenberg
11. Vernacular

Reformation

12. Protestantism
13. Martin Luther
14. King Henry VIII
15. John Calvin
16. Counsel of Trent
17. Spanish Inquisition

Exploration

18. Triangular Trade
19. Middle Passage
20. Columbian Exchange
21. Globalization
22. Negative impact on Native American cultures
23. Prince Henry the Navigator
24. Magellan
25. Columbus

Enlightenment and Revolutions

26. Scientific Revolution

27. Nicolas Copernicus
28. Geocentric Theory
29. Heliocentric Theory
30. Isaac Newton Natural laws
31. Galileo
32. Introduction of the Scientific method
33. Clash between science and religion

34. Absolutism

35. English Civil war
36. restoration
37. Glorious Revolution
38. Constitutional Monarchy

39. Enlightenment

40. Locke
41. Rousseau

42. Voltaire
43. Montesquieu
44. Beccaria
45. Enlightenment philosophies used to support the American and French Revolutions.
46. French Revolution
47. Reign of Terror
48. Napoleon Bonaparte
49. Code of law
50. Napoleons 3 costly mistakes

51. Scorched Earth policy
52. Latin American Revolutions
53. Simon Bolivar
54. Miguel Hidalgo
55. Toussaint L' Ouverture

Industrial Revolution

56. Where did the IR begin? Why?
57. Scientific and technological innovations that brought about change during the IR

58. Urbanization
59. Child labor
60. Negative impact of IR
61. Labor unions

62. Political and economic theories :

- a. Laissez-fairs
- b. Capitalism
- c. Socialism
- d. Communism

63. Adam Smith

64. Karl Marx

Imperialism

65. Causes of imperialism

66. Countries involved in imperialism

67. Berlin Conference/Scramble for Africa

68. Jewel in the Crown

69. Impact of imperialism

70. Sepoy Rebellion

71. Boxer Uprising

72. Opium War

73. Dynastic rule

74. Unification of Germany

75. Otto Von Bismarck's Leadership

WWI

76. MAIN Causes of WWI

77. Tension in the Balkans, Austria-Hungry

78. What event in Sarajevo led to WWI?

79. New Weapons of WWI

80. Schlieffen Plan

81. Zimmerman Telegram
82. Convoy System
83. Unrestricted Submarine Warfare
84. Russian Revolution/Lenin/Bolsheviks

85. Effects of the Treaty of Versailles on WWII

86. League of Nations
87. Totalitarian Rule
 - a. Great Purge
88. Fascism
89. Nazism
90. Holocaust
 - a. Kristallnacht
 - b. Final Solution
91. Who were the following people of WWII? What country did they lead? What was their ideology?
 - a. Adolf Hitler
 - b. Benito Mussolini
 - c. Franklin Roosevelt
 - d. Joseph Stalin
 - e. Emperor Hirohito/Hideki Tojo
 - f. Winston Churchill
92. Non-aggression pact
93. Blitzkrieg
94. Major theaters of WWII
95. Major battles and turning points of WWII:
 - a. Pearl Harbor

- b. D-Day Invasion
- c. Battle of Stalingrad
- d. Island Hopping
- e. Use of Atomic Bombs on Japan

COLD WAR

- 96. Truman Doctrine/Containment
- 97. Soviet Control of Eastern Europe
 - a. Iron Curtin
 - b. Warsaw Pact
- 98. Nuremburg Trials
- 99. Bay of Pigs/Cuban Missile Crisis
- 100. Korean War
- 101. Vietnam War
- 102. United Nations
- 103. NATO
- 104. NAFTA
- 105. Mao Zedong/ Chinese revolution/Communism in China
- 106. Mikhail Gorbachev,
- 107. Glasnost
- 108. Perestroika
- 109. Mohandas Gandhi
- 110. Apartheid in South Africa
 - a. Nelson Mandela,
 - b. Desmond Tutu

111. Middle East Conflicts

a. Israel/Palestine