

World History II SOL People Review

World Religions

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| 1. E | Abraham | A. founder of Christianity - according to Christians he's the messiah |
| 2. D | Moses | B. founder of Buddhism |
| 3. B | Gautama | C. founder of Islam |
| 4. A | Jesus of Nazareth | D. led Jews out of Egypt in the exodus |
| 5. F | Allah | E. founder of Judaism |
| 6. C | Muhammad | F. Islamic name for God |

Medieval/Crusades/Catholic Church/Renaissance

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| 7. B | Michelangelo | A. Muslims from Asia Minor - defeated Constantinople - renamed it Istanbul – traded coffee and ceramics – spread Islam to Middle East, North Africa, and Balkan Peninsula |
| 8. G | Erasmus | B. Renaissance artist - painted Sistine Chapel and sculpted la Pieta and David |
| 9. D | Shakespeare | C. Renaissance artist - painted Mona Lisa and the Last Supper |
| 10. A | Turks | D. Renaissance playwright and writer of sonnets |
| 11. C | Leonardo da Vinci | E. invented the printing press, helped Renaissance and Reformation ideas spread |
| 12. F | Pope | F. head of the Roman Catholic Church |
| 13. E | Johannes Gutenberg | G. most famous Christian humanist |

Reformation

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| 14. E | Martin Luther | A. God predestines certain people to go to heaven |
| 15. A | John Calvin | B. Catholic order that proselytized for all over the world for Catholic church |
| 16. B | Jesuits | C. combined Catholic and Protestant to come up with Anglican Church |
| 17. C | Elizabeth I | D. broke away from the Catholic Church because of divorce |
| 18. D | Henry VIII | E. first to ever break away from Catholic Church, German monk, faith |
| G | Cardinal Richelieu | F. Ruling family in Europe that supported the Catholic Church during the Ref. |
| F | Hapsburgs | G. Catholic leader in France that changed the Thirty Years' War from a religious to a political conflict |

Exploration

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| 19. A | Prince Henry | A. Portugal - brought people together to study navigation |
| 20. D | Columbus | B. his crew was first to circumnavigate the globe |
| 21. B | Magellan | C. Portuguese – first to find water route to Asia |
| 22. E | Drake | D. wanted to sail west around the world to get to Asia - landed in Caribbean – thought he was in India |
| 23. F | Cortez | E. first Englishman to sail around the globe |
| 24. G | Pizarro | F. Spanish conquistador – conquered Aztecs |
| 25. H | Cartier | G. Spanish Conquistador – conquered Incas |
| 26. C | da Gama | H. French explorer – claimed Canada for France |

World Empires

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| 27. G | Mughals | A. Located in present-day Iran |
| 28. F | Ottomans | B. set up trading enclaves for foreigners to trade in |
| 29. D | Songhai | C. kicked out foreigners and became isolationists |
| 30. C | Japanese | D. Africans – traded salt and gold |
| 31. B | Chinese | E. Native American civilization – Mexico – corn |
| 32. E | Aztecs | F. Muslims – Asia Minor – coffee and ceramics |
| 33. H | Incas | G. Muslims – ruled India |
| 34. A | Persians | H. Native American civilization – Peru – Andes Mts. – roads & bridges |
| | J. Shah Jahan | I. Japanese shogun overthrown in the Meiji Restoration |
| | I. Tokugawa | J. Mughal leader who built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife |

Absolute Monarchs

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| 35. B | Louis XIV | A. an absolute ruler of Russia - he wanted to westernize Russia |
| 36. D | Sun King | B. absolute monarch of France - brought a great culture to France - also caused problems by doing away with the Edict of Nantes – built Versailles |
| 37. C | Frederick the Great | C. absolute ruler of Prussia |
| 38. A | Peter the Great | D. nickname of Louis XIV |

Scientific Revolution

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| 39. B | Copernicus | A. German - used math to prove that earth goes around the sun in an ellipse |
| 40. A | Kepler | B. Polish – heliocentric theory - feared the church |
| 41. D | Gallileo | C. English - blood circulates through the body |
| 42. C | Harvey | D. Italian - telescope to prove Copernicus right - declared a heretic |
| 43. E | Newton | E. English - developed calculus and the laws of gravity |

Enlightenment/Age of Reason

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| 44. I | Montesquieu | A. Spanish – novelist – wrote <i>Don Quixote</i> |
| 45. E | Mozart | B. second great composer of Enlightenment |
| 46. D | Voltaire | C. American – wrote Declaration of Independence |
| 47. H | Rousseau | D. French - believed in freedom of speech – separation of church and state |
| 48. J | Hobbes | E. Austrian - great composer - began composing at age 5 |
| 49. F | Locke | F. English - used natural law – <i>Two Treatises on Gov't</i> - man has rights and is generally good – gov't to protect our rights – influenced Jefferson |
| 50. C | Jefferson | G. French – painted Liberty Leading the People and nature scenes |
| 51. B | Bach | H. French – <i>Social Contract</i> - gov't is only a contract and not that necessary |
| 52. G | Delacroix | I. French - wrote <i>Spirit of the Laws</i> - believed in separation of power |
| 53. A | Cervantes | J. English - used natural law to say that people need an absolute monarch because they are naturally bad - wrote Leviathan |

English Civil War, Glorious Revolution, French Revolution, Congress of Vienna. Other Revolutions, Unifications

