

World History 2nd Semester Exam Study Guide

FILL IN THE KEY TERMS TO THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS

Chapter 9 Emerging Europe and the Byzantine Empire

1)unbelievers

2)separation of the two branches of Christianity

3)The head of the Eastern Orthodox Church

4)expeditions to regain the holy land from the Muslims

5)bishop of Rome, head of the Catholic Church

6)diocese or group of parishes that were joined together under the authority of a bishop

7)means of determining guilt in Germanic law, based on the idea of divine intervention; if the accused person was unharmed after a physical trial, he or she was presumed innocent

8)"money for a man" the value of a person in money, depending on social status; in Germanic society, a fine paid by a wrongdoer to the family of the person he or she had injured or killed.

9)the practice of living life as a monk

10)people sent out to carry a religious message

11)head of a convent

12)man who separates himself from ordinary human society in order to pursue a life of total dedication to God

13)woman who separates herself from ordinary human society in order to pursue a life of total dedication to God

14)law that was common to the whole kingdom

15)classes, social classes in France

16)the “Great Charter” a document that English nobles forced King John to sign claiming that he did not have absolute power.

17)code of ethics that knights were supposed to uphold

18)set of unwritten rules that determined the relationship between a lord & his vassal

19)contests where knights could show their fighting skills

20)man who served a lord in a military capacity

21) under feudalism, a member of the heavily armored cavalry

22)Political & social system where service was exchanged for protection

Chapter 10 vocab

21) the language of everyday speech in a particular region

22) the study of religion & God

23) in medieval Europe, a peasant legally bound to the land who had to provide labor services, pay rents, and be subject to a lord’s control

24) an economic system based on money rather than barter

25) in medieval Europe, an agricultural estate run by a lord & worked by peasants

- 26) a business association associated with a particular trade or craft
- 27) economic system in which people invest in trade or goods to make profits
- 28) piece created by a journeyman who aspires to be a master craftsperson
- 29) an annual direct tax, usually on land or property, that provided a regular source of income for the French Monarchy
- 30) hostility toward or discrimination against Jews
- 31) a form of bubonic plague, spread by fleas carried by rats
- 32) bones or other objects connected with saints
- 33) Christian rites
- 34) a court established by the Catholic Church in 1232 to discover & try heretics
- 35) the denial of basic church doctrines

Chapter 12 Renaissance & Reformation

- 36) A release from all or part of punishment for sin by the Catholic Church, reducing time in purgatory after death
- 37) the state of being saved (that is, going to heaven) through faith alone or by good works
- 38) a painting done on fresh, wet plaster with water-based paints
- 39) the belief that God has determined in advance who will be saved (the elect) and who will be damned (reprobate)

40) to declare invalid (especially a marriage)

41) worldly (not relating to religion or the heavens)

42) system in which cities are the center of political, economic, and social life

43) a soldier who sells his services to the highest bidder

44) a gift of money or property paid at the time of marriage, either by the bride's parents to her husband or, in Islamic societies, by a husband to his wife

Chapter 14 Crisis & Absolutism in Europe

45) the practice of magic by people supposedly in league with the devil

46) a rapid increase in prices

47) the belief that kings receive their power from God & are responsible only to God

48) Russian for "Caesar", the title used by Russian emperors

49) A political system in which a ruler holds total power

50) A fleet of warships

51) Combative

52) Rights by which all humans are supposedly born, including the rights to life, liberty, and property

CHAPTER 17 REVOLUTION AND ENLIGHTENMENT

- 53) an artistic style that replaced baroque in the 1730's; it was highly secular, emphasizing grace, charm, and gentle action.
- 54) a system in which rulers tried to govern by Enlightenment principles while maintaining their full royal powers
- 55) literally, sun-centered; the system of the universe proposed in 1543 by Copernicus, who argued that the earth and planets revolved around the Sun
- 56) systematic procedure for collecting and analyzing evidence that was crucial to the evolution of science in the modern world that the earth and planets revolve around the sun
- 57) literally earth-centered; a system of planetary motion that places Earth at the center of the Universe, with the sun, moon and other planets revolving around it
- 58) a system of thought expounded by Descartes based on the belief that reason is the chief source of knowledge
- 59) doctrine that scientists should proceed from the particular to the general by making systematic observations and carefully organized experiments to test hypotheses or theories, a process that will lead to correct general principles
- 60) person of mixed European and native American descent
- 61) a form of government in which power is shared between the national government and state governments
- 62) a person of mixed African and European descent
- 63) French for "philosopher," applied to all intellectuals writers, journals, economists, and social reformers during the Enlightenment
- 64) The concept proposed by Rousseau that an entire society agrees to be governed by its general will, and all individual should be forced to abide by the general will since it represents what is best for the entire community
- 65) An 18th century religious philosophy based on reason and natural law
- 66) The elegant drawing rooms of great urban houses where, in the 18th century, writers, artists, aristocrats, government officials, and wealthy middle-class people gathered to discuss the ideas of the philosophes, helping to spread the ideas of the Enlightenment
- 67) Literally "let people do what they want," the concept that the state should not impose governmental regulations but should leave the economy alone

