

# Modern World Final Exam Review Sheet

Chapter 19 The Age of Exploration

Chapter 20 The Atlantic World

Chapter 21 Absolute Monarchs in Europe

Chapter 22 Enlightenment Revolution

Chapter 23 The French Revolution and Napoleon

Chapter 25 The Industrial Revolution Sections 1,2,4

Chapter 27 The Age of Imperialism Sections 1,2,3,4

## Age of Exploration

1. Prince Henry: school of navigation - Son of Portugal's king, supporter of exploration, founded navigation school.
2. Motives for exploration
  1. God
  2. Glory
  3. Gold
  4. Renaissance - curiosity abt. learning
  5. Alternate trade route to Asia.
  6. Technological Advances
3. European Advantages - Technology, Weapons, Renaissance, Diseases.
4. Treaty of Tordesillas - Spain and Portugal agreed they agreed to honor the line of demarcation. The era of exploration and colonization was about to begin.
5. Dutch East India Company - richer and more powerful than England's company - drove Eng. Out.
6. Zheng He - led voyages, wanted people to pay tribute to China w/ gifts.
7. Qing Dynasty - Isolation, not outside influence; didn't trade w/ Dutch unless they had respect (kowitz)
8. Life in Ming and Qing China - Simple, rice, pop. Explosion, favored sons, and women worked fields, managed money, etc.
9. Daimyo - took control of feudal land, kept under control by being kept in capital every other year
10. Isolationism in China and Japan - Didn't allow people to leave, no colonizing, restrictions on trade.
11. Technological advances - the caravel, triangular sails, improved navigational techniques - astrolabe and a magnetic compass.
12. Magellan - Port. Explorer, first crew to circumnavigate the world, died on voyage.
13. Hernando Cortes: Aztecs, Montezuma II - Conquered Aztecs through disease, native people (Malinche, some resented Azt.) and weapons. Montezuma II - convinced Cortés was a god wearing armor, agreed to give him gold.
14. Encomienda System - system - Spanish forced Nat. Am. to work within system known as encomienda. Farmed, ranches, or mined for Spanish landlords. Landlords received rights to natives' labor from Spanish authorities, promised would act fairly and respect workers. Some workers abused.
15. Mestizo - mixed Spanish and Native American ancestry.
16. Conquistadors - (Conquerors) Cortés Spanish explorers who followed him.
17. Francisco Pizarro: Peru, Atahualpa - They kidnapped leader of Incans, Atahualpa - offered to fill room once with gold and twice with silver in exchange for release. After receiving the ransom, the Spanish strangled the Incan king. **Captured Incans.**
18. Pilgrims - Pilgrims - Radical Puritans in Plymouth, in Massachusetts.
19. Puritans - Mass. Bay Colony and sought freedom from rel. persecution

## Modern World Final Exam Review Sheet

20. French and Indian War - Battle for supremacy, became Seven Years' War, British won and got eastern half of North America.
21. Jamestown - a colony in Virginia, farmers discovered tobacco - profitable cash crop.
22. Causes and effects of the Atlantic Slave Trade - Africans were free, less likely to escape.
23. Triangular trade - Trade - Europeans to Africa. Africans to West Indies West Indies to Europe. New England colonies to Africa. Africans to West Indies, sold goods to New England.
24. Mercantilism - An economic policy, which said that a country's power, depended mainly on its wealth.
25. Favorable balance of trade - When a nation sells more goods than it buys.
26. Joint stock company - like the modern-day corporation, with investors buying shares of stock in a company. Involved a number of people combining their wealth for a common purpose.
27. Columbian Exchange - The global transfer of foods, plants, and animals during the colonization of the Americas.
28. Economic and social changes in European society - growth of towns, merchants controlled great wealth, towns and cities grew in size, much of Europe's population continued to live in rural areas. majority of Europeans remained poor. **increased the wealth of European nations.** contributed to the creation of a national identity.

### Absolute Monarchs

1. Divine Right vs. Social Contract - D.R. acted as God's representative on earth while S.C. was agreement among members of society to cooperate
2. Maria Theresa: War of Austrian Succession-Let her rule, Frederick wanted land and got it; Seven Years War - Protestants and Catholics; rebuilding Austria - military academy, arts, edu.
3. Peter the Great: Moved cap to St. Petersburg, Westernization is being like Europe.
4. Philip II: economy - inflation, \$ on war, debt, Spanish Netherlands - Got ind., administration issues - decisions, corruption, fear of contradicting
5. Louis XIV: "I am the state", Versailles, control of the nobility - weakened, worked at Vers., Edict of Nantes - canceled, Cardinal Richelieu -weaken nobles, Jean Baptiste Colbert - mercantilism
6. Frederick the Great: legacy - Hitler, Von Bismark, "first servant of the state" - S.C.
7. Thirty Years War - LUTHERAN AND CATH. - rel. and terr.; Weakened Haps. pwoewr
8. Oliver Cromwell - Helped roundheads/ parliamentarians, abol. Monarchy, dictator
9. William of Orange and Mary - King and wife.
10. English Civil War - Oliver Cromwell killed
11. James I: problems during reign - no reform, \$ w/ out parl. consent
12. Charles I: problems during reign - Trouble w / parl (got money for taxes...)
13. Charles II - Passed habeus corpus, reformation
14. English Bill of Rights - sim. to Am.
15. Habeas Corpus - trial before judge
16. Restoration - Parliament and monarchy to work together with Charles II.
17. Glorious Revolution - the overthrow of King James II

