Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**History Review Questions**

**Ch. 1: A New Vision of Humanity (The Renaissance**)

1. What does the word **Renaissance mean**?

Rebirth (Rebirth of ancient cultures and philosophies)

1. What does **humanism** mean? Name two famous humanists and state their contributions.

To promote humanity. **Thomas More & John Locke**

1. How did humanists **spread their ideas**?

Newspapers

1. Explain how the **printing press** helped spread humanist ideas.

Books were cheaper and identical. Many books were available in many languages.

1. List 3 characteristics of **art** used during the **Renaissance period**.

Realism – Colour – Perspective - Secular

1. Who was **Leonardo da Vinci**? Name a work of art he created.

An artist and thinker of Renaissance – Mona Lisa

1. Who was **Michelangelo Buonarroti?** Name two of his famous works.

Statues of David and La Pietà

1. Who was **Martin Luther**? What did he do? Why?

Luther founded the Protestant Church. He denounced the indulgences and wrote his famous Ninety-Five Theses addressed to the Pope.

1. What are **indulgences**?

Europeans believed they would be forgiven of their sins and may enter heaven if they bought indulgences.

1. Why were people unhappy about indulgences?

Heaven should be free.

1. Who wrote the book “Utopia”?

Thomas More

1. Name three causes of the Protestant Reformation.

The selling of indulgences

Resentment of the Pope’s power

High taxes paid to the church

1. Name a major result of the Protestant Reformation.

A division between religious groups

1. Explain the main goal of the Counter Reformation?

A reaction from the Catholic Church to change itself

15. Name two ancient civilizations that influenced the renaissance movement.

Greece and Rome

**Ch. 2:** **European Expansion in the World(Explorations)**

1. Explain the **political motives** for European explorations.

To expand their empire and land

1. Explain the **religious motives** for European explorations.

To evangelize non-Christians

1. Explain the **economic motives** for European explorations.

Control of the spice trade, precious metals (Gold) and exotic products assured a state (country) wealth and power.

1. List 2 **inventions** that made it easier to undertake large voyages.

**The astrolabe:** it was used to determine latitude

**The compass:** it made it easier to determine one’s position and direction

1. Refer to the image of the **Triangular Trade** in your notes.

Did the Africans or other colonies benefit from this trading system?

No

6. **Explain** the main reason why the **Native population decreased**.

Diseases/ Epidemics

7. How did European colonization result in the Natives **losing their culture**? (2 examples)

-They were converted to Christianity

-They lost their land

8. **Explain** the main reason why many African slaves were used for agricultural labour.

Native population had decreased drastically

9. Explain the main objective of early Portuguese explorers.

Find a water/sea route around Africa to India

10. Whose voyage proved that the earth was really round?

Ferdinand Magellan

11. Explain two **consequences** of the European discovery of America.

The Europeans founded large colonies in the New World

Large numbers of Africans died

**Ch. 3: The French Revolution**

1. Name two Enlightenment philosophers who inspired revolutionary movements.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau – Voltaire – Montesquieu - John Locke

2. Indicate and describe the three powers of the state defined in the Age of Enlightenment.

Legislative: to make laws

Executive: to enforce the laws

Judicial: to judge the outlaws

3. Indicate a major cause of the French Revolution.

Financial crisis - The king had accumulated large debts

4. Indicate few **consequences** of the French Revolution.

a) The right to vote b) Separation of powers

c) Abolition of the monarchy d) Abolition of the three estates

5. Name the three estates and explain how it was unfair.

-Clergy -Nobility -Third Estate

Only the Third Estate paid taxes

6.Which estate received special privileges and allowances from the King? (Name only one out of the three)

Nobility

7. In a parliamentary monarchy, which power does the King have?

Executive, the power to enforce laws

8. Explain Habeas Corpus.

The law granting individuals the right to justice. One cannot be arrested without proof.

9. Explain the importance of the constitution that was signed at the Estates General assembly.

It separated the decision-making powers

It also limited the powers of the King

10. Enlightenment philosophers had many ways of sharing their ideas. Name few.

Printing posters

Writing books/newspapers

Holding private meetings

**Ch. 4 Industrialization**

1. Indicate some of the causes of industrialization in 18th-century Britain.

a) Advances in agriculture - b) Population growth - c) New source of energy - d) Technology

2. Name the new source of energy and explain its importance.

Steam Engine and coal: It allowed the operation of machines

3. Indicate effects of industrialization on urbanization.

Farmers moved from rural areas to urban areas in order to work in factories

4. List characteristics of working-class neighbourhoods during the Industrial Revolution.

Unsanitary – Dirty – Overcrowded – No running water – No sewage – A lot of pollution

5. Indicate advantages of new means of transportation developed during the Industrial Revolution.

Faster – Trains could carry more loads - Safer

6. Describe some working conditions at the start of industrialization in Britain.

Long Hours – Child labour – Unsanitary – No ventilation – Unsafe working conditions

7. Indicate actions taken by workers to improve their social and economic situation.

a) They formed unions b) They went on strikes

8. Indicate advantages that unions provided for workers.

It allowed the workers to be united and to demand better working conditions

9. Industrial revolution was an economic revolution.

**Ch. 5: Colonization**

1. Which two European powers colonized most of Africa?

United Kingdom & France

2. Indicate factors that motivated imperialism. Why Europeans were interested in Africa?

a) to be the most powerful country in the world/ to extend their empire

b) to have access to natural resources

c) to profit from the slave trade/ to own a piece of Africa

3. Explain how colonizers justified their colonization in Africa. Give at least three reasons.

Europeans justified colonialism by seeing it as their duty to bring Christianity and European culture to the inferior peoples.

4. Explain the main outcome/consequence of the Berlin Conference.

Europeans divided the African continent among themselves.

5. Indicate the role of education in the transformation of African cultures.

Education was used to assimilate the Africans into European culture. Africans had to speak English or French. Teaching was based on the norms and values of Europeans.

6. Indicate how colonized populations reacted to European dominance. Why Samory Touré was not able to stand up against the European colonizers?

Some Africans (Samory Touré) tried to fight off the European invaders. However, Touré

was not successful due to internal conflicts.

7. A large number of Africans died under European powers. Provide at least three reasons.

They were killed

They died as a result of forced labour

They were the victims of cruel punishment