World History Exam Study Guide

Byzantine and Mongol Empires

Multiple Choice

1) What is the famous church in Constantinople - the name means “holy wisdom”
Hagia Sophia

2) Rome had fallen on hard times - internal problems and invading armies. The Empire slowly fell apart and was divided into two empires: ____________________ and the _____________________.
Western Roman Empire and the Eastern Byzantine Empire

3) Name Justinian’s wife:
Empress Theodora

4) The capital of the Eastern Empire under Justinian was _____________________.
Constantinople

5) In 527, ____________________ became the emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire.
Justinian

6) How did Justinian’s wife change laws regarding the status of women in the empire?
Divorce laws were more fair towards women and Christian women could own land

7) ____________________ was the first major city in Russia.
Kiev

8) The church eventually moved its headquarters from Kiev to the new Russian city of _________________.
Moscow

9) In 1054, Pope Leo IX of Rome and the Patriarch/Bishop of Constantinople decided to ________________ each other.
excommunicate

10) What is the division between the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Church?
The Great Schism

11) “Universal ruler” of the Mongols
Genghis Khan

12) This was a time of stability, law, and safe travels on the Silk Road:
Pax Mongolica

13) Name Marco Polo’s book:
The Travels of Marco Polo

Islam Study Guide

Multiple Choice

1) When was Islam founded?
610 AD

2) Which describes Islam best?
Monotheistic

3) Who founded Islam?
Muhammad
4) What angel visited Muhammad in the hills of Mecca?  
Gabriel

5) What is the Arabic word for God?  
Allah

6) What is the name of the Islamic holy city?  
Mecca

7) What is the holy book of Islam?  
Koran

8) Which is one of four major concepts at the center of Islam?  
community

9) Define Muslim:  
a follower of Islam

10) Why were merchants in Mecca afraid of Islam?  
They feared losing pilgrimage profits to a monotheistic religion

11) What is the name of the Muslim migration from Mecca to Medina?  
Hijrah

12) Explain why the Sunni and the Shi'a split:  
Muhammad died and they fought over who should rule the Muslim people

13) Name the black, square building at the center of Mecca’s most holy Mosque:  
Kaaba

African Societies Before 1500 Test

**Multiple Choice - choose the best answer**

1) What group of people spread agriculture throughout Africa?  
Bantu

2) What two goods were constantly being traded in West Africa?  
salt and gold

3) Who exported slaves from Africa?  
Arab traders

4) What work did these slaves do in that region?  
domestic servants and soldiers

5) Why was Mansa Musa’s pilgrimage important?  
he showed the world how wealthy he was and brought back the best minds to build mosques and universities

6) What kingdom formed after the Ghana?  
Mali
7) Who was the first great leader of Mali?
Sundiata

8) Which emperor made a famous pilgrimage to Mecca?
Mansa Musa

9) Why was salt an important good in West Africa?
it was used to preserve meat

10) What is religious syncretism?
the blending of religions through conquest and trade

Medieval Society/Crusades

1) Who was Charlemagne?
King of the Frankish Empire

2) Why is Charlemagne important?
he limited the power of the nobility and united western Europe

3) What did Pope Gregory VII and Henry the IV fight about?
who had the power to appoint bishops

4) What was the result Pope Gregory VII and Henry the IV’s fighting?
The Pope had power over monarchs

5) Why did towns and cities start to grow during this time?
more food meant more people, and those people spread to cities and towns

6) What were the Muslims and Christians fighting over in the Crusades?
the holy lands

7) Who were the crusaders?
Christian soldiers who answered the Pope’s call to reclaim the Holy Lands

8) Which was not a key cause of the Crusades?
The Muslims attacked a European outpost near Jerusalem

9) Which was not an impact of the Crusades
Feudalism gained strength

Renaissance and Reformation

1) Define Renaissance:
a period of “rebirth” in Europe after the Middle Ages

2) What city was a major trade center and became wealthy and describe its merchants:
Florence - This merchant class believed in individualism, growth in the arts, and political participation

3) What powerful family supported Renaissance ideals:
The Medici Family

4) How did economic changes impact the Renaissance:
Bubonic plague hit these towns in the 1300’s. Survivors of the plague demanded higher wages. This allowed people to pursue interest like the arts

5) How did social changes impact the Renaissance:
A wealthy merchant class developed in these city-states. They began to dominate politics. Successful merchants believed that they deserved power because of individual merit. This brought about a belief in individual achievement.

