AP World History Review Important People, Places, & Things

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AP WORLD HISTORY
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Round 1: Regions

CHOOSE THE CORRECT REGION(S) FOR EACH COUNTRY. THERE CAN BE MULTIPLE ANSWERS.

Round 1: Regions

- 1. Argentina
- 2. China
- 3. Egypt
- 4. Germany
- 5. India
- 6. Iran
- 7. Korea
- 8. Mexico
- 9. Russia
- 10. Vietnam

- A. East Asia
- B. Eastern Europe
- C. Latin America
- D. Middle East
- E. North Africa
- F. North America
- G. South America
- H. South Asia
- I. Southeast Asia
- J. West Africa
- K. Western Europe

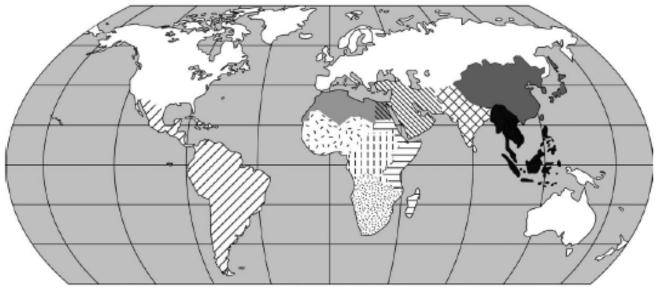
Round 1 Answers

- 1. Argentina C, G
- 2. China A
- 3. Egypt D, E
- 4. Germany K
- 5. India H
- 6. Iran D
- 7. Korea A
- 8. Mexico C, F
- 9. Russia B
- 10. Vietnam I

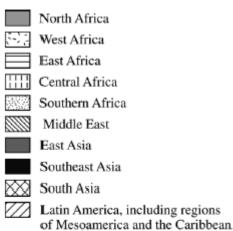
- A. East Asia
- **B.** Eastern Europe
- C. Latin America
- D. Middle East
- E. North Africa
- F. North America
- G. South America
- H. South Asia
- I. Southeast Asia
- J. West Africa
- K. Western Europe

Commonly Misidentified Regions (This is NOT a list of ALL Regions)

SELECTED WORLD REGIONS







The map of selected world regions is shown here to help students and their teachers familiarize themselves with some of the commonly used regional terms in AP World History. It is not a complete map of world regions but rather of areas that students most often misidentify in their AP World History essays.

Round 2: Who Am I? Important Founders & Builders

DETERMINE THE FAMOUS FOUNDER OR BUILDER BASED UPON THE INFORMATION.



- Emerged as leader of Egypt after failed invasion by Napoleon in 1812
- Modernized Egypt by focusing on the military and economy
 - Encouraged farmers to grow cash crops such as cotton
- Successors would build the Suez Canal



- Created an absolute monarchy in France
 - Considered the epitome of absolute monarchy
- Nicknamed the Sun King
- Built a lavish palace at Versailles
- Practiced mercantilism
- Made France one of Europe's wealthiest nations



- Leader of the Nazi party
- Built a totalitarian state in Germany using fascism
- Rebuilt Germany militarily and economically
 - Created jobs and increased the standard of living
- Enacted the Nuremburg Laws



- Name means the "first emperor of China"
- Created the first centralized state in China
- Built a "great" wall
- Standardized laws, currency, & written script
- Supported Legalism
 - Attacked Confucianism
- Built a terra cotta army to protect his tomb



- Founded a shogunate bearing his name in 1600
- 1st person to unify Japan
 - Created a feudal monarchy in Japan
- Began period of Japanese isolation
 - Banned Christianity & expelled Christian missionaries
 - Limited trade to the port of Nagasaki



- Expanded the Mughal Empire
- Promoted religious tolerance between Muslims and Hindus
 - Eliminated the jizya on Muslims
 - Tolerated Jesuit missionaries
- Attempted social reforms to benefit women
- Supported the arts



- Lived in China during the Warring States Period
- Promoted social harmony through proper relationships
 - o Five Relationships
 - o Filial Piety
- Teachings became the political and social foundations of Chinese society



- Pilgrimage to Mecca brought attention to the wealth of the Mali Empire
 - Mali controlled trans Saharan trade route
- Built capital at Timbuktu
- Built mosques and schools to promote Islam



- Expanded the Mauryan Empire
- Built roads and inns to encourage trade
- Converted to Buddhism after the battle of Kalinga
- Encouraged the spread of Buddhism to central Asia and southeast Asia
- Built pillars with inscriptions to explain laws & history



- Replaced Vladimir Lenin as the leader of the USSR
- Ruled as totalitarian dictator
- Promoted "socialism in one country"
 - Started five-year plans
 - Collectivization of agriculture
- Ruled USSR in early stages of the Cold War



- Ruled the eastern portion of the Roman Empire
- Attempted to rebuild the Roman Empire through military conquest
- Rebuilt Constantinople
 - Built Hagia Sophia
- Wife Theodora was very influential
- Codified Roman law



- Considered by believers to be the last prophet of Allah
 - Allah's revelations to him were recorded in the Quran
 - Teaching and sayings were recorded in the Hadiths
- Converted and unified the Arab people prior to his death



- 19th century philosopher developed a socialist theory to deal with the problems caused by industrialization
 - Co-authored the Communist Manifesto with Engels
- Emphasized class struggle in history
 - Called for working class revolution
 - Influenced revolutions in Russia, China, Vietnam, et al.

