**EUROPE - History**

1. What were the four main European countries who explored beginning in the 1400s? Spain, United Kingdom, Portugal, France
2. What are the four main reasons for exploration and can I explain them?  New Trade Routes, Natural Resources, Spreading Christianity, Glory/Fame
3. What continent did Spain mostly colonize? South America
4. What does the word imperialism mean? When a country establishes control over another territory to acquire an economic advantage.
5. Why did Europeans want to find a sea route to Asia? Europeans wanted to find a better and less expensive way to trade with Asia than currently travelling around Africa or through Europe/Asia by land.
6. Who was Prince Henry the Navigator? A son of the king of Portugal, who established a school for explorers/map makers, and also funded explorers to make journeys around Africa to Asia.
7. Name a cause of European colonization?  natural resources, market for goods, spread Christianity
8. Empire building contributed to the start of what war?  World War I
9. Why did France want the Treaty to be so harsh for Germany after World War I? They believed Germany caused the war and wanted them to pay for their loses (both human and financial)
10. List the effects of WWI.  Germany paid huge fines, Worldwide Depression, Ottoman Empire and Austria-Hungry Empire broke up, Russian Revolution
11. What was the worst part of the Versailles Treaty for Germany's Economy? Germany had to pay the allies reparation payments.
12. What role did Vladimir Lenin play in the Russian Revolution?  He was the leader of the communist
13. What was a cause of the Russian Revolution? The Russian people were starving due to the war and were tired of the rule of the Czar.
14. What type of government did Czar Nicholas have in Russia? Autocracy
15. Who was the leader of the Nazi party during World War II?  Adolf Hitler
16. What type of government did Hitler run?  Autocracy
17. The Holocaust occurred during which war? World War II
18. Which two superpowers engaged each other during the Cold War?  USSR, and the United States
19. What was the purpose of the Berlin Wall? The purpose of the Berlin Wall was to separate the communist side of Berlin from the capitalist side.
20. What European country was once divided and then united after the fall of the Soviet Union? Germany

**EUROPE - Government and Religion (Quick Review)**

1. When governments are distributing power what two groups are they distributing this power between? National/Central   and    State/Local
2. What is the difference between a Unitary and Federal System? Unitary gives all power to a central government, but Federal divides that power between central and state government.
3. Give a modern day example of a confederation.   European Union
4. In what two types of governments can citizen NOT participate in government? Autocracy, Oligarchy
5. Give an example of one of these governments from the PAST in Europe.  Nazi Germany, Communist Russia, Czarist Russia
6. What is the difference between a presidential and parliamentary system? In a parliamentary Democracy the Prime Minister is chosen by the majority party in the Parliament, whereas in a Presidential Democracy the President is chosen by the people.
7.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Governments | U.K. | Germany | Russia |
| Distribution of Power |  Unitary     |  Federal     |  Federal |
| Citizen Participation |  Democracy         |  Democracy |  Democracy |
| Type of Democracy |  Parliamentary     |  Presidential     |  Dual System |

**Fill in the chart about European religions below:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Religion | Christianity | Islam | Judaism |
| Holy Text |  Bible |  Koran  | Torah  |
| Founder |  Jesus                                 |  Muhammad |  Moses |
| House of Worship |  Church                             |  Mosque |  Synagogue |
| Core Belief |  Jesus is God.  Died on Cross for sins of all.  |  Allah is God, Muhammad is prophet.  5 pillars of Islam  | 10 commandments and mitzvots. Good deeds considered core. |