### Age of Enlightenment

1. Thomas Hobbes: absolute power - Social contract theory
2. John Locke: natural rights - life, liberty, property
3. Baron de Montesquieu: balance of power - 3 branches
4. Voltaire - Free speech, religious toleration
5. Jean Jacques Rousseau - Direct democracy
6. Cesare Beccaria - abolishment of torture

## Modern World Final Exam Review Sheet

7. Mary Wollstonecraft- women writer, education
8. Enlightened Despots - monarchs that reflected enlightenment ideas (Fredrick , Joseph, cath.)
9. Legacy of the Enlightenment - progress, secular, individualism, change in old, hum. reasoning.
10. American Revolution: causes - felt desire of freedom, taxes on colonists
11. U.S. Constitution influences - Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Voltaire, Beccaria.

### The French Revolution and Napoleon

1. Estates: 1,2,3 - Clergy, Nobility, and the Middle and lower class
2. Causes of the revolution - Extravagant lifestyle, weak ruler, aid to Am. Rev.
3. Bourgeoisie - Middle class
4. National Assembly - third estate delegates.
5. Estates General - 1 REP PER ESTATE, TAX 2<sup>nd</sup> est. - 3<sup>rd</sup> great Nat. Assemb.
6. Tennis Court Oath - Not leave till new const.
7. Storming Bastille - guards killed and bast. destroyed
8. Great Fear - panic, riots
9. Declaration of the Rights of Man - Inf. By Dec. of Ind. - Nat. As.
10. Civil constitution of the Clergy - Reo. Rom. Cath church.
11. Flight of Royal family - attempt to flee to Austria, but caught.
12. Jacobins - Radical pol. Organization, members incl. Marat, Danton, and Robespierre.
13. Emigres - FLED France
14. Sans-culottes - wanted greater changes
15. Guillotine - beheaded people
16. Georges Danton - rights for paris' poor
17. Legislative Assembly - New Const., took king power away. (left, center, right)
18. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette - Last king, executed, caused rev. Marie - Hapsburg.
19. Reign of Terror - Marie killed, people against Jacobins .
20. Maximilien Robespierre - Jacobin leader.
21. The directory - New const. - 2 house leg.
22. Napoleon Bonaparte - Military leader and general
23. Coup d'etat - overthrow directory
24. Napoleonic Code - legal system
25. Lycees - secondary school for talented students
26. Battle of Trafalgar - France defeated.
27. The Continental System: blockade - Stop trade w/ Britain
28. Peninsular War - British defeated.
29. Napoleon's invasion of Russia - 400,000 die
30. Napoleon's downfall and the hundred days - forced to surrender, Nap. Defeated, dies.
31. Congress of Vienna: plan - bal. of power (sur. w/ strong count and restor. monarchs), concert of Europe - Alliances, legacy - Inf. Politics for 100 yrs.

### Industrial Revolution

1. Enclosures - large fields enclosed w/ fences or hedges.
2. Crop rotation - 1 of best devel.
3. Why England? - natural resources
4. Textile industry - maj. producer of wool, linen and cotton, many inventions
5. Improvements in transportation - steam engine, steam boat, roads impr - McAdams.
6. Rise of cities: urbanization - movement of pep. to cities, living conditions - not clean, working conditions - 14 hrs a day, days a week, dangerous machines.
7. Class tensions: middle class, working class - not much improvement in lives.
8. Effects of the Industrial Revolution - jobs, better diets, cheap clothes, shorter hrs, bet. condit.

## Modern World Final Exam Review Sheet

9. Laissez faire - let people do as they please
10. Adam Smith - Self-int., supply and demand
11. Capitalism - Factors of prod. Are privately owned.
12. Thomas Malthus - pop. Increase. Faster than food sup.
13. David Ricardo - Poor always poor.
14. Utilitarianism: Jeremy Bentham - utility or usefulness, John Stuart Mill - no dif. in wealth.
15. Socialism - owned by public
16. Marxism: Communist Manifesto - workers will overthrow owners, communism - means of production owned by people.
17. Labor unions: union laws - child and women labor, abolishing slavery - In Britain and U.S., fight for women's rights - Led movements.

### Imperialism

1. Imperialism - seizure of a country
2. European Motives: social, economic, political, religious - superiority
3. Berlin Conference - Any European count. could control land in Africa/
4. Boers vs. Zulus - Fought since Boers took land
5. Boer War - Between brits and Boers - Britain won
6. European Advantages - Science + technology
7. Direct and Indirect Rule - Dir- is Europeans and Ind. is local ruler
8. Assimilation - population would adopt French culture.
9. Effects of imperialism positive and negative: Africa, India, Egypt - Neg. - lose land, cultures and div on cont.
10. Changes in the economy and social culture: Africa, India - Growth in africa
11. Crimean War - **Russians** and ottomans
12. Muhammad Ali: cotton industry, Suez Canal construction
13. Persia: oil discovery and tobacco boycott by Brit.
14. Sepoy: Sepoy mutiny - rebel of sepoy (soldiers)
15. India was Britain's "**Jewel in the Crown**"
16. Raj - British rule over India
17. Goods of India - Plantation crops
18. Nationalist movements - 2 groups - Ind. Nat congress and Muslim league.