

## Unit One Test Study Guide KEY - Test is Thursday, Sept. 21

1. Who could participate in the assembly in ancient Athens, Greece?

**Educated adult males**

2. Who made laws in the Roman Republic?

**Elected representatives**

3. Identify at least one major accomplishment for each civilization:

**Mayans: accurate calendar, discoveries in math and astronomy**

**Aztecs: irrigation system, writing system**

**Inca: terrace farming, highway system with bridges and tunnels**

4. What is the difference between a direct democracy and a republic? Which label best describes our government in the United States?

**Direct democracy - ordinary citizens directly vote to make decisions**

**Republic - citizens elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf**

**The U.S. is a republic.**

5. Why did Christopher Columbus make his first voyage?

**At first, Columbus was looking for a faster trade route with Asia.**

6. Who led the Protestant Reformation and what was its impact?

**Martin Luther led the reformation. Its impact was that many new Protestant churches formed and many would seek religious freedom in the Western Hemisphere.**

7. Describe the effects of the Crusades:

**Europe had access to advanced Muslim technologies; new products (silk, tea, spices) were introduced and encouraged trade between the continents, and tools for navigation were introduced in Europe, making trans-Atlantic travel possible. Europeans were inspired to look overseas for trade.**

8. What was the purpose of mercantilism?

**Colonies provided resources and markets for trade, increasing the wealth of the home country.**

11. What were the effects of European exploration on the Americas? (CARDS)

**Crops**

**Animals**

**Religion**

**Disease**

**Slavery**

Were the effects positive, negative or both?

Another name for this was the **Columbian Exchange**.

12. What advantages enabled Europeans to conquer the indigenous people of North and South America?

**Guns and gunpowder, steel swords and armor, immunity to diseases like smallpox and measles, horses, knowledge from printed books.**

13. What were *encomiendas*?

**Land grants which included the right to demand taxes and labor from indigenous people.**

14. How did the practice of race-based slavery begin in this hemisphere?

**Spanish conquistadors conquered indigenous people and used *encomienda* rights to demand slave labor from them in gold mines and later on sugar plantations. But as exposure to European diseases began to drastically decrease the indigenous population, Spanish planters began to trade with nations of Africa to bring more slaves to the continents in this hemisphere.**

15. What was the Northwest Passage, and what did European nations hope to gain from it?

**-a sea route from Atlantic to Pacific that passes through or around North America**

**-European nations tried to find a Northwest Passage as a faster route to trade with Asia.**

16. Why did people leave other continents for the Western Hemisphere in the 1500s and 1600s?

**To seek a faster route to Asia and/or new lands; to seek political freedom, to seek religious freedom, to seek economic opportunity; and some came against their will, as slaves.**