**Test Review: Scientific Revolution, Exploration, Absolutism and Enlightenment**

What affect did European exploration and colonization have on the native people of the Americas?

**Disease, war and depopulation**

How did new weapons impact the interaction between Europeans and Native Americans?

**Europeans had superior military technology and this aided in the destruction of the Natives**

How did the voyages of Christopher Columbus forever change the world?

**Opened up the Americas to colonization and trade**

Why was America named after Amerigo Vespucci?

**Vespucci explored the America’s three times and in his honor his name was placed on the land on the maps**

Describe the impact of the explorers:

Columbus- **opened the “new world” up to European colonization and trade**

Magellan- **head of the crew that was the first to circumnavigate the globe**

Diaz- **first to sail around the southern tip of Africa**

Da Gama- **first to sail around Africa head to India to establish trade route for Europe**

Cortez- **landed in Mexico and would eventually aid in ending the Aztec civilization**

Pizarro- **explored South America and attacked the Inca’s**

What 4 technologies made it possible for explores to travel to new lands?

**(Caravel, astrolabe, magnetic compass, and rudder, cannons)**

What are the 3 G’s

* 1. G - **God**
  2. G - **Gold**
  3. G - **Glory**

How were the Maya, Aztec and Inca influenced by earlier civilizations like the Olmec & Toltec?

**Religious believes, architectural development, and agricultural design**

Name 2 major mathematic and scientific discoveries of the Aztec and the Maya

**Use of the calendar and the**

**use of zero in the number system**

What type of agricultural system did the Aztecs utilize and how did it work?

System of Chinampas – floating gardens used for agricultural in the lake surrounding the city.

What 3 types of innovations were the Incas well known for?

Terrace farming – Peruvian Mountains

Network of roads – connect the empire

Quipu – System for recording data

“Capitalism” means that money and businesses are in the hands of the **people**.

The “Triangle Trade” or Columbian exchange was between which continents?

**Europe, Americas and West Africa**

What are 4 positive and 4 negative impacts of the Columbian Exchange?

Positive Negative

* + **New culture** - **disease**
  + **Increase in economies** - **Native population declined**
  + **New foods** - **led to Slave trade**
  + **New livestock** - **Inflation**

List 3 animals brought to the New World by the Columbian Exchange:

* + **Horse**
  + **Cattle**
  + **Pig**

What are negative outcomes of Capitalism?

**Increased profits caused inflation to rise on goods b/c supply was so great and demand was less**

What does “mercantilism” mean?

**To export more than you import or to sell more than you buy**

How did using mercantilism affect the economy of the “mother countries”?

**Economic systems grew and those “mother countries” grew**

What 5 ways were the West African communities affected as a result of the slave trade?

* **African communities lost their strongest workers**
* **Families torn apart**
* **Guns added to the cycle of violence**
* **West Africans became dependent on European goods**
* **Populations were cut in half in some African regions**

How were Africans treated during the “Middle Passage” of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade? Be specific

**Africans were packed onto ships like cargo, conditions were horrific, slave traders treated slaves with extreme cruelty.**

Critical thinking and experimentation are characteristics of the **Scientific Revolution** and the **Enlightenment**.

What were common ideas of Enlightenment thinkers? (Five concepts that were the core of the Enlightenment

**Reason, Nature, Happiness, Progress, and Liberty**

What was the Enlightenment?

**Age of Reason- intellectual movement in which methods/questions of the Scientific Revolution applied to human society**

**.**

What were the impacts of the Enlightenment?

**It was the European intellectual movement helped influence modern ideas on freedoms and types of government**

Which Enlightenment philosopher do you agree with most and why?

Who were the following philosophes and what was their contribution to the enlightenment?

Voltaire

**Believed freedom of religion and speech**

**Spoke out about religion and government**

John Locke

**Natural Rights**

**\*All people are born Free and equal**

**\* Government responsible for protecting its people**

**Life Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness**

Montesquieu-

**Separation of Powers / \* Checks & Balances**

Rousseau

* **Direct Democracy / Individual Freedom**
* **All people were equal**

Beccaria

**Justice System**

**Laws existed to preserve social order**

**Speed trial**

**Capital punishment should be abolished**

**Opinion**

How did the Enlightenment use the methods of the Scientific Revolution?

**Used critical thinking and experimentation, logic, reason**

How did Enlightenment thinkers and writers set the stage for revolutionary movements?

**It forced governments to focus on people’s natural rights. Revolutions began taking place in countries where people were oppressed or neglected by the government**

What major achievements did each scientist develop?

Copernicus- **Heliocentric Theory**

Kepler- **planets travel on elliptical paths**

Galileo- **Law of Pendulum; Objects fall at a fixed and predictable rate; telescope**

Bacon- **Scientific Method**

Newton- **3 Laws of Gravity; Laws of motion**

Vesalius- **dissected human corpses, published his observations, and gave detailed drawings**

What does “absolutism” mean?

**A king with total (absolute) power**

What does “divine right” mean?

**God has given the king the right to rule**

How much public approval did an absolute monarch need to pass laws?

**None**

What are the 4 main abuses of Absolute Power?

1. **Unfair taxes**
2. **Violation of rights**
3. **Censorship**
4. **Unequal distribution of wealth**

Absolute Rulers are similar to what other rulers in history?

**Chinese emperors because like the Chinese they believe they have divine right or that their power comes directly from god similar to the mandate of heaven.**

Why did Europeans develop absolute monarchies?

**Widespread unrest (religious/territorial), monarchs wanted to free themselves from nobility, local governments, and the Catholic Church**

What country did these Absolute Monarchs rule over and give one accomplishments for each.

Philip II **– Spain had his Spanish Armada defeated by Elizabeth I of English**

Louis XIV **– France - had the Palace of Versailles erected in France**

Peter the Great**- Russia Peter the Great began the westernization process – moved the capital to St. Petersburg**

Henry VIII **– England - separated from the Catholic Church and started the Anglican Church of England**

In what 3 ways did Cardinal Richelieu work to increase the power of the Bourbon monarchy?

1. **Move against the Huguenots,**
2. **weakened power of the nobles,**
3. **involved in the 30 Year War**

Why did the Ming dynasty enact a policy of isolationism?

**Mongol threat from north**

**Conservative Confucians had control**

***War=bad Great wealth=bad Romantic=past is best***

**Improper to go abroad while one's parents alive**

**'Barbarian' nations offered little value to trade with**

Who was Zheng He and for what purpose did he sail under the Ming Dynasty for China?

**He was a Chinese explorer that went on 7 voyages with a grand fleet. His explorations were to show the superiority of China. He achieved this by giving gifts to the regions visited.**