**Geography**

1. What river runs through southern Europe? Danube  Germany? Rhine
2. What mountains divide Spain from France? Pyrenees Italy from the rest of Europe Alps    Europe and Asia? Ural
3. What countries make up the Iberian Peninsula? Spain and Portugal  The Scandinavian Peninsula? Norway and Sweden
4. What major environmental issue affects the United Kingdom on a large scale? Air Pollution Germany? Acid Rain Ukraine? Nuclear Disaster.
5. Explain how the location of the U.K. is different from Russia’s location. The United Kingdom is located on a collection of islands, which has easy access to trade and a mild climate.  Russia, on the other hand, is almost landlocked for most of the year due to extreme temperatures.  There is a limited amount of ports open year round for trade.
6. Explain how the location of Germany influences the country’s trading. Germany is in central Europe, which is great because it connects both Eastern and Western Europe.  Germany also has access to sea ports in the northern part of the country and two vital rivers for trade.
7. What two physical features influence trade in Italy?  Mediterranean Sea, Alps
8. Define Culturally Diverse: In terms of a country, culturally diverse mean that the country is made up of many different cultures, and many different people
9. What is monotheism?  The belief in a single god. Found in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam
10. What is a literacy rate and is it high or low in most European countries?   Literacy rate is the percentage of people in a place that can both read and write. It is mostly high in Europe
11. Define standard of living and how does it relate to the term literacy rate? Standard of living is how well a person can live in a country with an average income. The higher the literacy rate in a country, the higher the standard of living

**Government - Study Guide**

1. What are the three way governments can disrupt power? (list three types)

Unitary, Federal, Confederation

2. What type of government gives the central government all the power to make laws and controls weaker states? Unitary

3. What government gives individual states power to make their own laws and is loosely aligned to a weak central government? Confederation

4. What type of government shares the power to make laws between the central government and states? Federal

5. What are the three different ways citizens can participate in government? (list three types) Autocracy, Oligarchy, Democracy
6. What is it called when a nation is governed by a single person with unlimited power? Autocracy

7. What is it called when a country or nation is controlled by a small group of people that hold the key to power? Oligarchy

8. What is it called when a nation or country receives its power from the people? Democracy

9. Who is the leader of a parliamentary democracy? Prime Minister

10. What is the role of the “head of state” in a parliamentary democracy? There is no real power, but rather the head of state acts as a representative for the country. (Shakes hands, greats foreign visitors)

11. Do citizens vote directly for the prime minister in a parliamentary democracy? NO

12. Who is the leader in a presidential democracy? President

13. Which type of democracy has three branches that are independent of one another and have separate powers? Presidential Democracy

14. Do citizens vote directly for the president in a presidential democracy? YES

**How do governments distribute power?** **How do citizens participate in the government?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Unitary** | **Confederation** | **Federal** |
| **Definition: The central government has most of the decision making power, where the state governments have almost no power.** | **Definition: The state governments have most of the decision making power, where the central government has almost no power.** | **Definition: The decision making power is divided between the central and state governments.** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Autocracy** | **Oligarchy** | **Democracy** |
| **Rule of ONE** | **Rule of FEW** | **Rule of ALL** |
| **Definition: Where a single person has complete authority, and the citizens have no control in government.** | **Definition: Where a select few have complete control and the citizens have no control of the government.** | **Definition: Where the people get to control the government by voting for their leaders and law** |

**Economics Study Guide**

1. What are the three basic economic questions all economic systems have to answer?

-What to produce?  How to produce? For whom to produce?

2. What are the three types of economic systems?

Traditional Economy, Market Economy, Command Economy

3. What does it mean to have a mixed economy? A mixed economy is a mix between a command economy (control by the government) and a market economy.  It is truly the economy that all countries have.

4.  Fill in the chart below. Tell how each economic system answers the economic questions.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | **Traditional** | **Command** | **Market** |
|  What to produce? |  Whatever has been produced in the past.  |  The government makes all economic decisions. |  Companies decided based on what they think the consumer wants. |
|  How to produce? |  However it has been produced in the past. |  The government makes all economic decisions. |  However the company wants to make the product. |
|  For whom to produce? |  Most likely people in a traditional village market. |  The government makes all economic decisions. |  The consumer. |

5. What are the four factors of production? investment in capital, investment in human capital, natural resources, entrepreneur

6. What are capital goods? Capital goods are the things that are needed to produce a product or run a company.

7. Why would business owners want to invest in capital goods? The more a company invests in capital goods the better it will be able to produce its products.  The higher production will increase the country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

8. What is human capital? Training or education of worker so they can better produce a product or service.

9. How do you invest in human capital? A company can invest in human capital by training its employees.  Countries also invest in human capital by improving education and schools.