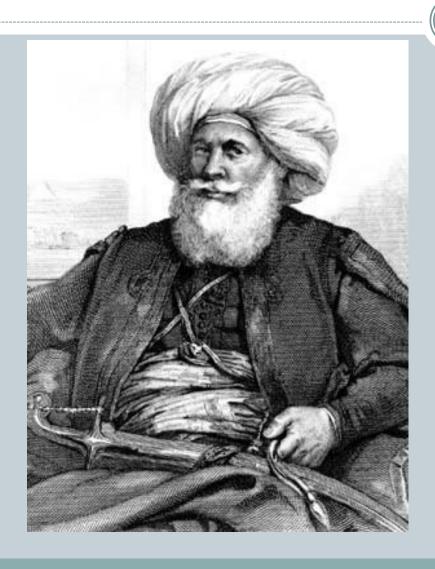


- Created an examination system based upon Confucianism
- Built imperial university to train bureaucrats
- Expanded the Han dynasty into Korea and Vietnam
- Encouraged the development of the Silk Roads



- Unified Germanspeaking states into a unified nation in 1871
 - Promoted nationalism
 - Defeated the French in the Franco-Prussian War
- Encouraged militarism & industrialization in Germany
- Made a series of social reforms
- Called Berlin Conference

#1 – Muhammad Ali



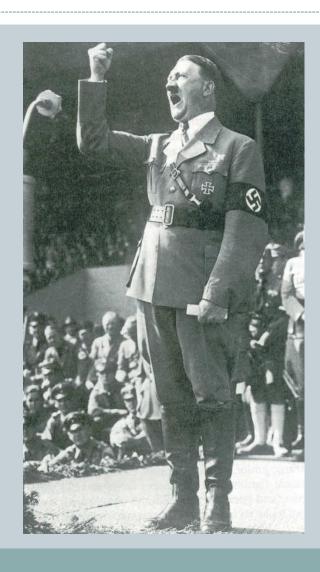
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#2 – King Louis XIV



- Created an absolute monarchy in France
 - Considered the epitome of absolute monarchy
- Nicknamed the Sun King
- Built a lavish palace at Versailles
- Practiced mercantilism
- Made France one of Europe's wealthiest nations

#3 – Adolf Hitler



- Leader of the Nazi party
- Built a totalitarian state in Germany using fascism
- Rebuilt Germany militarily and economically
 - Created jobs and increased the standard of living
- Enacted the Nuremburg Laws

#4 – Qin Shi Huangdi



- Name means the "first emperor of China"
- Created the first centralized state in China
- Built a "great" wall
- Standardized laws, currency, & written script
- Supported Legalism
 - Attacked Confucianism
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#5 – Tokugawa Ieyasu



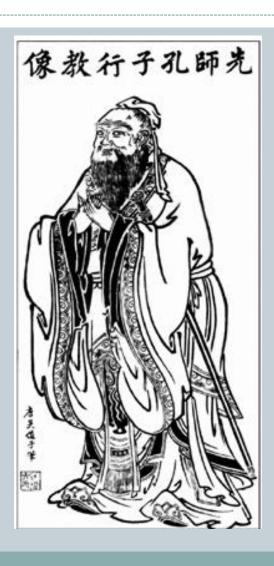
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#6 – Akbar the Great



- Expanded the Mughal Empire
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- Attempted social reforms to benefit women
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#7 – Confucius



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- Promoted social harmony through proper relationships
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 - o Filial Piety
- Teachings became the political and social foundations of Chinese society

#8 – Mansa Musa





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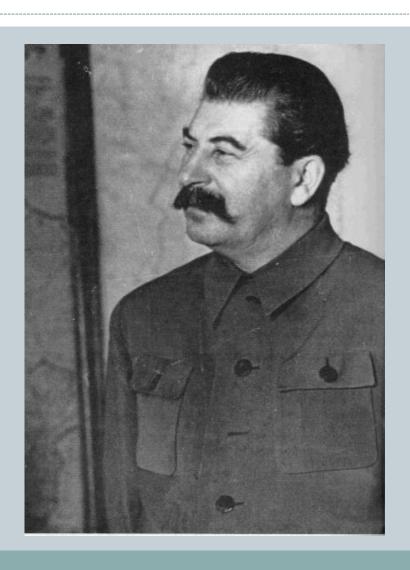
#9 – Ashoka





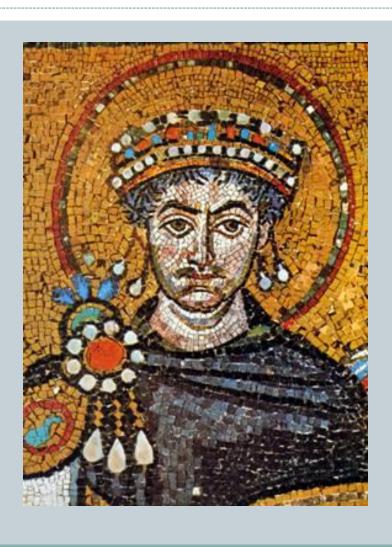
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#10 – Joseph Stalin



- Replaced Vladimir Lenin as the leader of the USSR
- Ruled as totalitarian dictatorship
- Promoted "socialism in one country"
 - Started five-year plans
 - Collectivization of agriculture
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#11 – Justinian



