**World History Final Study Guide: Part 2 Key**

1. Which nation did Prince Henry the Navigator help to take the lead in overseas exploration?

Portugal

1. What were the Europeans' main motives for making voyages of exploration?

To grow wealthy, spread Christianity, and gain extra land

1. Why was Zheng He historically significant?

He led 7 Chinese overseas explorations

1. Who’s voyage was the first to sail around the world, in spite of him dying in the Philippines?

Magellan

1. Where in the Americas did Christopher Columbus land first?

An island in the Caribbean Sea

1. Who conquered the Aztec empire?

Hernando Cortés

1. According to the policy of mercantilism, how could a nation increase its wealth?

It should sell more goods than it buys from other countries

1. During the Age of Absolutism, European monarchs sought to do what?

Centralize political power in their nation (focus the power into their control)

1. Who wrote *"The Two Treatises on Government*", and why was it historically significant?

John Locke, this thought of natural rights influenced enlightenment philosopohers and ultimately influenced the authors of Declaration of Independence

1. Who had the Palace of Versailles built as a demonstration of wealth and power?

Louis XIV

1. Who was the Spanish king who sent the Spanish Armada to England?

Philip II

1. Which English Queen ruled for 45 years and solidified England as a Protestant nation?

Elizabeth I

1. What would have been an Enlightenment philosophers belief in the divine right of kings?

They would not believe in the idea of the divine right of kings, they would generally believe that the power of the government is derived from the governed

1. Describe Divine Right Theory.

Monarchs believe their tight to role is given to them directly by God

1. Describe heliocentric theory.

Theory in which the sun is at the center of the Universe and the planets orbit around it

1. Who took power as a result of the Glorious Revolution, the bloodless overthrow of King James II?

William and Mary

1. The goal of the Enlightenment writers was to what?

Limit the government from interfering with the rights of the people

1. Which of the following was the first industry to undergo major industrialization?

Textile Industry

1. What did NOT improve as an early result of the Industrial Revolution?

Factory working conditions

1. Who defended the free-market system of capitalism in the book, *The Wealth of Nations*?

Adam Smith

1. Who is Karl Marx, and what is he most often associated with?

Karl Marx was a German philosopher, economist, and writer of *The Communist Manifesto.* Most often associated with Communism

1. What was the Industrial Revolution?

Increased output of machine made goods that began in England during the 18th century

1. What were the three factors of production required to drive the industrial revolution?

Land, Labor, and Capital

1. What is the laissez-faire policy?

A policy that let owners of industry set working conditions without government interference

1. What is the name for the voluntary associations of workers seeking labor reforms?

Unions

1. How did the Industrial Revolution affect cities?

It made the population grow faster than the housing supply

1. What impact did technological advances have on industry?

Production of goods increased

1. The German blitzkrieg was a military strategy that depended on what advantage?

Surprise and overwhelming force

1. What event occurred on the day described as "a date which will live in infamy"?

Attack on Pearl Harbor

1. Why is the Battle of Midway historically significant?

Was the turning point in the war in the Pacific, turning the momentum against the Japanese

1. Which battle was the final German offensive?

The Battle of the Bulge

1. Why did the Japanese attack Pearl Harbor?

Imperialistic goals in Asia and oil embargoes from the United States

1. What led to the German defeat in the Battle of Stalingrad?

Russian Troops and a Russian winter

1. What was the Marshal Plan and what was the purpose of it?

To support countries that rejected communism in the post WWII years