# World Civilizations from 1500 to Present Exam 2

**(25 Points)** Discuss the French Revolution and the political changes that occurred? What was the Estates General and what was its purpose? What political stance did the National Assembly take? What sort of reforms did the National Assembly try to enact? What were the ideas of "Liberty" and "Equality" in France during the Revolution? When did the French Revolution take a radical turn? What was the Directory? How did Napoleon come to power in France? What did Napoleon's reign as emperor mean for France and the rest of Europe? What caused the fall of the Napoleonic Empire?

The French Revolution completely changed the social and political structure in France, and it took away the political power in the cathotic church. The Estates General was a General assembly that represented the French estates. It was to propose a Solution to France's financial problems. The political stance that the National Assembly took was that the members gathered all of the various constitutional laws and put them into a single constiution of the ones that were passed. Reforms that the National Assembly try to enact was to take over the Church lands and make it where priests had to be elected and paid as state officials. "Liberty" was the freedom away from torture and harm. "Equality" or take away of privilege. For Equality they were willing to sacrifice political Liberty. The French Revolution took a radical turn on January 1793 Louis XVI was condemned to death for high treason and crimes against the state. The Directory was the 5-member committee of the first French republic. Napoleon came to power in France with the coup d'etat in 1799. The replacement of the governing of the 5-member committee. His reign meant war with different European nations. The cause of his fall was because his army was falling, and his enemy was coming closer. He gave up his throne, and was exiled to island called Elba.

**(5 Points apiece) Short Answer: 4-6 sentences each**

1. Who was Tokugawa Ieyasu?

Powerful states emerged in regions of Japan.
He learned Chinese in his first visit.
He gave Modern Mechanical technology.
Daiymo learned how to manufacture gunpowder.

2. What was the idea of popular sovereignty and how was it applied to revolution in the Americas?

The impact of Enlightenment ideas. It was applied to revolution in the Americas by independence.

3. What was the Great Zimbabwe and who built it?

It was a massive city.
It was near Nyanda, modern Zimbabwe.
It was a fertile, stoned city.

4. Who was Olaudah Equiano?

He was a slave.
wrote his own Autobiblography.
purchased his freedom.
He a accompanied one of his masters in the 7 year war.
He was captured at the age of 10 in Benin.

5. Who was Mehmed the Conqueror?

He captured constaniple.
Renamed it Instanbul.
He tried to capture another city, but was unsuccessful.

6. What is Twelver Shiism?

12th before Mahammed

**Multiple Choice (3 Points Each)**

1. Who established the Songhay Empire?

   a. Sunni Ali.
   b. Queen Nzinga
   c. Olaudah Equiano
   d. King Afonso I

2. Which Kongo ruler adopted Roman Catholicism for political and economic alliances?

   a. Queen Nzinga
   b. King Afonso I
   c. King Mali
   d. Sunni Ali

3. Which American food crop became valued above all other in Sub-Saharan Africa?

   a. Maize
   b. Tomatoes
   c. Manioc
   d. Peanuts

4. Which was NOT a leg of the Triangular Trade?

   a. Carrying horses and manufactured goods to Africa.
   b. Transporting African slaves to the Caribbean.
   c. Taking American Products back to Europe.
   d. Transporting Caribbean food crops back to Africa.

5. Which Battle of the American Revolution quickly led to British surrender and American Independence?

   a. Battle of Trenton
   b. Battle of Monmouth
   c. Battle of Saratoga
   d. Battle of Yorktown

6. Who founded the Ming dynasty?

   a. Emperor Yongle
   b. Emperor Wanli
   c. Emperor Hongwu
   d. Chieftain Nurhaci

7. Matteo Ricci attempted to convert Emperor Wanli as a missionary under which Catholic Order?

   a. Dominican
   b. Benedictine
   c. Jesuit
   d. Franciscan

8. Tokugawa established a military government in 1600 known as what?

   a. Daimyo
   b. Bakufu
   c. Sengoku
   d. Shogun

9. Which Portuguese missionary gave up Christianity for Buddhism after being tortured in Japan?

   a. Matteo Ricci
   b. Christovão Ferreira
   c. Francis Xavier
   d. Tokugawa Ieyasu

10. Which class of people ranked at the bottom in Japanese society?

    a. Samurai
    b. Merchants
    c. Peasants
    d. Artisans

11. Who was responsible for establishing the Mughal Dynasty in India?

    a. Zahir al-Din Muhammad
    b. Akbar
    c. Babur
    d. Aurangzeb

12. Sinan Pasha built a vast religious complex which blended Islamic and Byzantine architectural elements called what?

    a. Süleymaniye
    b. Ghazi
    c. Gizilbash
    d. Jizya

13. Which Ottoman admiral and cartographer produced several large-scale maps and a major navigational text, including the *Book of Seafaring*?

    a. Osman
    b. Piri Reis
    c. Akbar
    d. Babur

14. Akbar planned and constructed which city that served as his capitol from 1569 to 1585?

    a. Istanbul
    b. Isfahan
    c. Fatehpur Sikri
    d. Taj Mahal

15. Which building was constructed as a Greek Orthodox Church in 537 CE and is considered the epitome of Byzantine Architecture?

    a. Taj Mahal
    b. Hagia Sophia
    c. Ali Quapu Palace
    d. Fatehpur Sikri

**Bonus Questions**

1. What physical act was required of individuals if they were granted an audience with the Chinese emperor, which required three bows and nine head knocks?

   a. Kowtow
   b. Foot Binding
   c. Prostration
   d. Kneeling

2. In what year did government authorities lift the ban on the printing of books in the Turkish and Arabic languages?

   a. 1942
   b. 1384
   c. 1550
   d. 1729