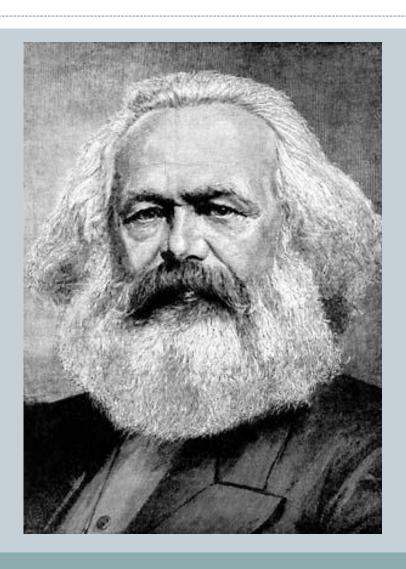
- Ruled the eastern portion of the Roman Empire
- Attempted to rebuild the glory of the Rome by military conquest
- Rebuilt Constantinople
 - Built Hagia Sophia
- Wife Theodora was very influential
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#12 - Muhammad



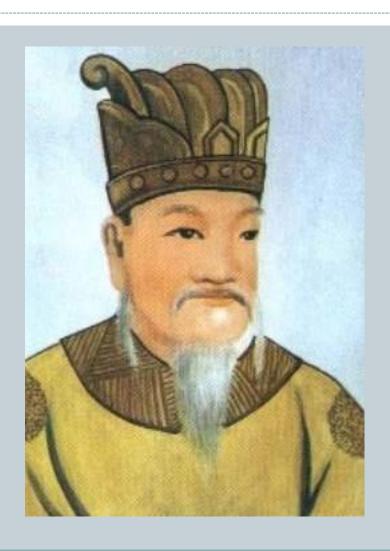
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#13 – Karl Marx



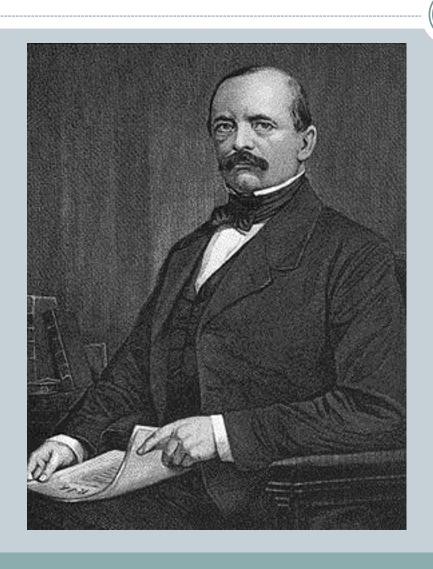
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 - Influenced revolutions in Russia, China, Vietnam, et al.

#14 – Han Wudi (Wu Ti)



- Created an examination system based upon Confucianism
- Built imperial university to train bureaucrats
- Expanded the Han dynasty into Korea and Vietnam
- Encouraged the development of the Silk Roads

#15 – Otto von Bismarck



- Unified Germanspeaking states into a unified nation in 1871
 - Promoted nationalism
 - Defeated the French in the Franco-Prussian War
- Encouraged militarism & industrialization in Germany
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Famous Founder & Builders Quiz

- Take out a sheet of paper, put your name and date on it, and label it, "Founders Quiz"
- Using your knowledge and your notes from this PowerPoint, identify the following Famous Founders and Builders.



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Famous Founders Quiz continued

- Make sure your name is on your quiz.
- Pass your quiz to another student.
- Pass the quiz you receive to another student, again.
- Write your name on the top of the quiz that you are grading.
- On your honor, you agree to grade this quiz accurately and honestly.

Founders Quiz Answers

- 1. Muhammad Ali
- 2. Qin Shi Huangdi
- 3. King Louis XIV
- 4. Tokugawa Ieyasu
- 5. Akbar
- 6. Confucius
- 7. Ashoka
- 8. Mansa Musa
- 9. Joseph Stalin
- 10. Justinian
- 11. Muhammad
- 12. Adolf Hitler
- 13. Han Wudi (Wu Ti)
- 14. Otto von Bismark
- 15. Karl Marx

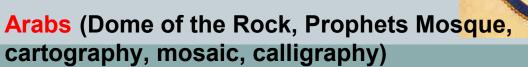
Round 3: Art & Architecture

NAME THE SOCIETY OR REGION THAT CREATED THE ART & ARCHITECTURE SHOWN ON EACH SLIDE











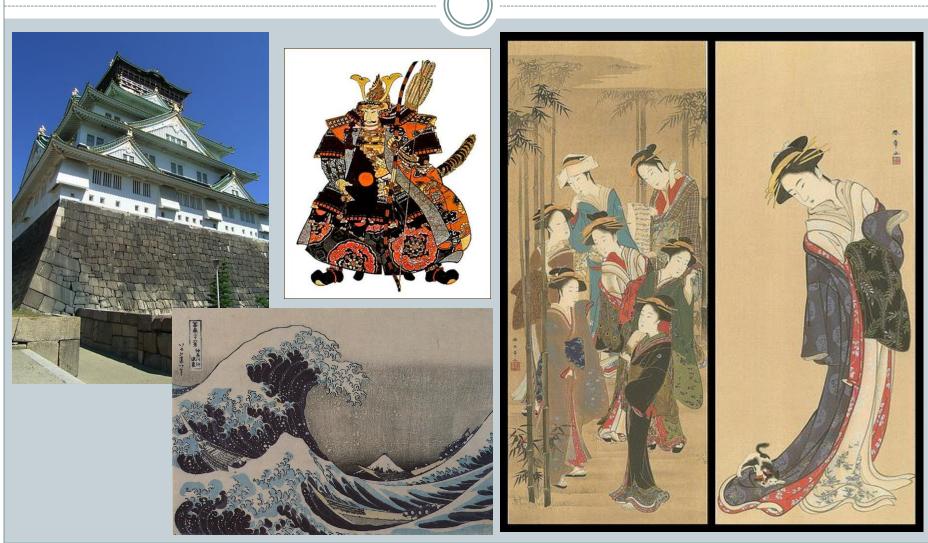




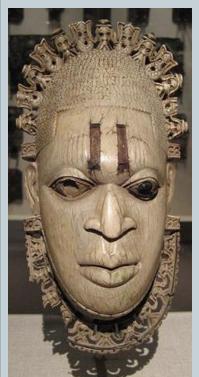




France (Palace of Versailles, Notre Dame Cathedral, Arc de Triumph, Impressionist painting)