Chapter 18 Revolutionary France

68) sudden overthrow of the Government

69) a dissenting group

70) the unique cultural identity of a people based on common language, religion, and national symbols

71) “without breeches;” members of the Paris Commune who considered themselves ordinary patriots (in other words, they wore long trousers instead of fine knee-length breeches)

72) one of the 3 classes into which French society was divided before the revolution

73) the middle class, including merchants, industrialists, and professional people

Chapter 21

74) a person of European descent born in the New World and living there permanently

75) a person born on the Iberian peninsula; a Spanish or Portuguese official who resided temporarily in Latin America for political and economic gain and then returned to Europe

76) a person of mixed European and native American Indian descent

77) a governor who ruled as a representative of a monarch

78) an Indian soldier hired by the British East India Company to protect the company’s interests in the region

79) to incorporate territory into an existing political unit, such as a city or country

80) native to a region

81)the extension of a nation's power over other lands

CHAPTER 9: Emerging Europe and the Byzantine Empire

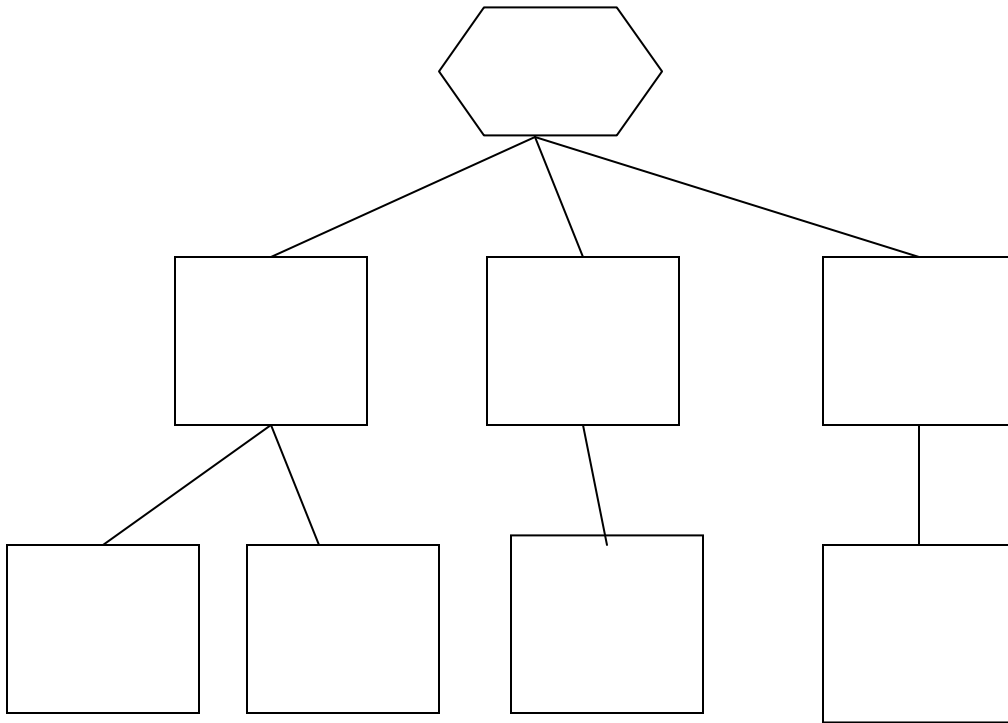
82) Name 5 of the Germanic tribes who settled and set up kingdoms in Europe.

83) Describe the monastic movement.

84)Describe Charlemagne.

85)Name 3 groups who invaded Europe between 800-1000 A.D.

86)Describe Feudalism & the Feudal Contract. Use the chart to help and show the directions that things go.



CHAPTER 10

87)How did the manor system work?

88) How did guilds work? What were the levels of membership?

89)Describe the Inquisition. Where did it start? What was its purpose?

90) Name 4 masters of the high Renaissance and name 1 work/piece for each of them.

a)

b)

c)

d)

91) Describe the corruption of the Church before the Reformation.

92) What were the 95 Theses and who wrote them?

93) What were the 2 main goals of King Phillip II of Spain? P.430

94) Describe the event that saved England from Spanish invasion? P.432

95) What was the cause of inflation in Europe in the 1600's? p. 434-5

CHAPTER 18

96) Describe the 3 Estates.

97) What are some causes of the French Revolution?

98) Describe Napoleon's 2 defeats.

CHAPTER 21

99) How was the "new Imperialism different?" p. 648

100) What were the 4 primary motivations for the "new imperialism?" p. 648

101) What were some of the difficulties faced by the new Latin American republics?

98) How were racism and Social Darwinism tied to the "new imperialism?" p. 648