

Cumulative Final Exam Study Guide

Unit 1: Origins of Democracy:

1. What major change did the Magna Carta make in England in 1215?
2. Which English leaders had to sign the English Bill of Rights? How did it limit their power?
3. How did the Magna Carta and the Glorious Revolution change the power of the King?

Unit 2: Atlantic Revolutions

Enlightenment:

What were the main beliefs of the following Enlightenment thinkers?

4. John Locke:
5. Baron de Montesquieu:
6. Why did Enlightenment thinkers encourage the use of reason?
7. John Locke wrote in *Two Treatises on Government*, that the main purpose of the government is to protect what for the people?
8. What is the definition of natural rights?
9. What is the definition of separation of powers in the government?

American, French & Latin American Revolutions:

10. Who was called the “Great liberator” of South America because of his leadership in the revolutions?
11. The French Declaration of the Rights of Man & Citizen declared what about all men?
12. What major change or statement did the American Declaration of Independence make?
13. What was the major goal of the Tennis court oath in the French revolution?
14. What is the definition of popular protest? What event in the French revolution is an example of it?
15. Describe who belonged to each of the three Estates in France.

16. How did the French revolution have an impact on French Nationalism?

Era of Napoleon:

17. The weaknesses of the French government allowed what dictator to seize power?

18. How were Robbespierre and Napoleon similar? (their style of rule or leadership)

19. Did Napoleon's rule in France make the nation more politically stable or unstable? Explain.

20. Which leader was able to successfully lead revolutions and liberate South America?

Unit 3: Industrial Revolution:

21. What issues led to the development of labor unions in the nineteenth century?

22. Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto) that the workers would unite and overthrow who?

23. Karl Marx proposed that capitalism divided the country into what two groups?

24. What methods did business owners use to increase production and output?

25. What enabled (allowed) Japan to become a colonial power after 1894? (what changes did they make)

26. What was the cause of the Boxer Rebellion in China?

27. By 1914, Ethiopia and Liberia were the only two African Countries to achieve what?

28. What two social classes did Marx and Engels propose that capitalism divided them into?

Unit 4: Imperialism Study Guide:

-Matching: Identify the definition and significance of the following terms:

29. Trade Deficit:

30. Balance of Trade:

31. Deforestation:

32. Extraterritoriality:

33. Protectorate:

34. Sphere of Influence:

35. Indemnity:

36. Cash Crop:

-Multiple Choice: Answer the following questions in complete sentences or bullet points:

37. Who was Dr. David Livingstone? What did he explore and what was he searching for?

38. Which European country gained control of Southern Africa during the “scramble for Colonies?”

39. How was Social Darwinism used as a justification or explanation for imperialism?

40. What was the focus of United States imperialism? (What region)

41. How did the industrial revolution encourage imperialism?

42. What caused the Sepoy Rebellion?

43. What were two improvements that allowed Europeans to reach the interior of Africa?

44. What two countries fought in the Sino-Japanese war?

45. A defeat of what European country gave the United States control of Guam, Puerto Rico and the Philippines?

46. In which Latin American country was the United States able to build a canal?

47. Which two countries fought in the Opium wars? Why did it start?

48. What was the causes and outcome of the Boxer Rebellion?