6) How did political changes impact the Renaissance:
Florence came under the rule of a powerful banking family, the Medici. He influenced members of the ruling council by giving them loans. They were huge patrons of the arts.

7) What book did Machiavelli write?
The Prince
8) What did Machiavelli believe?  
Said that most people are "selfish, fickle, and corrupt". He was not concerned with what was morally right, but what was politically effective.

9) What was a Renaissance man?  
a term used to describe those who were well rounded and masters in the arts, music, literature, dance, and fighting

10) Describe Leonardo da Vinci and his work:  
Da Vinci is a classic example of a Renaissance Man. He was a famous painter, scientist, and inventor. One of his most famous paintings was the Mona Lisa. He drew up plans for ideas such as a helicopter, tank, and a calculator.

11) Describe Michelangelo and his work:  
Excelled as a painter, sculptor, architect, and poet. Most famous for the way he portrayed the human body. His most famous works include the Sistine Chapel and the Statue of David.

12) What is Humanism and what do they believe:
Humanism was a movement that focused on human potential and achievements based ancient Greek values.
Humanist believed: -That people could enjoy the finer things in life without offending God -That the focus should be on people and their achievements (art and literature)

13) Describe Petrarch:  
Father of Humanism. Was the first to use the phrase "Dark Ages" to to describe the lack of culture found during the Middle Ages.

14) ***be able to match the painting with the painter***

15) What problem did Martin Luther have with the church?  
One of Luther’s main arguments with the Catholic church was the practice of selling indulgences, or the ability to pay a priest to forgive sins.

16) What did Martin Luther do to address his problems?  
He posted the 95 Theses on the church door at Wittenberg and invited scholars to a debate

17) What started the Reformation?  
when he posted his 95 Theses

18) What were the impacts of the Reformation?  
Protestant churches flourished
New denominations developed
Catholic Church became more united as a result of Council of Trent reforms
More emphasis on education to promote beliefs (+parish school and universities)
Individual monarchs and states gained power in modern nation-states
Laid the groundwork for the Enlightenment

19) John Calvin’s ideas can be described through what word and what does it mean?  
predestination - all events have been willed by God

20) John Calvin’s ideas led to what Protestant denomination?  
Calvinism

21) What was the Counter Reformation?  
the Catholic Church’s attempt at reforming itself

22) Where did it take place?  
Council of Trent

23) Results of the Counter Reformation:  
The Church’s interpretation of the Bible was final
Christians needed faith and good works for salvation
Bible and Church traditions were authorities for guiding Christian life
Indulgences were valid expressions of faith
The false selling of indulgences was banned

24) What were the Jesuits:  
The Society of Jesus - Focused on three activities: Founded schools throughout Europe Convert, non-Christians to Catholicism by use of missionaries, Stop the spread of Protestantism

25) Why did the English Reformation occur?  
for personal and political reasons rather than religious ones. Henry VIII had no male heir to the throne, and wanted to end his marriage to Catherine

26) What did the Act of Supremacy require?  
Called on English subjects to take an oath recognizing the King’s divorce from Catherine as legal and accepting Henry, not the Pope, as official head of England’s church.

27) What did Henry VIII want from his wives?  
male heir to the throne

28) Who was Henry's child that took the throne and again established the Church of England?  
Elizabeth I

29) What did she do to the Church of England to make it more appealing?
Church was a moderate version to appeal to Catholics and Protestants: Priests were allowed to marry, Sermons delivered in English, not Latin, Services kept some Catholic traditions

30) Who invented the printing press?
Johann Gutenberg

31) First full sized book printed on the press:
Gutenberg Bible

32) How did the printing press change society?
Made more information available and inexpensive enough for society at large.
Increased desire for learning a rise in literacy rates in Europe.
Published accounts of discoveries, maps, and charts led to new discoveries.
Published legal proceedings made laws more clear to common people.