

WORLD HISTORY

PICKENS COUNTY SCHOOLS

Standards-Based Assignment Packet

Subject/Grade: World History

U.S. History Semester 1 Concepts to Understand

1. Compare/Contrast the Great Awakening and the Enlightenment
2. What were the effects of the Civil War?
3. What contributed to the industrial boom of the 19th century?
4. What were the goals of the progressive movement?
5. How did political machines operate?
6. Robber Baron vs. Captain of Industry
7. MANIA
8. What gains were made by women during WWI?
9. What were the effects of Prohibition?
10. What were the problems faced by Americans in the 1920s?

Chapter 2

THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words or names in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

- _____ put his faith in the "general will" of the people.
- _____ believed in powerful government.
- Allowing business to operate with little government interference is called _____.
- Rules discovered by the use of reason are known as _____.
- _____ thought government powers should be divided among three branches.

a. natural law
b. Thomas Hobbes
c. social contract
d. natural right
e. Montesquieu
f. Rousseau
g. laissez faire
h. Adam Smith

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. How did the Scientific Revolution lead to the Enlightenment?
 - It gave monarchs more power.
 - It helped factories to grow larger and factory owners to become rich.
 - It encouraged people to use reason to try to understand social, political, and economic issues.
 - It extended the natural rights of European citizens.
- _____ 7. Who wrote that people have a natural right to overthrow a government that violates their rights?

a. Thomas Hobbes	c. Immanuel Kant
b. John Locke	d. Adam Smith
- _____ 8. The *philosophe* who used sarcasm to expose government abuse was

a. de Staël.	c. Montesquieu.
b. Diderot.	d. Voltaire.
- _____ 9. Which book stated that only freely elected governments should impose control on people?

a. <i>Leviathan</i>	c. <i>The Critique of Pure Reason</i>
b. <i>The Social Contract</i>	d. <i>The Wealth of Nations</i>
- _____ 10. Which statement best describes the ideas of Hobbes and Rousseau?

a. Hobbes believed people in their natural state were bad; Rousseau believed they were good.	c. Hobbes believed democratic government was good; Rousseau believed it was bad.
b. Rousseau believed people in their natural state were bad; Hobbes believed they were good.	d. Rousseau believed free speech was dangerous; Hobbes believed it helped society progress.

Chapter 1**SOURCES OF THE DEMOCRATIC TRADITION****Section 1 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Write a short definition of each term.

1. city-state _____
2. monarchy _____
3. democracy _____
4. legislature _____
5. jury _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Which statement best summarizes the differences between Sparta and Athens?
 - a. Sparta stressed stern discipline, while Athens glorified the individual.
 - b. Athens stressed stern discipline, while Sparta glorified the individual.
 - c. Sparta was a military power, while Athens had no military.
 - d. Athens was a monarchy, while Sparta was a democracy.
- _____ 7. Who was eligible to take part in Athenian government during the Age of Pericles?
 - a. only wealthy males
 - b. all adult men and women
 - c. all male citizens, regardless of social class
 - d. all male citizens over the age of 35
- _____ 8. Which of the following was one result of the Peloponnesian War?
 - a. Alexander created the Hellenistic Age.
 - b. Persia conquered much of the Greek mainland.
 - c. Athens replaced Sparta as Greece's leading city-state.
 - d. Sparta replaced Athens as Greece's leading city-state.
- _____ 9. To determine why things happened, Greek philosophers used
 - a. oracles.
 - b. reason and observation.
 - c. the Council of 500.
 - d. civic debates.
- _____ 10. What was Alexander's most important contribution to the world?
 - a. He founded the philosophy of Stoicism.
 - b. He conquered China.
 - c. He helped Rome become the dominant world power.
 - d. He preserved and spread Greek values.

SOURCES OF THE DEMOCRATIC TRADITION**Section 3 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the items in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. a promise or binding agreement
- _____ 2. a holy day for rest and worship
- _____ 3. an Israelite who led his people out of Egypt
- _____ 4. the scattering of the Jews
- _____ 5. spiritual leader who interprets God's will

Column II

- a. Abraham
- b. Moses
- c. monotheistic
- d. covenant
- e. Sabbath
- f. prophet
- g. diaspora