Japan (Osaka castle, samurai painting, Ukioye woodblock painting)







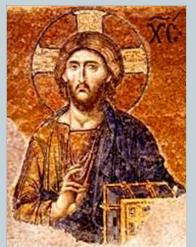


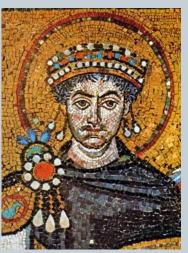


Benin or West Africa (Ivory mask, copper sculptures, Portuguese saltcellar)



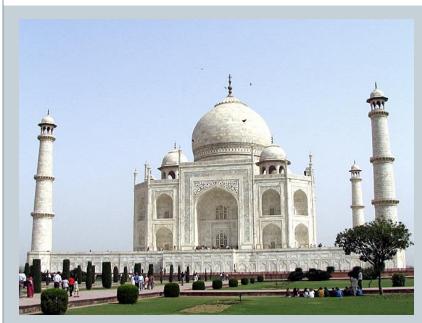






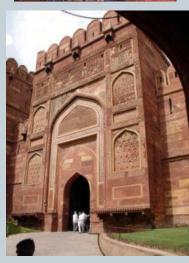


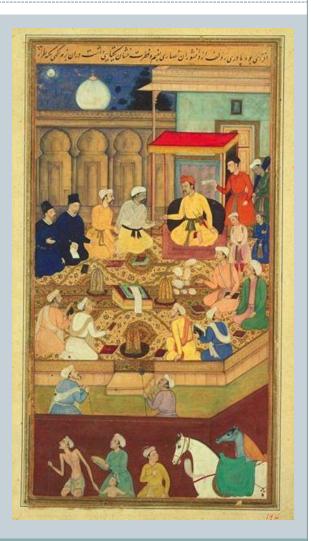
Byzantine Empire (Byzantine mosaic, Hagia Sophia, the Hippodrome, mosaics of Justinian & Jesus)











Mughal Empire (Taj Mahal, Mughal paintings, Mughal fort, Akbar's tomb)









Mesoamerica (Aztec god, Mayan pyramid, Aztec sacrifice, Olmec head)





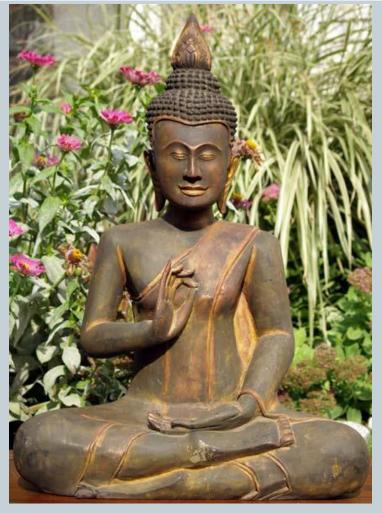


Russia (St. Basil's Cathedral, Painting of Peter the Great, the Winter Palace, socialist realism)









Southeast Asia (Angkor Wat, Cambodian Buddha, bas relief of Vishnu & statues at Angkor Wat)













China (Buddhist carvings along the Silk Road, painting of Empress Wu, Song dynasty painting, the Great Wall, Ming porcelain, the Forbidden City)

Answers to Art & Architecture

(Pictures listed clockwise from upper left)

- 1. Arabs (Dome of the Rock, Prophets Mosque, cartography, mosaic, calligraphy)
- 2. France (Palace of Versailles, Notre Dame Cathedral, Arc de Triumph, Impressionist painting)
- 3. Japan (Osaka castle, samurai painting, Ukioye woodblock painting)
- 4. Benin or West Africa (Ivory mask, copper sculptures, Portuguese saltcellar)
- 5. Byzantine Empire (Byzantine mosaic, Hagia Sophia, the Hippodrome, mosaics of Justinian & Jesus)
- 6. Mughal Empire (Taj Mahal, Mughal paintings, Mughal fort, Akbar's tomb)
- 7. Mesoamerica (Aztec god, Mayan pyramid, Aztec sacrifice, Olmec head)
- 8. Russia (St. Basil's Cathedral, Painting of Peter the Great, the Winter Palace, socialist realism)
- Southeast Asia (Angkor Wat, Cambodian Buddha, bas relief of Vishnu & statues at Angkor Wat)
- 10. China (Buddhist carvings along the Silk Road, painting of Empress Wu, Song dynasty painting, the Great Wall, Ming porcelain, the Forbidden City)

Round 4: Turning-point Dates

MATCH THE DATE TO THE EVENT

Round 4: Turning-point Dates

- 1. The American Revolution begins
- 2. Discovery of the New World
- 3. End of the Zheng He voyages
- 4. Fall of Constantinople
- 5. Fall of the Western Roman Empire
- 6. Invention of the steam engine
- 7. Mongol conquest of Eurasia
- 8. Rise of Islam
- 9. Split of the Christian Church
- 10. Start of World War I

- **A.** 476 CE
- B. 610 CE
- C. 1054 CE
- D. 13th century
- E. 1433 CE
- F. 1453 CE
- G. 1492 CE
- H. 1770 CE
- I. 1775 CE
- J. 1914 CE

Round 4: Turning-point Dates

- 1. The American Revolution begins I
- 2. Discovery of the New World G
- 3. End of the Zheng He voyages E
- 4. Fall of Constantinople F
- 5. Fall of the Western Roman Empire A
- 6. Invention of the steam engine H
- 7. Mongol conquest of Eurasia D
- 8. Rise of Islam B
- 9. Split of the Christian Church C
- **10.** Start of World War I − J

- **A.** 476 CE
- B. 610 CE
- C. 1054 CE
- D. 13th century
- E. 1433 CE
- F. 1453 CE
- G. 1492 CE
- H. 1770 CE
- I. 1775 CE
- J. 1914 CE

Round 5: Regions

CHOOSE THE CORRECT REGION(S) FOR EACH COUNTRY. THERE CAN BE MULTIPLE ANSWERS.

