**World History II Final Assessment**

1. What does The word *Renaissance* mean?
	1. Rebirth
2. What did palace did Louis XIV build? .
	1. The Palace of Versailles
3. Why was Louis XIV known as the *Sun King*?
	1. He believed his power and authority were a source of light to guide the French people
4. *Humanism* was the rediscovery of What ancient cultures
	1. Greece and Rome
5. What did Martin Luther support?
	1. Reading the Bible in the vernacular language
6. What did Johannes Gutenberg invent in the 15th century?
	1. Moveable-type printing press
7. Why was Gutenberg’s invention important?
	1. It allowed books to be produced quickly and at an affordable cost
8. Why were Ferdinand and Isabella important ?
	1. They drove the Moors (Muslims) from Spain, financed Christopher Columbus’ expedition and Their marriage unified Castile and Aragon into Spain
9. What killed the largest number of native Americans following the Spanish conquest of the Americas?
	1. Disease
10. What is the belief that the Earth is at the center of the universe?
	1. Geocentrism
11. The Enlightenment was also known as the Age of \_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Reason
12. The Enlightenment was a direct cause of which Revolutions.
	1. American and French
13. Who developed the laws for motion and gravity?
	1. Isaac Newton
14. What were the causes of the French Revolution?
	1. Unfair class system
	2. Enlightenment ideals
	3. Food shortages
15. What event marked the beginning of The French Revolution on July 14, 1789.
	1. The storming of the Bastille
16. What execution device was used in the French Revolution? .
	1. Guillotine
17. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte?
	1. He was a French general who conquered most of Europe during the French Revolution
18. What title did Napoleon Bonaparte give himself ?
	1. emperor of France
19. Why was the Napoleonic Code important?
	1. It simplified the French legal system
20. What was Chattel slavery? :
	1. Enslaved Africans Being treated as property to working on New World sugar plantations
21. What areas were involved in the Triangle Trade?
	1. The Caribbean
	2. Africa
	3. Europe
22. How did Women contributed to the abolition movement ?
	1. Wearing anti-slavery buttons
	2. Signing anti-slavery petitions
	3. Boycotting sugar
23. What was the Middle Passage was from:
	1. Africa to the New World
24. Who was William Wilberforce?
	1. He was a minister of Parliament who was devout Christian that opposed slavery
25. What was the major cash crop of the 18th century Caribbean islands?
	1. Sugar cane
26. The Industrial Revolution first affected the manufacturing of \_\_\_\_\_\_?
	1. Textiles
27. What happened in the early the Industrial Revolution?
	1. It shifted the economy away from agriculture in Britain and it exploited workers especially many children
28. Which factors led factory workers to form unions?
	1. Low pay
	2. Long hours
	3. No workplace-injury compensation
29. What were the causes of World War I?
	1. Nationalism
	2. Imperialism
	3. Alliances
30. What type of Warfare dominated warfare was widespread on the Western Front in World War I .
	1. Trench
31. What weapons were introduced in World War I?
	1. Tanks
	2. Submarines
	3. Poison gas
32. What was effect of the Treaty of Versailles?
	1. Germany had to admit responsibility for the war
	2. Germany had to pay reparations for all war damages
	3. Germany had to demobilize its military forces
33. What is the title of Russian monarchs?
	1. Czar
34. Which female Russian monarch helped expand Russia’s borders during the 18th century?
	1. Catherine
35. Why did Peter the Great have St. Petersburg constructed?
	1. Peter wanted to build a ‘Western European’ city
36. What Royal Family ruled Russia for over 300 years.
	1. Romanov
37. What was the communist party of Russia ?
	1. The Bolshevik
38. What were the causes of the Russian Revolution?
	1. World War I
	2. High unemployment
	3. Unpopularity of the monarch
39. Whose writings influenced the Russian revolution ?
	1. Karl Marx
40. What was the Red Army were known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Army.
	1. The Bolshevik military forces
41. What did Russia became known after the Russian Revolution.
	1. Soviet Union