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What set the Jews apart from other people of the Roman empire?
 - a. They did not fight in armies.
 - b. They lived in the eastern Mediterranean.
 - c. They prayed to a single God.
 - d. They prayed to their gods every day.
- _____ 7. Who first migrated with his family to Canaan and there founded the Israelite nation?
 - a. David
 - b. Solomon
 - c. Moses
 - d. Abraham
- _____ 8. The most sacred text of the Jews is the
 - a. Torah.
 - b. New Testament.
 - c. Koran.
 - d. Dead Sea Scrolls.
- _____ 9. The Jewish worldview is that
 - a. the gods direct human actions.
 - b. religious leaders are above God's law.
 - c. people are free to make moral choices.
 - d. prophets can predict the future.
- _____ 10. Which religion was begun by a Jewish group after the diaspora?
 - a. Islam
 - b. Christianity
 - c. Hellenism
 - d. Universalism

SOURCES OF THE DEMOCRATIC TRADITION**Section 5 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the items in Column II will be used. Each can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. a legal system based on custom and court decisions
- _____ 2. a principle affirmed by the English Bill of Rights
- _____ 3. a ruler with complete authority
- _____ 4. a loosely organized system of government among greater and lesser lords
- _____ 5. the ruler of the English Commonwealth

Column II

- a. feudalism
- b. Henry II
- c. common law
- d. absolute monarch
- e. Oliver Cromwell
- f. habeas corpus

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

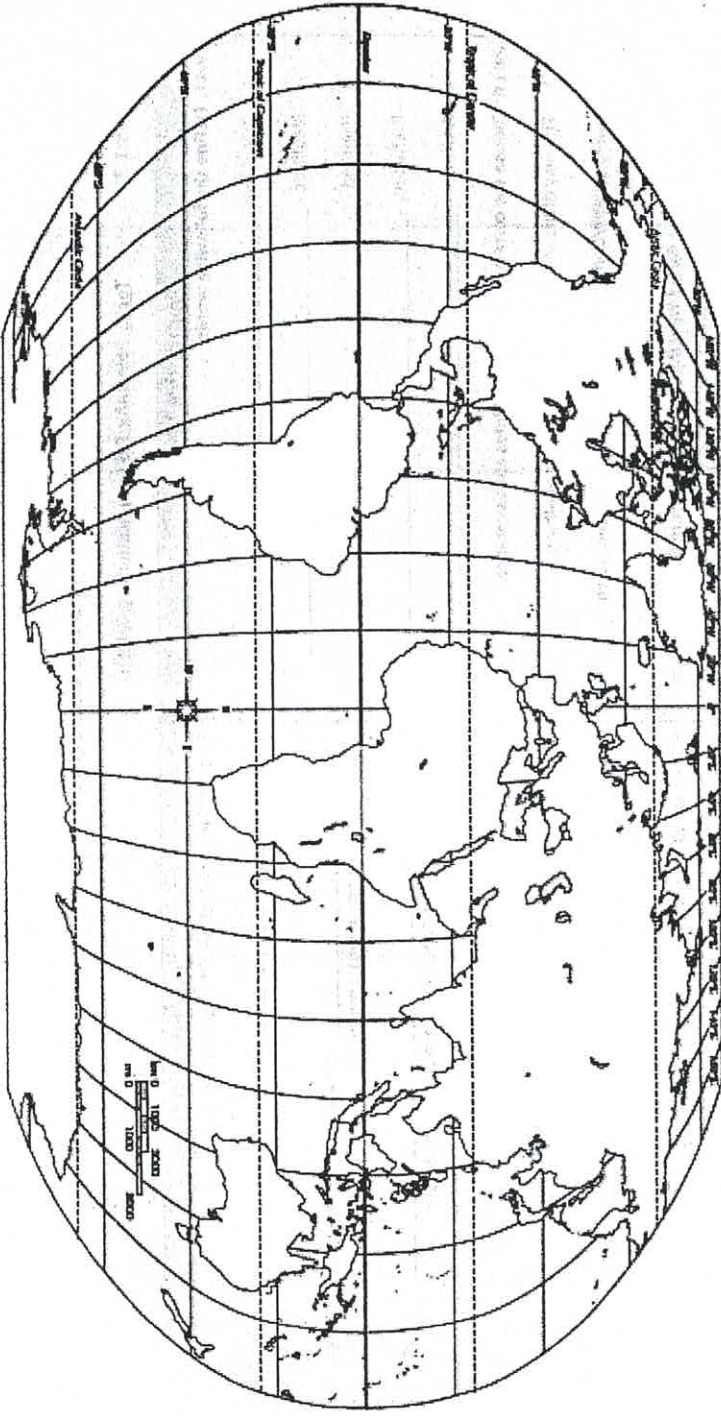
- _____ 6. English king Henry II is well known for
 - a. inventing feudalism.
 - b. defeating the Vikings.
 - c. writing the Magna Carta.
 - d. expanding the legal system.
- _____ 7. One important principle in the Magna Carta was that
 - a. the king could make the law.
 - b. the nobles had certain rights.
 - c. Parliament was all powerful.
 - d. democracy was the best system.
- _____ 8. The English Civil War was fought between
 - a. Parliament and the king.
 - b. Puritans and Protestants.
 - c. the two Houses of Parliament.
 - d. the Stuarts and the Tudors.
- _____ 9. What did the Glorious Revolution prove?
 - a. that England would no longer accept a king
 - b. that the Magna Carta was accepted throughout England
 - c. that the monarchy had grown more powerful than Parliament
 - d. that Parliament had grown more powerful than the monarchy
- _____ 10. Before they could be crowned, William and Mary had to
 - a. agree to become Roman Catholics.
 - b. promise to become absolute monarchs.
 - c. accept the English Bill of Rights.
 - d. agree to establish a democracy.