Round 5: Regions

- 1. Abbasid Caliphate
- 2. Han Dynasty
- 3. Mauryan Dynasty
- 4. Mali Empire
- Mongol Empire
- 6. Ottoman Empire
- 7. Portuguese Empire
- 8. Roman Empire
- 9. Spanish Empire
- 10. Song Dynasty

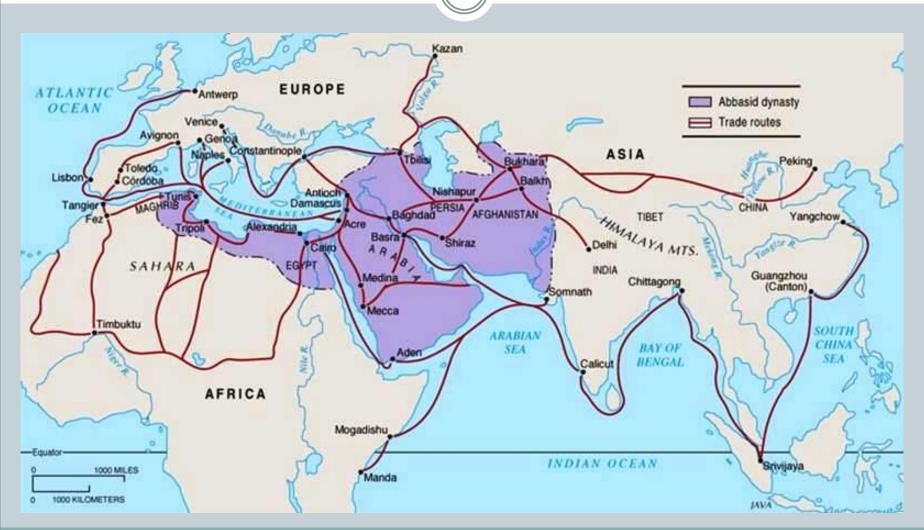
- A. East Asia
- B. Eastern Europe
- C. Latin America
- D. Middle East
- E. North Africa
- F. North America
- G. South America
- H. South Asia
- I. Southeast Asia
- J. West Africa
- K. Western Europe

Round 5: Answers

- Abbasid Caliphate D, E
- 2. Han Dynasty A, I (Vietnam)
- 3. Mauryan Dynasty H
- 4. Mali Empire J
- 5. Mongol Empire A, B, D
- 6. Ottoman Empire B, D, E
- 7. Portuguese Empire C, G, H, I, J,K
- 8. Roman Empire B, D, E, K
- 9. Spanish Empire C, F, G, I, K
- 10. Song Dynasty A

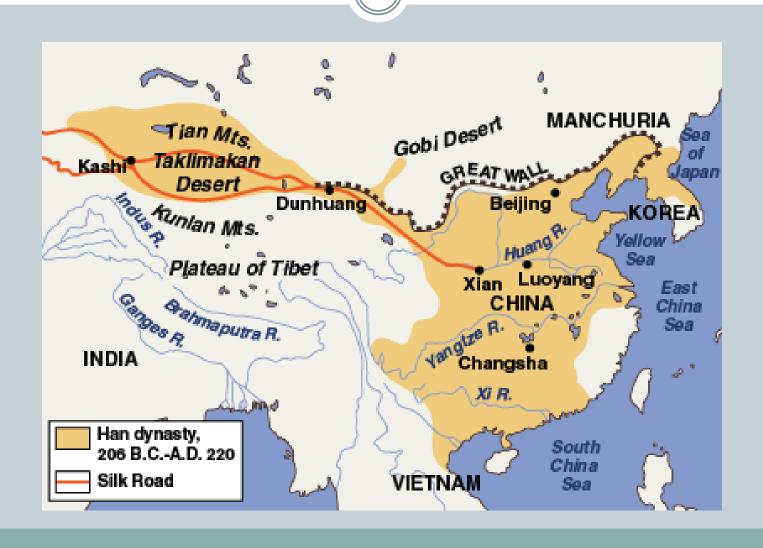
- A. East Asia
- B. East. Europe
- C. Latin America
- D. Middle East
- E. North Africa
- F. North America
- G. South America
- H. South Asia
- I. Southeast Asia
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- K. West. Europe

Abbasid Caliphate

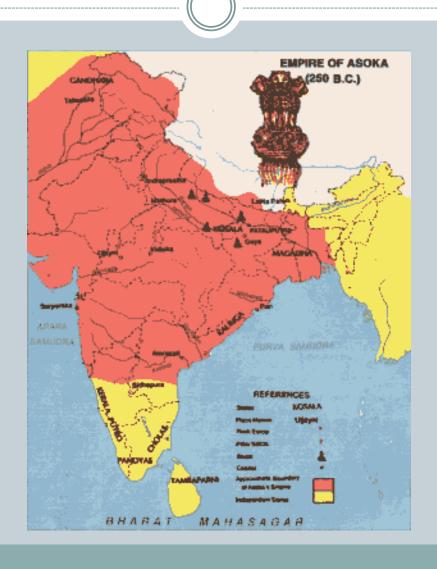


Replaced the Umayyad caliphs in 750 C.E. Destroyed by the Mongol invasions in 1258 C.E.

