World History

EOC exam Guide

These are the essential questions, important terms, concepts and individuals that you need to study for the World History EOC Exam. In addition, review vocabulary given throughout the year.

**Addendum**

Chapter 11-Byzantine Empire

1. What were the most important key figures and contributions of the Byzantine Empire?
2. What were the causes of the fall of the Byzantine Empire?

Justinian's Code, icons, Hagia Sophia, Cyril, Methodius, Constantinople, Iconoclast controversy, Justinian's Plague, barbarian attacks, Ottoman Empire

Chapter 10-Islamic Empires

1. What were the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, the Iberian Peninsula, and India?

2. What were key economic, political, and social developments and achievements in Islamic history?

3. Analyze the causes, figures, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion.

Umayyads, Abbasids, Sufis, Algebra, Alhambra, *The Thousand and One Nights*, caliphate, Sunni, Shi'a, role of trade, People of the Book, Crusades, Pope Urban II, Saladin, King Richard, Reconquista, Inquisition

Chapter 15-West Africa

1. What are the significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai?
2. What internal and external factors led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai?

salt and gold trade, matrilineal, stateless societies, griots, ancestral worship, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, slavery, Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad, Sankore University, disruption of trade, Islamic invasions

Chapters 12, 13, 14-Medeival Europe and Japan

1. Compare the secular and ecclesiastical power structures of medieval Europe.
2. What were the important achievements and significant people in medieval Europe?
3. Identify major struggles of Western Europe in the 13th and 14th Centuries.

4. Describe the physical geography as well as the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
5. Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.

Manorialism, lord, vassal, fief, serf, knight, chivalry, clergy, monastery, convent, Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, commerce, guilds, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, Hundred Years War, Magna Carta, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, shogunate, samurai, Tale of Genji, modified written language, Crusades, Pope Urban II, Saladin, King Richard, Reconquista, Inquisition

**Textbook**

FL62-70-The America’s

1. Where were the major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America located?
2. What were the economic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso- and South America?

Maya, Aztec, Inca, class structure, religious beliefs and practices like human sacrifice; slavery, terraces, Chinampas, pyramids, Machu Picchu, astronomy, literature (codex), mathematics, trade networks

Chapter 1-The Renaissance and Reformation

1. What were the major political, artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance?
2. What were the religious and political reforms associated with the Reformation?

Humanism, the Medici Family, Renaissance artists and writers, Gutenberg, vernacular, secularism, Martin Luther, Henry VIII, Counter Reformation, Wars of Religion

Chapters 3&4-Age of Exploration

1. What were the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and the major voyages?

 2. What was the impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas?
 3. Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.

Mercantilism, explorers, Henry the Navigator, Treaty of Tordesillas, Diseases, agriculture, Triangular Trade, Middle Passage

Chapter6-Scientific revolution and the Enlightenment

1. How did the theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenge those of the early classical and medieval periods?
2. What were the major causes, ideas, and impacts of the Enlightenment?

Important scientists and their theories, constitutional vs. absolute monarchy, Social Contract, Natural Rights, Separation of Powers

Textbook chapters 6.4, 7, 8.1-Revolutions

1. How did the ideas of the Enlightenment help cause the American and French Revolutions?
2. What ways did the French and American Revolution help pave the way to the Haitian and Latin American Revolutions?

John Locke, Jefferson, Robespierre, Napoleon, Simon Bolivar, Jose de San Martin, and Toussaint L' Ouverture, Declaration of Independence, Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen

Textbook chapters 8.2, 8.3, 14.4, 17.2-Nationalism

1. How has nationalism unified Europe in the 19th Century?
2. What positive and negative effects has nationalism had on global world history?

Nationality, balance of power, Guiseppe Garibaldi, Camillo Cavour, Otto Von Bismark, romanticism, the Balkans, unification of Italy and Germany, Gandhi, Sun Yat Sen, Boxer Rebellion, Taiping Rebellion

Textbook Chapter 9-Industrialization

1. How did the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization affect Europe, the United States, and Japan?
2. Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism.

3. What were the 19th and early 20th century social and political reform movements and what were their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin

Factory system, urbanization, middle class, conditions faced by workers, labor unions, colonialism, child labor, Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx, Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws

Textbook chapters 11, 12.1-Imperialism

What were the causes and consequences of European empire building in the 19th Century?

impact on indigenous peoples, Crimean War, Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence, Opium Wars, Taiping and Boxer Rebellions, “Scramble for Africa”, British Raj

Textbook chapters 13, 14.1, 15

1. What were the causes of World War I?
2. How did the nature of warfare change during World War I?
3. What were the significant effects of World War I?

Alliances, imperialism, and militarism, nationalism, industrialization, total war, trench warfare, Weimar Republic, dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Russian Revolution, Armenian Genocide, Treaty of Versailles, Balfour Declaration

Textbook chapters 15, 16-World War II

1. What were the causes and key events leading to World War II?
2. What were the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945)?
3. What were the effects of WWII?

Great Depression, totalitarianism, fascist aggressors, appeasement, anti-Semitism, Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims, Nuremberg Trials, meetings of Allied leaders, turning points, atomic bombs, human toll, superpowers, United Nations

Textbook chapter 17-Cold War

1. What were the causes and alliances of the Cold War?
2. What are the significant events and proxy wars of the Cold War?
3. Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Containment policy, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Warsaw Pact, Berlin Airlift, Korean War, Vietnam War, Cuban Missile Crisis, arms race, Berlin Wall, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, Fall of Berlin Wall

Textbook chapters 14.4, 17, 18, 19-Decolonization

1. How did nationalist leaders drive the postwar independence movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America?
2. What were the key developments in post-war China?

Mahatma Gandhi, Fidel Castro, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Jawaharlal Nehru, Ho Chi Minh, Jomo Kenyatta, Chinese Civil War, Mao Zedong, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's rise as a world power

Textbook chapters 17.4, r 18-Conflicts in the Middle East

1. What was the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and what were related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades?

2. How was the modern state of Israel formed and why is there ongoing conflict between Israel and the Arab- Muslim countries?

Fundamentalism, Iranian Revolution, Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf War, Taliban, Soviets in Afghanistan, Palestine, Balfour Declaration, United Nations Mandates, PLO

Chapter 20-Modern Challenges

1. Identify major scientific figures, breakthroughs, and challenges of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
2. Why did “ethnic cleansing” or genocide happen in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and how did various governments and other groups respond?
3. Describe the causes and effects of global terrorism.

medical and technological advances Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, mass vaccination, atomic energy, transistor, microchip, space exploration, Internet, DNA, HIV/AIDS, Economic competition, Khmer Rouge, Slobodan Milosevic, Tutsi, Hutu, Janjaweed, refugees, 1972 Olympics, Lockerbie Bombing, 9/11