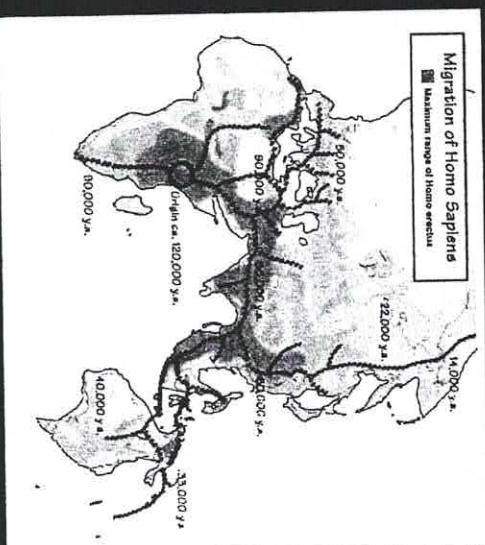
PICKENS COUNTY SCHOOLS

Standards-Based Assignment Packet

Subject/Grade: World History

- 1. Label the following continents:**
North America, South America, Asia, Europe, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica
- 2. Label the following bodies of water:**
Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Indian, Southern Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea
- 3. Label the following features:**
The Equator, the Prime Meridian





1. According to this map, what is the relative location of human origins?
2. Which was the first hominid to migrate from Africa?
3. To which continent did hominids migrate first?
4. Why was migration to the north a slow process?

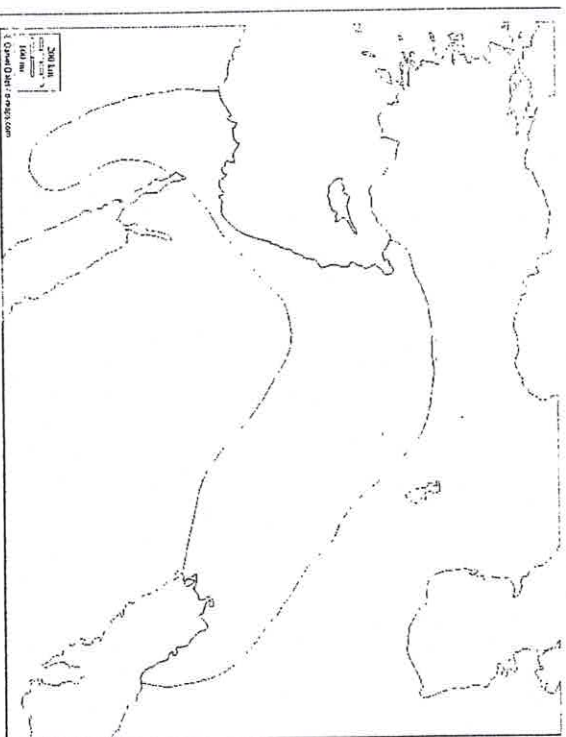
Master Level

Part I: List the 5 elements of Civilization.

Part II: What is the significance of the Jewish Diaspora?

Part III: Identify the following terms/people as they are related to Hebrew History.