Han Dynasty



Mauryan Dynasty

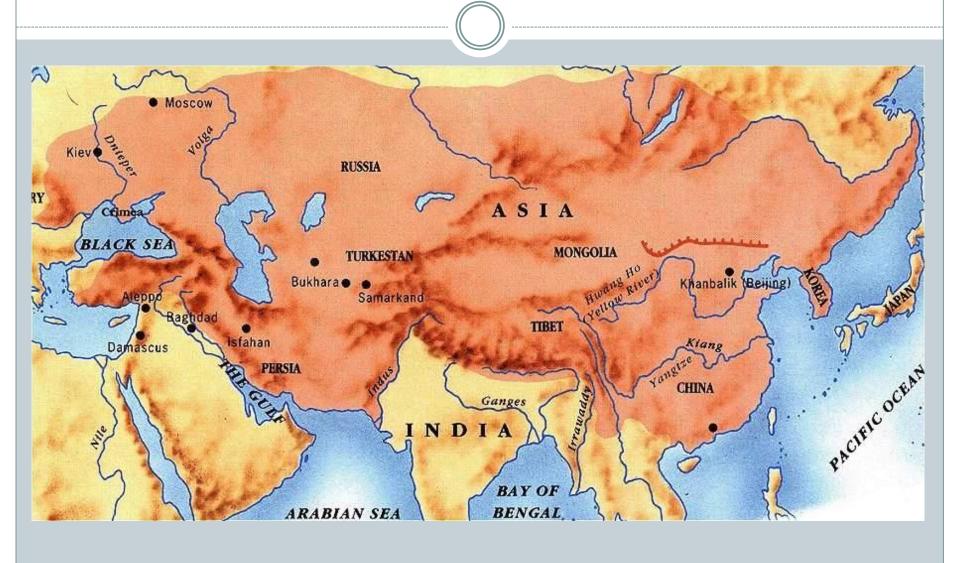


Mali Empire



1230 to 1600 C.E. Mansa Musa is perhaps the most famous of the Mali emperors.

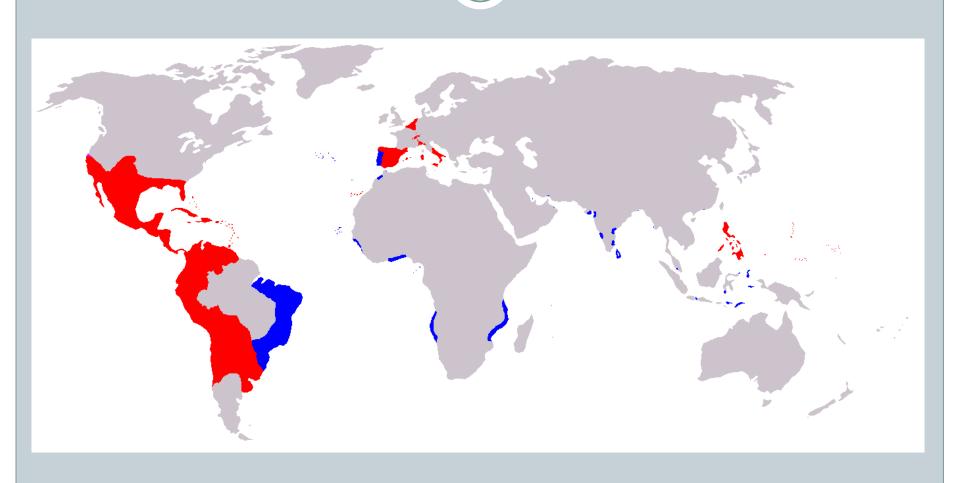
Mongol Empire



Ottoman Empire



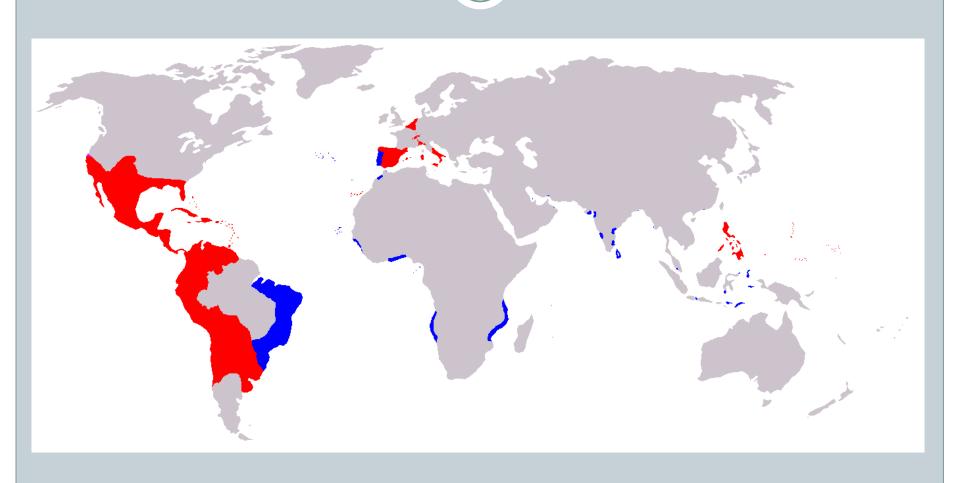
Portuguese Empire (Blue)



Roman Empire



Spanish Empire (Red)



Song Dynasty



Round 6: Who Am I? Revolutionaries

DETERMINE THE FAMOUS "REVOLUTIONARY" BASED UPON THE INFORMATION.



