World History I SOL Review Questions E (Units 9 and 10)

1. What was the Renaissance?

Rebirth of culture, learning, art, etc. in Italy, then spreading to Northern Europe

1. Which civilization was located in the Central American rain forest?

Mayans

1. What is the geography of Japan known as?

Archipelago (chain of islands)

1. What did Italian Renaissance art and literature focus on?

Humanism and individuals

1. What did Northern Renaissance art focus on?

Both Humanism and religion (Christianity)

1. How did the Crusades help bring on the Renaissance?

Crusades (re)introduced Europe to eastern trade goods, stimulating trade of both goods and ideas

1. What was the capital of Zimbabwe?

Great Zimbabwe

1. What was the main city of the Aztecs?

Tenochtitlan

1. What were two famous works of Leonardo da Vinci?

Mona Lisa and The Last Supper

1. Where was Axum located?

Eastern Africa (modern day country of Ethiopia)

1. Which civilization was located in the Andes Mountains?

Incans

1. Which African kingdom was located close to the Limpopo River?

Zimbabwe

1. What did letters of credit lead to?

More money circulating across Europe

1. What were the characteristics of Shinto?

Focus on nature, Emperor worship,

1. How did Johannes Gutenberg change the world?

The Moveable Type Printing Press allowed books to be mass produced, spreading ideas across Europe faster than ever

1. What was Humanism?

Focus on the individual

1. What was the main city of the Mayans?

Chichen Itza

1. Which African kingdom was a Christian kingdom?

Axum

1. What two nations were close to Japan and influenced its development?

China and Korea

1. Who wrote *The Praise of Folly*?

Erasmus

1. What two trade goods were traded along the trans-Saharan trade routes in northern Africa?

Gold and salt

1. Why were Arabic Numerals used so heavily starting in the Renaissance?

They were easier to write for trade and banking transactions than any other number systems

1. Why were Italian city-states important?

They helped stimulate trade and were the first locations of the Renaissance

1. How did the Mayan government system differ from the Aztec and Incan government systems?

Mayans had a loose collection of city-states (each ruled by kings), while the Aztecs and Incans had empires

1. Where were Ghana, Mali, and Songhai located?

Western Africa

1. What were the three big Italian city-states?

Florence, Genoa, Venice

1. What were the characteristics of Aztec religion?

Polytheistic, human sacrifice

1. Which African kingdom was located close to the Zambezi River?

Zimbabwe

1. Describe how the Incans farmed

Terrace farming

1. What was Petrarch known for?

Humanist scholar and wrote sonnets

1. Who was Niccolò Machiavelli?

Italian political philosopher, wrote *The Prince*

1. What was similar about the religions of the Mayans, Aztecs, and Incans?

All polytheistic

1. What religion was important to Axum?

Christianity

1. What was the main city of the Incans?

Machu Picchu

1. What religion was important to Ghana, Mali, and Songhai?

Islam

1. Why would Japan have been difficult to invade?

It was not connected to mainland Asia

1. Who wrote *Utopia*?

Sir Thomas More

1. Who had the real power in the Japanese Feudal society?

Shogun

1. Who was Mansa Musa?

SUUUUPER rich King of Mali who went on the Hajj to Mecca after converting to Islam

1. What were Mayan pyramids used for?

Religion

1. How were Mayan pyramids different from Egyptian pyramids?

Mayans used them for religion, while the Egyptian pyramids were for burying Pharaohs

1. What was the name of the political treatise Machiavelli wrote?

*The Prince*

1. What three big things did Japan get from China?

Writing, architecture, Buddhism

1. What were two famous works of Michelangelo?

Statue of David and Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel

1. Which African kingdoms were located close to the Niger River and the Sahara Desert?

Ghana, Mali, Songhai

1. What were the main tenants of *The Prince*?

- Ruler should have absolute power

- If you have to choose one, it is better to be feared than loved

1. What was Animism?

Tribal pagan religion of many Western African groups

1. Who was known for Animism?

Western African tribes

1. What other religion and/or philosophy did Shinto coexist with in Japan?

Buddhism

1. What was described in the book *Utopia*?

A perfect society

1. Which African kingdom was located close to the Ethiopian Highlands and the Nile River?

Axum

1. Where was Zimbabwe located?

Southern Africa

1. What was the significance of patrons to the Renaissance?

They helped fund Renaissance art, culture, writing, sculpture

1. What was significant about the city of Timbuktu?

Center of trade in Western Africa

1. Which American culture was associated with a complex road system?

Incans

1. Who were the Samurai?

Japanese warrior nobility (similar to Europe’s knights)

1. What was the ethnic religion that began and stayed in Japan?

Shinto

1. What does Machiavelli advise in *The Prince*?

- Ruler should have absolute power

- If you have to choose one, it is better to be feared than loved

1. What was the significance of the movable type printing press?

It helped the mass production of books and helped spread ideas

1. Who did Japan get Buddhism from?

China

1. What kind of power does Machiavelli say that a prince should have?

Absolute power

1. Who ruled the Aztec Empire?

An emperor

1. What religion did Mansa Musa adopt?

Islam

1. What body of water lies between Japan and China?

Sea of Japan

1. What helped spread ideas during the Renaissance?

Moveable Type Printing Press

1. What modern day field of study comes from Machiavelli’s *The Prince*?

Political science

1. What helped secularize northern Italy?

The church’s stance on usury