- Exodus –
- The Exile –
- Abraham –
- Moses –
- Covenant –
- Torah –
- Jerusalem –



1. Label the 2 rivers that make up Mesopotamia.
2. Use a green pencil to shade in the area known as the Fertile Crescent.
3. Label the 2 continents that house the Fertile Crescent.
4. Label the Mediterranean Sea; the Red Sea; the Persian Gulf; the Nile River; the Sinai Peninsula; the Arabian Peninsula; the Anatolia Peninsula (Asia Minor).
5. Put a star ☆ where Jerusalem would be.
6. Put a Dot • where Babylon would be.
7. Put a Triangle Δ where the city of Ur would be.

Writing Exercises: The Neolithic Revolution and Early Civilizations

Answer each of the following questions using complete sentences.

Describe the transition from the Neolithic Revolution to early civilizations.

What caused the rise of cities?

Describe the political systems that developed in early river valley civilizations.

DBQ: Examining Primary Sources



This is a votive (prayer or offering) statue of a Babylonian king, dating to approximately 2450 B.C.E. It was discovered in southern Babylonia (present-day Iraq), and now resides in the Louvre, a museum in Paris, France. The statue is made of diorite stone, which would have been imported into Babylonia.

Questions

1. What does the source of the stone used to create this statue say about Babylonian trade circa 2450 BCE?
 - a. Babylonia traded with its neighbors.
 - b. Babylonians did not trade with their neighbors.
 - c. Only diorite was imported into Babylonia.
 - d. Only votive statues could be made from diorite stone.

2. How is the figure posed in the statue? Without knowing what the words on the statue say, how is it possible to assume that the statue is related to prayer, rather than war or power?

3. This statue is an artifact (a human-made object). It was uncovered by archaeologists working in Iraq in the very early 20th century. Why are artifacts important to historians?

Use this code to help you answer each item:

A=1	B=2	C=3	D=4	E=5	F=6	G=7	H=8	I=9	J=10	K=11	L=12	M=13
N=14	O=15	P=16	Q=17	R=18	S=19	T=20	U=21	V=22	W=23	X=24	Y=25	Z=26

Ancient Sumer, Part 1

1. The Sumerians used 9-18-18-9-7-1-20-9-15-14 to water their fields.

2. 16-15-12-25-20-8-5-9-19-13 refers to the worship of two or more gods.

3. The 6-5-18-20-9-12-5 3-8-5-19-3-5-14-20, shaped like an arc, stretches from the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf.

4. The Sumerians created the first vehicles with 23-8-5-5-12-19.

5. The Sumerians moved into Mesopotamia from their original home near the 3-1-19-16-9-1-14 and 2-12-1-3-11 seas.

6. 3-21-14-5-9-6-15-18-13 is a form of writing consisting of wedged strokes on clay tablets.

7. The Sumerians used 19-9-24-20-25 as their unit of counting, which is why today there are sixty seconds in a minute, sixty minutes in an hour, and 360 degrees in a circle.

8. A 3-9-20-25 - 19-20-1-20-5 is an independent city and its surrounding area.

9. The Sumerians established the earliest known 3-9-22-9-12-9-26-1-20-9-15-14.

10. The chief Sumerian god was 13-1-18-4-21-11.

Extended Response Questions for WW II Quiz

You will be required to answer two of the following questions:

1. Compare and contrast World Wars I & II in terms of technological innovations and the social impact of the war.
2. Explain the factors (economic, social & political) that led to the rise of communism, fascism & Nazism. What made fascist dictators so appealing in the 1930's, and how did they maintain their governments?
3. How far does responsibility for the holocaust extend? Does it end with Nazi officials, with the German SS, with the German people, or beyond? Make sure that you explain and defend your answer.
4. In what ways was the Peace agreement after World War II more successful than the Versailles treaty after World War I. Did Yalta & Potsdam solve problems or merely create new problems?

Extended response Questions for World War I

1. List and explain the four underlying causes of World War I?
2. Explain the different points of view from Documents 1 & 2 on page 800. How were both nations able to call the war a defensive action?
3. Using the poem by Siegfried Sassoon and your knowledge of World War I, describe the nature of warfare in WWI, caused by advances in military technology .
4. Discuss the postwar goals of the various allied powers & Germany, and why the Treaty of Versailles was such a failure, and in particular offended Germany.

Extended Response: (a good paragraph for each)

1. Explain how the spread of the Industrial Revolution and the growth of social and economic reforms in France, Italy and Germany mirrored those that had happened in Great Britain.
2. Discuss the politics/diplomacy of Otto Von Bismarck. How was his concept of realpolitik different from previous notions of international diplomacy?
3. Explain how the unification of Germany and Italy were both products of the Industrial Revolution and how they were interrelated.