- Leader of the Bolshevik party in Russia
- Seized control of Russia in October 1917
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Proletariat-based revolution
 - Land redistribution
 - New Economic Policy (NEP)
 - Spread Communism to other regions
 - **X** Comintern



- Creole from South America
- Inspired by the Enlightenment and the American and French Revolutions
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Gained independence for most of northern South America
 - Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, & Bolivia
 - Hoped to unify northern South
 America into Gran Columbia



- Became leader of the Communist Party in China after the Long March
- Gained power after a successful revolution in 1949
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Peasant-based revolution
 - Great Leap Forward
 - Cultural Revolution
 - Attempted to minimize the influence of Confucianism



- Proposed reforms for the Catholic Church in his Ninety-five Theses
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Believed faith alone would get people into heaven
 - The Bible was the final source for Christian teachings
- Printing press spread his ideas across Northern Europe



- Muslim fundamentalist
- Opposed the reforms of Shah Reza Pahlavi in Iran
- Became leader of Iran in 1979
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Anti-Western reforms
 - Banned western movies, books, & music
 - Strict adherence to Muslim laws & traditions



- Born in India in the 6th century BCE
- Member of the warrior caste
- Claimed to be "the enlightened one"
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Ultimate goal is nirvana
 - Anybody of any caste or gender could achieve nirvana
 - **Four Noble Truths**
 - Eightfold Path



- Indian lawyer and member of the Indian National Congress
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Satyagraha or non-violent resistance
 - Salt March in 1931
 - Organized boycotts of British goods
 - Demanded Indian independence
- Assassinated in 1948



- Born in Palestine during the 1st century BCE
- Attempted to reform Judaism
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Only two commandments
 - Love God; Love your neighbor
 - Followers believed he was the son of God
 - Called him the Messiah
- Crucified for his teachings

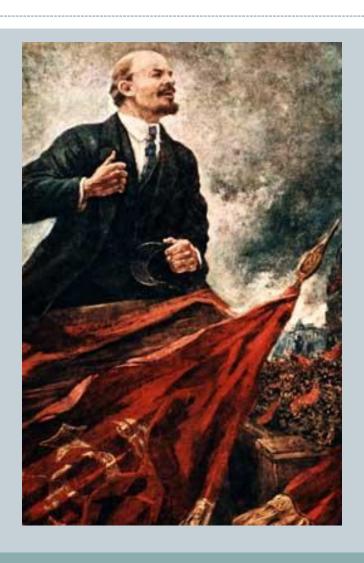


- English mathematician and physicist
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Laws of the heavens are true on Earth
 - ▼ Universal gravity
 - **Three laws of motion**
 - Made significant discoveries in optics & calculus
- Influenced deism



- Freed slave who helped lead a revolt against white settlers in Haiti
- Educated and familiar with Enlightenment ideas & the American Revolution
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Slaves were equal to whites
 - Slaves could govern themselves
- Arrested and died in prison

#1 – Vladimir Lenin



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#2 – Simon Bolivar



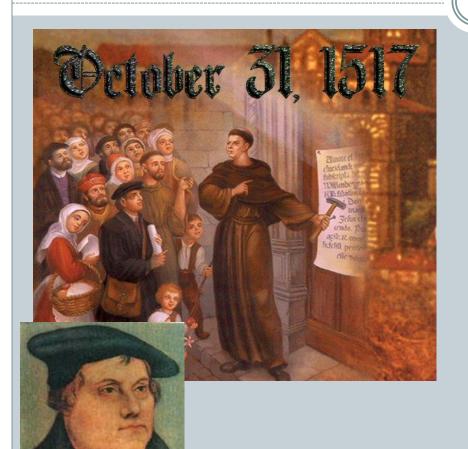
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#3 – Mao Zedong



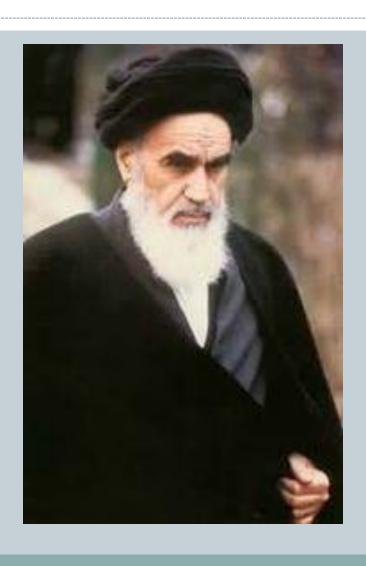
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#4 – Martin Luther



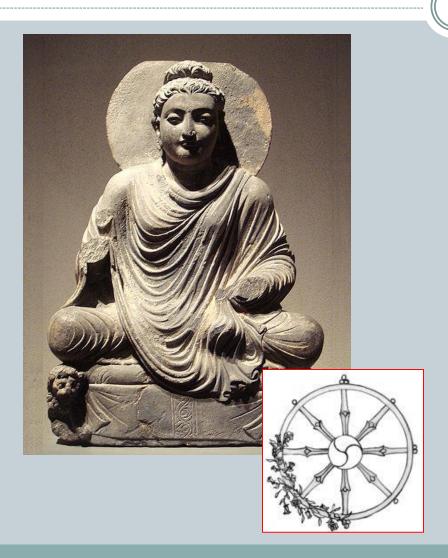
- Proposed reforms for the Catholic Church in his Ninety-five Theses
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Believed faith alone would get people into heaven
 - The Bible was the final source for Christian teachings
- Printing press spread his ideas across Northern Europe

