

CPA: World History / Fall 2007

Mid-Term Review

Dopman

READING ASSIGNMENTS FROM MODERN WORLD HISTORY:

- ❑ Prologue, Section 1; Birth of Democracy
 - ❑ Prologue, Section 2; Judeo-Christian Traditions
 - ❑ Prologue, Section 3; Democracy in England
 - ❑ Prologue, Section 4; Enlightenment and Democratic Revolutions
 - ❑ Chapter 1, Section 3; Martin Luther and the Protest Reformation
 - ❑ Chapter 5, Section 2; Louis XIV
 - ❑ Chapter 6, Section 2; Enlightenment Spreads
 - ❑ Chapter 6, Section 4; American Revolution
 - ❑ Chapter 18, Section 5; Birth of Israel
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- Culture
 - Seven Elements of Culture
 1. Social Organizations
 - Socioeconomic Status
 - Family – nuclear, extended
 2. Customs and Traditions
 3. Arts and Literature
 4. Language
 5. Religion – monotheism, polytheism
 6. Government - forms
 - Democracy
 - Republic
 - Dictatorship
 - Communism
 - Socialism
 7. Economics
 - Traditional
 - Market
 - Command
 - Mixed
-
- Nation / Country / State
 - Citizen
 - Sovereignty
 - Nationalism
 - Patriotism

Religion

- Cult
- Know basic beliefs and relationship between:
- Judaism
 - Christianity
 - Islam
 - Buddhism
 - Hinduism
 - Confucianism
- Sects

- Utopia
- Secular
- “Church and State”

Religious Conflict: Israel and Palestine

- Palestine
- Palestinians
- *Cause and Effect* – WWII, Holocaust, creation of Israel
- Brain drain
- The United Nations
- May 14th, 1948
- *Intifada*
- Palestine Liberation Organization
- Ehud Olmert
- Mahmoud Abbas
- “The Roadmap”
- Yasir Arafat
- Anwar Sadat
- Golda Meir
- Gaza Strip
- The West Bank
- Jerusalem

- Arab
- Muslim
- Extremist
- Terrorist
- Osama Bin Laden
- Saddam Hussein
- Al Qaeda

The Christian Reformation

- Reformation
 - Causes of
- Martin Luther
- Indulgence
- The 95 Theses
- The printing press – mass communication
- Excommunication
- Lutherans
- Schism
- Eastern Orthodoxy
- Roman Catholic
- Protestant
- The Anglican Church
 - Annul

Power and how people Rule

- Government
- Monarchy
 - Absolute
 - Limited
 - Constitutional

- Divine Right
- Aristocracy
- Oligarchy
- Democracy
 - Direct democracy
 - Republicanism (representative democracy)
- Dictatorship
- Totalitarianism
- The shift from MONARCHY to DEMOCRACY
- Common law
- The Magna Carta
- Due process of law
- Parliament
- The English “Glorious Revolution”
- The English “Bill of Rights” (1689)

- The Enlightenment
- Impact of the Enlightenment
- Thomas Hobbes
 - *Leviathan*
 - Social contract
- John Locke
 - Natural rights
 - *Two Treatises on Government*
 - “consent of the people”
- Montesqueiu
 - “Power should be a check to power.”
 - Separation of powers
- Rousseau
 - “Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains.”
 - Direct democracy
- Mary Wollstonecraft
 - “If all men are born free, how is that all women are born slaves.”
 - The impact of education
- Plato
- Aristotle
- Queen Elizabeth I
- Natural rights
- Five concepts of philosophy (**p. 196**)
 - Reason
 - Nature
 - Happiness
 - Progress
 - Liberty

King Louis XIV

- Huguenots
- The St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre
- Henry the IV
- Edict of Nantes
- “Skepticism”
- Louis XIV
 - ...his motivations

- “I am the state”
- Jean Baptiste Colbert
- The Palace at Versailles
- The War of Spanish Succession

The American Revolution

- The impact of the Enlightenment on American Colonies
- King George III
- Cultural Identity of colonies vs. England
- Navigation Acts
- Tariffs
- The Stamp Act
- Boston Tea Party
- Thomas Jefferson --- John Locke
- The Declaration of Independence
- The Articles of Confederation
- The Constitution
- Checks and Balances
- Federal System
- Bill of Rights

Review questions

1. What happens when cultures touch?
2. When does revolution occur?
3. What is the difference between nationalism and patriotism?
4. What is the relationship between Judaism, Christianity, and Islam?
5. According to many eastern religions like Hinduism and Buddhism, letting go of material possessions leads to happiness. Why do you think this might be true?
6. Why does the United States have a separation of Church and State even though the U.S. is one of the most religious countries in the world?
7. Why do religious beliefs often lead to conflict?
8. What is the relationship between Christianity, Catholicism, and Protestants?
9. Why was the printing press an essential part of why the Christian Reformation occurred?
10. Which philosopher best describes America today?
11. What are the differences and similarities between a monarch and a dictator?
12. How are a limited and a constitutional monarch related?
13. Are human beings naturally selfish and wicked, or are people good and helpful?
(Careful...trick question!)
14. Is democracy, where people have the supreme power, the best kind of government?
15. Why did America declare its independence from England?