10. When you invest in human capital you make more products.

11. What are natural resources? Natural Resources are gifts of nature than can be used by humans to produce products.

12. What are entrepreneurs in your own words? Entrepreneurs are people who take risks and create new products/companies that also create new jobs.

13. What things do entrepreneurs have to risk to start a new business? Time, money, the business make fail, the product may fail

14. What is a trade barrier? A trade barrier is something that gets in the way of trade.

15. List 3 types of trade barriers. Embargos, tariffs, and quota

16. What is a tariff and how does it restrict trade? A tariff is a tax on imports, and it restricts trade by raising the price of the product.

17. What is an embargo and how does it restrict trade? An embargo restricts all trade with another country.

18. What is a quota and how does it restrict trade? A quota limits the amount a product can be sold in a country, and it restricts trade by not allowing unlimited trade.

19. How do trade barriers affect imports? Trade barriers restrict or slow down products from coming into a country.

**AUSTRALIA - Geography**

1.   What body of water is the Great Barrier Reef located in? Coral Sea

2.   What physical feature in the Northern Territory can appear to glow red at certain times of day? (The Aborigines believe it is very important!!)  Ayers Rock

3.   What area is the Great Victoria Desert located in? Outback, Central Australia

4.   What major oceans surround Australia? Pacific and Indian

5.   Why is it expensive for Australia to import and export goods?  (What geographic feature is Australia?) Australia is an island that is isolated from other continents.

6.   What continent does Australia have a close trade relationship with?   Asia

7.   What language is the most popular in Australia? English Why? Australia was mostly colonized by English people.

8.   Due to the fact that the country was colonized by the British, what Monotheistic religion do most Australians belong to?  Christianity

9.   Where do the majority of the people of Australia live?   They live around the coastal areas

10.   What is one of Australia’s most famous tourist attractions?  (located in the Coral Sea)  The Great Barrier Reef

11.   Describe the overall climate of Australia?  It is mostly dry and warm in the center, but more mild around the coast

**AUSTRALIA - History**

12.  Who are the indigenous people of Australia? The Aborigines

13.  What Great Britain used Australia as when they first came to the region?   A prison colony

14.  Where did the Aborigine come to Australia from?   It is believed they came from Southeast Asia

15.  How is the colonization of Australia similar to the colonization of Latin America? (think of the indigenous people)  Europeans came into Australia and colonized the land without thinking of the Indigenous people.  Many Aborigines died from diseases.

16.  Why did so many Aborigines die after the British came?   Diseases

17.  Australia was colonized as penal colony by the British in order house prisoners.

18.  What type of economic system was used by the Aborigines?  Traditional economy

19.  What type of people were the early Aborigines?  Hunters and gatherers

20.  **(True/False)** There were about 200 different languages spoken by the Aborigines.

21.  What is Dreamtime? Dreamtime was the religion of the aborigine people and explained how things in their environment were created. Stories passed down from storytellers.

22.  How is the land important to the Aborigines?  They believed that all actions of people impact the land and vice versa. They also believe that the land is a vital part of their religion.

23.  How did the British colonization affect the Aborigines?   Aborigines were forces to become more like the British and were pushed onto reserves, where poverty was widespread.  Many aborigines died from European diseases.

