Semester 2 Exam Study Guide

Unit 5 – Middle East

1. Define Sargon-

2. How did laws become more organized? And who is responsible for this?

3. Explain why Phoenician built Colonies and extended their civilization-

4. Define Zoroaster-

5. Define Nebuchadnezzar-

6. Istanbul was the capital of what empire-

7. Define Qajars-

8. Explain what the Janizaries were -

9. Define Shah-

10. Define Isfahan-

11. What was the goal of the Wahhabi Reform Movement-

12. What caused the Ottoman empire to fall apart in the 1800s-

13. Which groups of people were involved in the Genocide you read in 24-3 -

14. How did Britain acquire the Suez Canal?

15. When did foreign countries begin to get interested in Persia (Middle East) -

16. Define Kibbutz-

17. Define Theocracy-

18. Define Secular-

19. Define Hejab-

20. An Egyptian leader, Gamal Abdel Nasser is most recognized for what involving the Suez Canal-

Unit 6 - Asia

21. Define Shinto -

22. What is Murasaki Shikibu famous for -

23. How was Japan’s Feudal Society organized -

24. What was the Tokugawa Shoguns attitude toward feudalism-

25. What values are focused on with the concept of Zen-

26. Define Balance of Trade -

27. Define Trade Surplus -

28. Define Trade Deficit -

29. Define Indemnity-

30. Define Extraterritoriality -

31. What cause discontent and anger in Tokugawa, Japan -

32. What did US Demand to Japan in 1853-

33. What was the goal of the Meiji Reformers –

34. What was the goal of Japan in becoming an imperial power –

35. Where did Japan rank in terms of power in Asia in the Early 1900’s-

36. Define Mumbai

37. Define Dalit

38. Explain the importance of Mother Theresa

39. Explain the importance of Deng Xiaoping

40. Explain the One-Child Policy and how it shapes China

Unit 7 – Revolution -

1. How did the Scientific Revolution impact the Enlightenment?
2. What did Thomas Hobbes belief about a government that violates the people’s rights?
3. Explain Voltaire’s method of exposing a corrupt government.
4. What was the book Social Contract about?
5. How were Hobbes and Rousseau different in their ideas of people’s natural state of existence?
6. Define Ancien regime-
7. Define Estate-
8. Define Bourgeoisie-
9. Define Jacques Necker-
10. Define Cahier-
11. Who was opposed to the Declaration of the rights of man-
12. Constitution of 1791 set up what type of government
13. How did most European monarchs and nobles feel about the French Revolution-
14. How did the National assembly want to pay off the national debt-
15. Compare/Contrast the Sans-culottes and Jacobins-
16. Define Suffrage-
17. Define Robespierre-
18. Define Secular-
19. Define Napoleon –
20. Define Nationalism-

Unit 8 – World Conflicts

1. Define Amritsar Massacre
2. Define Ahimsa
3. Define Civil Disobedience
4. Define Untouchables
5. Define boycott
6. Explain how Malaysia has avoided violent conflict, yet has a multiethnic society.
7. Describe the demographics/groups that make up the conflict in Sri Lanka.
8. What is considered the major event that led to conflict and unrest in Yugoslavia?
9. What were the majority and minority ethnic groups in Yugoslavia?
10. Create a short biography of Slobodan Milosevic
11. Define Darfur
12. Define Desmond Tutu
13. Define F.W. de Klerk
14. What were the ethnic majority of Rwanda? Ethnic minority of Rwanda?
15. What is Sharpeville most known for?
16. Explain the different categorical types of Weapons of Mass Destruction.
17. Explain how nuclear weapons are controlled today and the purpose for controlling nuclear weapons.
18. Explain what a regional terrorist group is? Give specific examples of RTGs
19. Explain the reason for the creation of the al Qaeda group.
20. What has the United States government given as reason for the Iraqi invasion in 2003?