

Name: _____

Period: _____

Date: _____

Global History and Geography I

IA #4 Review Guide - Exam Date: Tuesday, May 16th

1. Describe the causes and effects of the **Protestant Reformation**.
 - a. causes:
 - **Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Henry VIII were leaders of the Protestant Reformation who challenged the teachings of the Catholic Church.**
 - **Martin Luther posted his Ninety-five Theses on a church door in Wittenberg, Germany. It argued that the church was wrong to sell indulgences (a pardon for one's sins).**
 - **The printing press was a reason for the success of the Protestant Reformation. It allowed Protestant writings to spread quickly throughout Europe.**
 - b. effects:
 - **The power of the Roman Catholic Church decreased and power of monarchies was strengthened.**
 - **The Counter Reformation (Catholic Reformation) was a reform movement within the Roman Catholic church taken shortly after, and in response to, the Protestant Reformation. The Council of Trent and the Inquisition were part of the Counter Reformation.**

2. Explain the **Bering Land Bridge theory** as it relates to the first human migrations to the Americas.
 - **Humans migrated from Northern Asia across Bering Ice Bridge (modern day Bering Strait)**
 - **Travelled south from modern day Alaska and spread across the Americas over many generations**

3. Explain the following as they relate to the **Age of Exploration**:
 - a. technologies: **New technology created for more accurate maps, better boats, and navigation devices (such as the compass). This allowed Europeans to sail further distances.**
 - b. 3 G's: **Gold (desire for wealth and goods from Asia), God (spread Christianity), Glory (be the first to find a direct route to Asia because their trade routes to Asia had been cut off because the Ottoman Turks controlled Constantinople, and were charging high tolls)**

4. Describe the achievements of the **Maya, Aztec and Inca**.
 - **Maya (location: Mesoamerica)**
 - **The Maya civilization (4th–10th centuries) built temple complexes and developed the concept of zero**
 - **Similarly, the Gupta civilization of India (4th–6th centuries) also built temple complexes and developed the concept of zero**
 - **Aztecs (location: Mesoamerica)**
 - **Created an accurate calendar and built the city of Tenochtitlan, which shows that pre-Columbian cultures flourished in the Americas prior to European contact**
 - **Grew food for the city on chinampas (floating gardens)**
 - **Inca (location: South America)**
 - **Large empire that controlled parts of modern day Peru, Ecuador, Chile, Argentina, and Colombia**
 - **Built advanced footbridges and a road system throughout the Andes Mountains**
 - **Cut into mountains to create flat terraces used for farming (terrace farming)**
 - **Built city of Machu Picchu that shows evidence of government with laws, leadership, and a military**
 - **Kept records through knot ting system called quipu**

5. What were the positive and negative effects of the **Columbian Exchange**?
 - a. positive: **New plants, animals, foods, and ideas spread around the world**
 - b. negative: **Diseases wipe out massive amounts of natives in the Americas, enslavement of Africans and natives based on race**

6. Describe the goods exchanged in the **Triangular Trade/ Atlantic Slave Trade / Transatlantic Trade**.
 - **Europe: Manufactured goods were sent to Africa in exchange for slaves, or back to the Americas at a high price.**
 - **Africa: Slaves from Africa were sent to the Americas to harvest raw materials (cotton, tobacco, different metals, and sugar).**

- **Americas:** Raw materials were sent to Europe, where they were made into manufactured goods (clothes, weapons).

7. Describe the characteristics of **absolute rulers**.

- **Absolute monarchs controlled every aspect of the government. From the 15th to the 18th centuries, absolute monarchs of Europe and Asia sought to CENTRALIZE their political power.**
- **Louis XIV and Peter the Great are examples of absolute rulers**
- **Absolute monarchs determined government policies without the consent of their people and took away power from the nobles**

8. Define the following terms and explain the importance of each:

printing press	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johann Gutenberg is credited for having invented the movable-type printing press in 1439 • Effects: literacy rates rise, ideas spread quicker (secular ideas, Protestant ideas)
Martin Luther	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader of the Protestant Reformation who challenged the teachings of the Catholic Church. • In 1517, Martin Luther posted his Ninety-five Theses on a church door in Wittenberg, Germany. It argued that the church was wrong to sell indulgences (a pardon for one's sins). • Martin Luther stressed that salvation could not be bought. He argued that salvation could only be achieved through faith. This idea became a central concept of Lutheranism.
chinampas (floating gardens)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Aztec, like the Inca, had to adapt to their environments with creative farming techniques • The Aztec created <i>chinampas</i>, or floating gardens, to make more farm land for their civilization
terrace farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Inca, like the Aztec, had to adapt to their environments with creative farming techniques • Because of their mountainous topography, the Inca created terraces (steps) on the side of mountains to make more farm land for their civilization
Christopher Columbus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italian explorer sent by Spanish government to find direct trade route to Asia • Landed in the Americas in 1492 (known as The Encounter) • Began European imperialism in the Americas and the Columbian Exchange
Hernan Cortes and Francisco Pizarro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conquistadors (Spanish conquerors) sent by Spain to the Americas to conquer lands to make Spanish Crown richer, and convert people to Catholicism. • Europeans brought new diseases (e.g. smallpox) to Latin America. Millions of native peoples in the Americas died because they had no immunity to these diseases. • Technology of conquistadors (ships, guns) allowed for Spanish success over natives
encomienda system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Encomienda</i> was a right given by the Spanish government to its American colonists to demand labor or tribute (taxes) from Native Americans • Caused enslavement, exploitation, and abuse of native (indigenous) people
mercantilism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The term "mercantilism" is defined as an economic system in which colonies exist for the benefit of the colonial power. • A country's wealth consists of GAINING SURPLUSES OF GOLD AND SILVER. • One goal of mercantilism was the creation of a favorable balance of trade. • Countries need to gain COLONIES both as SOURCES FOR RAW MATERIALS and as MARKETS FOR MANUFACTURED GOODS.
divine right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many European monarchs of the 1600s maintained that they should have absolute power to rule because they had been given their power to govern from God. This theory justifying a monarch's rule by God's authority is called DIVINE RIGHT.
Louis XIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credited with saying "L'état, c'est moi" (I am the state). • He drained France's treasury by building the palace at Versailles and involving France in costly wars.
Peter the Great	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernized/westernized Russian society by incorporating European ideas • Forced Russian nobility to adopt Western culture and Western-style clothes • Established the warm-water port of St. Petersburg on the Baltic Sea