**LATIN AMERICA - Geography**

1. What is the largest country in South America? Brazil

2. What type of pollution does Mexico City have the biggest problem with? Air pollution

 Why? Car and factory emissions combined with mountains that trap the air pollution above

 the city

3. What environmental issue does Brazil have the biggest problem with? Deforestation of the Amazon Rain forest

4. Why is the rainforest being cut down in Brazil? (List 4 reasons)

1. cattle ranching 2. farming land 3. illegal logging 4. homes/factories developed

5. What environmental issue does Venezuela have the biggest problem with? Oil spills

6. What are some ways oil leaks into water and onto land? Venezuela kicked out all of the professional oil companies and now their oil industry is run by the government, which is not experienced and makes mistakes.  These mistakes along with old equipment has cause many oil spills in the country.

7. Which two European languages are mostly spoken in Latin America? Spanish and Portuguese

8. Which language group does Spanish and Portuguese come from? Romance

9. What natural resources does Venezuela have? Oil, Natural Gas, Diamonds, Iron Ore

10. What mountain chain is in Venezuela? Andes Mountains

**History of Latin America**

1.    Explain the roles of Montezuma II,  Hernan Cortez,  Francisco Pizzaro,  and Atahualpa in Latin American history.

Montezuma II- The leader of the Aztecs when Hernan Cortez came to the new world.  He was captured and later killed.

Hernan Cortez-The leader of the Spanish conquistadors who conquered the Aztecs.

Francisco Pizzaro- The leader of the Spanish conquistadors who conquered the Incas in Peru.

Atahualpa- The leader of the Incas when Francisco Pizzaro came to the new world.  He was also captured and later killed.

2.  Why were Cortez and Pizzaro able to conquer the Incas and Aztecs fairly easily?

 The Europeans had horses, and steal armor and weapons, but most importantly they carried diseases which quickly killed many indigenous people.

3.   Where was the Aztec empire in Latin America? Central Mexico, in what today is Mexico City Inca Empire? mostly Peru, but also other surrounding South American countries

4.  Spain colonized many countries in Latin America.  How is their influence still seen in these countries today?  Most people in Latin America speak Spanish and have Spanish customs and cultures.  The majority of the people also practice Catholicism.

5.  What is the name of the Spanish conquerors that took Latin America from the natives?

 Conquistadors

6.  What did the Spaniards introduce to the Americas that changed how the Native Americans lived and how they conducted war? Horses

7.   What three areas were most impacted from the Colombian Exchange? Africa, Europe,

 Americas

8.  Why did the African Slave trade grow in Latin America?

 Many of the new crops made popular by the Colombian Exchange, needed free/cheap labor to grow them.  This need for labor was filled by African Slaves.  Indigenous people could not be used because they died too quickly from diseases.

9.   For each of the people listed below do the following:  Tell me which countries independence they were fighting for? Were they successful in getting independence during their lifetime?, why/how did they die?

Toussaint L’Ouverture:

Country:  Haiti

Independence:  No

Death: Died before independence in a prison in France

Simon Bolivar:

Countries: Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia

Independence: Yes

Death: He was killed by one of his own men years after independence.

Miguel Hildalgo:

Country: Mexico

Independence: No

Death: He died after his planned was found out.  He was killed by firing squad

10.  Cuban Revolution:  Who took over Cuba in 1959?  Fidel Castro

What was the United States relationship with Cuba after the Revolution? We did not trust Cuba since they were communist and would not trade with them (embargo).

What type of Government did Castro put in after he took over? Officially it was communist, but it was more of a dictatorship/autocracy

11.  Who were the Zapatista’s named after? Emiliano Zapata What changes did the Zapatistas want? The Zapatistas wanted better rights for the indigenous people of Mexico.  They also wanted to rule over themselves.

How did the Zapatistas feel about NAFTA?

 The Zapatistas hated NAFTA because they believe it hurt the business of the small farms of the indigenous Mexicans.

Did the Zapatistas get what they wanted?  What did they get?  Kind of, The Zapatistas were able to force the Mexican government into signing several laws that helped the indigenous people, but they are far from satisfied with the situation.  Chiapas remains one of the poorest parts of Mexico.