#5 – Ayatollah Khomeini



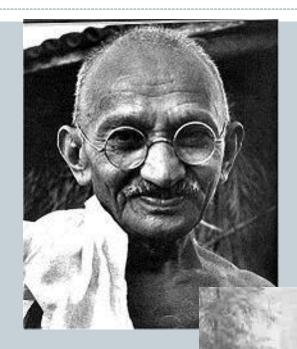
- Muslim fundamentalist
- Opposed the reforms of Shah Reza Pahlavi in Iran
- Became leader of Iran in 1979
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Anti-Western reforms
 - Banned western movies, books, & music
 - Strict adherence to Muslim laws & traditions

#6 - Buddha



- Born in India in the 6th century BCE
- Member of the warrior caste
- Claimed to be "the enlightened one"
- Revolutionary ideas
 - o Ultimate goal is nirvana
 - Anybody of any caste or gender could achieve nirvana
 - × Four Noble Truths
 - Eightfold Path

#7 – Mohandas Gandhi



 Indian lawyer and member of the Indian National Congress

Revolutionary ideas

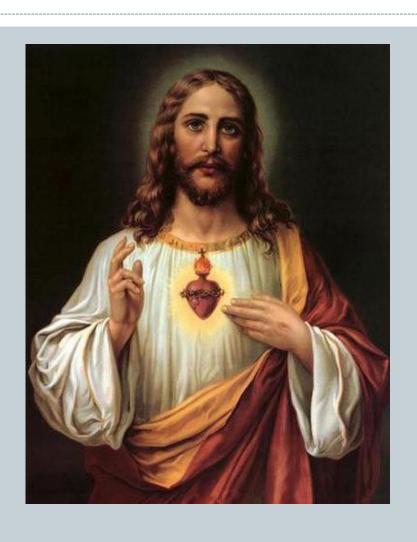
Satyagraha or non-violent resistance

- Salt March in 1931
- Organized boycotts of British goods
- Demanded Indian independence

Assassinated in 1948

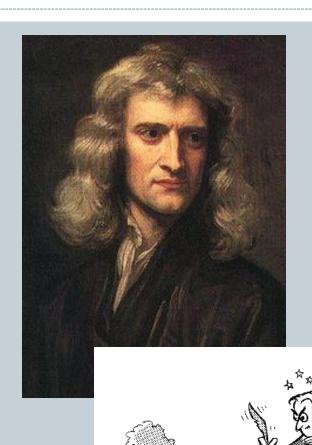
The honorific, **Mahatma Gandhi** (Sanskrit: *mahātmā* or "Great Soul") was being applied to him by the time he left South Africa for India in 1914.

#8 – Jesus of Nazareth



- Born in Palestine during the 1st century BCE
- Attempted to reform Judaism
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Only two commandments
 - Love God; Love your neighbor
 - Followers believed he was the son of God
 - Called him the Messiah
- Crucified for his teachings

#9 – Isaac Newton



- English mathematician and physicist
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Laws of the heavens are true on Earth
 - Universal gravity
 - **Three laws of motion**
 - Made significant discoveries in optics & calculus
- Influenced deism

#10 - Toussaint L'Ouverture



- Freed slave who helped lead a revolt against white settlers in Haiti
- Educated and familiar with Enlightenment ideas & the American Revolution
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Slaves were equal to whites
 - Slaves could govern themselves
- Arrested and died in prison

Famous Revolutionaries Quiz

- Take out a sheet of paper, put your name and date on it, and label it, "Revolutionaries Quiz"
- Using your knowledge and your notes from this PowerPoint, identify the following Famous Revolutionaries.





- Leader of the Bolshevik party in Russia
- Seized control of Russia in October 1917
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Proletariat-based revolution
 - Land redistribution
 - New Economic Policy (NEP)
 - Spread Communism to other regions
 - **Comintern**



- Freed slave who helped lead a revolt against white settlers in Haiti
- Educated and familiar with Enlightenment ideas & the American Revolution
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Slaves were equal to whites
 - Slaves could govern themselves
- Arrested and died in prison



- Creole from South America
- Inspired by the Enlightenment and the American and French Revolutions
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Gained independence for most of northern South America
 - Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, & Bolivia
 - Hoped to unify northern South
 America into Gran Columbia



- Indian lawyer and member of the Indian National Congress
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Satyagraha or non-violent resistance
 - × Salt March in 1931
 - Organized boycotts of British goods
 - Demanded Indian independence
- Assassinated in 1948



- Became leader of the Communist Party in China after the Long March
- Gained power after a successful revolution in 1949
- Revolutionary ideas
 - Peasant-based revolution
 - Great Leap Forward
 - Cultural Revolution
 - Attempted to minimize the influence of Confucianism



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- Revolutionary ideas
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Famous Revolutionaries Quiz continued

- Make sure your name is on your quiz.
- Pass your quiz to another student.
- Pass the quiz you receive to another student, again.
- Write your name on the top of the quiz that you are grading.
- On your honor, you agree to grade this quiz accurately and honestly.

Revolutionaries Quiz Answers

- 1. Vladimir Lenin
- 2. Toussaint L'Ouverture
- 3. Simon Bolivar
- 4. Mohandas Ghandi
- Mao Zedong
- 6. Isaac Newton
- 7. Jesus of Nazareth
- 8. Ayatollah Khomeini
- 9. Buddha
- 10. Martin Luther