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| 54. K | William and Mary | A. Puritan - Led English Civil War – then became dictator |
| 55. G | Napoleon | B. advisor to king of Sardinia – united N. Italy |
| 56. I | Metternich | C. led slave revolt in Haiti – inspired by the French Rev. |
| 57. D | Charles I | D. king of England – wants to be absolute – executed after civil war |
| 58. A | Oliver Cromwell | E. guerrilla warfare – united S. Italy with N. Italy |
| 59. L | Third Estate | F. French absolute ruler – executed in Reign of Terror |
| 60. F | Louis XVI | G. dictator of France – conquers Europe – spreads Code of Laws |
| 61. C | Toussaint L'Ouverture | H. led revolutions all over Latin America |
| 62. H | Bolivar | I. Austrian prince - Congress of Vienna – balance of power – kings in power |
| 63. B | Cavour | J. realpolitik – “blood and iron” – Prussian who created Germany |
| 64. E | Garibaldi | K. rulers of Eng. after Glorious Revolution - had less power than Parliament |
| 65. J | Bismarck | L. French poor and middle class – begin revolution at Bastille |
| Q | Charles II | M. White people born in the Latin American colonies |
| M | creoles | N. People of mixed American Indian and European ancestry |
| N | mestizos | O. Latin American colonial rulers; often former conquistadors |
| O | viceroys | P. US President who outlined policy that Europe not take new colonies in the Western Hemisphere |
| R | Hidalgo | Q. “Merry Monarch” who reigned during the Restoration period after the English Civil War |
| P | Monroe | R. Priest who started the Mexican independence movement |

Industrial Revolution and Imperialism

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| 66. D | Eli Whitney | A. steam engine - work now done by machines instead of human power. |
| 67. A | James Watt | B. used US Navy to get Japan to open up to trade |
| 68. C | Henry Bessemer | C. invented steel. now machines could be made stronger and resistant to fire |
| 69. H | Adam Smith | D. cotton gin - clean cotton faster - need for slaves grows |
| 70. E | Edward Jenner | E. made world's first vaccination - small pox |
| 71. F | Louis Pasteur | F. discovered germs/bacteria |
| 72. B | Cmdr. Matthew Perry | G. Socialism – helped write <i>Communist Manifesto</i> - proletariat to rise up and Revolt, also wrote <i>Das Capital</i> |
| 73. G | Karl Marx | H. capitalism and laissez-faire - <i>Wealth of Nations</i> – profits make people work |
| I | Friedrich Engels | I. Socialism – co-wrote the <i>Communist Manifesto</i> |

World War I and Between the Wars

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| 74. D | Archduke Ferdinand | A. Russian socialist. wanted to spread socialism all over the world, led the Bolsheviks, New Economic Policy |
| 75. I | Tsar Nicholas II | B. US president WWI, wrote Fourteen Points |
| 76. C | Bolsheviks | C. radical socialists led by Lenin. |
| 77. A | Lenin | D. prince of Austria-Hungary – assassinated – spark for WWI |
| 78. B | Woodrow Wilson | E. Japanese military minister |
| 79. G | Hitler | F. totalitarian/Fascist leader of Italy |
| 80. F | Mussolini | G. totalitarian leader of Germany, wrote <i>Mein Kampf</i> |
| 81. H | Stalin | H. totalitarian leader of Soviet Union, Five Year Plans, KGB, collective farms |
| 82. E | Tojo | I. ruler of Russia in early 1900s – incompetent – overthrown |
| J | Hirohito | J. Emperor of Japan during WWII |

World War II and Cold War

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| 83. G | F.D.Roosevelt | A. helped end the Cold War by building up US military. |
| 84. E | Truman | B. US General – Pacific troops – rebuilt Japan – fought Korean War |
| 85. B | MacArthur | C. Communist dictator of Cuba – allowed USSR to put missiles there |
| 86. F | Marshall | D. helped end Cold War by letting his people see the West |
| 87. H | Eisenhower | E. dropped atomic bomb on Japan – said US will lead fight against communism |
| 88. I | Churchill | F. had plan to rebuild W. Europe after WWII - \$13 billion |
| 89. A | Ronald Reagan | G. US president during WWII and at Yalta |
| 90. D | Mikhail Gorbachev | H. US General – in charge of D-Day – became US president |
| 91. C | Fidel Castro | I. British PM – hated appeasement – at Yalta |

Post- World War II, Communist Revolutions and Independence Movements

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| 92. B | Mao Tse-tung | A. led fight against British for independence of his country |
| 93. E | Chiang Kai-shek | B. led communists in China |
| 94. C | Ho Chi Minh | C. led communists in Vietnam |
| 95. D | Mohandas Gandhi | D. led passive resistance against British in India |
| 96. A | Jomo Kenyatta | E. led nationalists in China – fled to Taiwan after losing |
| 97. G | Margaret Thatcher | F. led a genocide in Cambodia against the educated, artists, technicians, former government officials, monks, and minorities |
| 98. I | Indira Gandhi | G. British Prime Minister and woman who supported free trade, less government regulation of business, and a close relationship with the US; asserted the UK's military power |
| 99. M | Deng Xiaoping | H. President of Egypt who nationalized the Suez Canal, established a relationship with the Soviet Union, and built the Aswan Dam |
| 100.K | Jawaharlal Nehru | I. Indian Prime Minister and woman who established a closer relationship with the Soviet Union during the Cold War; developed India's nuclear program |
| 101. L | Nelson Mandela | J. Israeli Prime Minister and woman who led Israel to victory in the Yom Kippur War and sought the support of the United States |
| 102. J | Golda Meir | K. Indian Prime Minister and close associate of Gandhi who supported western-style industrialization |
| 103. H | Gamal Abdul Nasser | L. Led black South Africa's struggle against apartheid; became the first black president of the Republic of South Africa |
| 104.F | Pol Pot | M. Chinese Communist leader who maintained strict government control of the lives of the citizens while also allowing some privatization and free market policies in the economy |