

World History (Modern World)

Mid-Term Review Sheet

Chapter 5 Classical Greece

Chapter 10 The Muslim World

Chapter 17 European Renaissance and Reformation

Chapter 18 Sections 1&2 The Muslim World Expands

Greece & Philosophy

1. **Philosopher** - Some who loves and pursuits wisdom.
2. **Sophists** - Ideas - They had their own brand of philosophy, for a fee. They taught people how to write, make speeches, and persuade.
Societal View – Society had a **negative** view of the Sophists, because Socrates wrote about them, and didn't like them, so that's what people thought about them.
3. **Plato** - Forms - He searched for knowledge and looked at perception and true knowledge. The Forms were another world that was an unchangeable world of ideas. He said that knowledge comes from the forms. A “perfect desk” is in the forms, so we know what a desk is. He said that our senses and body stop us from seeing the true forms of something.
Access to the Forms - You can only see the forms during reincarnation (after death and before birth) and when you are born you forget the forms. Only philosophers can see forms during their life.
Perfect Society – He thought that a perfect society would have a philosopher king rule, because he has access to the Forms.
4. **Tabula Rasa** - The thought that everyone was born as a “blank slate.” That was the Stoics belief.
5. **Reincarnation** - After death and before birth. You could only see the forms during this time if you weren't a philosopher.
6. **Aristotle** - Universals – He thought that Forms weren't separate, but part of what we perceive/ see.
Prime Mover – The first cause for everything.
7. **Socratic Method (or Dialogue)** - A method created by Socrates, where all he did was ask questions. He searched for the truth.
8. **Women's role in Athens** - In Athens, women would stay home and couldn't be citizens.

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9. Athens and Sparta: differences and similarities -

<u>Athens</u>	<u>Sparta</u>
Aristocracy - a form of government in which power is held by the nobility (upper class).	Oligarchy - Government ruled by a small group of people
Focused on government, which was democratic.	Focused on training men for the military.
Stronger Navy	Stronger Army
Leader of the Delian League, when they taxed and protected other city-states.	Leader of the Peloponnesian League.
Women were at home and had no rights. Girls were home schooled.	Women had more freedom - They could participate in physical events and go to school.
Valued art and culture	Valued sports and military

10. **Allegory of the Cave** - an expression by means of fictional figures and actions about human existence.

Cave – Real world and the Prisoners – All humans

Shadows - Objects in the real world that we think are real, but are shadows of the real objects in the Forms.

Visible Objects – The forms

Walkway and Fire – Real things, objects of substance.

People Leaving Cave – A Philosopher going into the Forms.

World Outside Cave – Forms and Knowledge.

Sun – Goodness itself.

11. **Thomas Aquinas-5 Proofs of God** - He had five ways to prove the existence of God.

1. Cause – Each event has a cause
2. Contingency – All things depend upon something for their existence.
3. Motion – For every motion there is a prior motion.
4. Perfection – Nature is perfect
5. Order – There is profound order in the universe. Something is responsible for that order.

12. **William of Ockham- Ockham's Razor** - Ockham's Razor – When all is said and done, **usually the simplest answer is the right one.**

Plato and Aristotle – Doesn't agree with Plato's Forms and Aristotle's Universals, and thinks they don't exist. He said that things exist in and of themselves, and we make things the way they are.

13. **Descartes-“I think therefore I am.”** - Cogito, Ergo Sum – He knows perfection because God exists. He didn't know if he was awake or dreaming.

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World Religion

1. **Hajj** - The last of the Five Pillars of Islam. It is the Muslim **pilgrimage** to Mecca (that takes place in the last month of the year) that all Muslims are expected to make at least once during their lifetime (if they are physically able to). They all wear identical clothes so that they all stand equal before Allah.
2. **Hijrah** - The **migration** by Muhammad's and his followers to Yathrib, later known as Medina, which was 200 miles north of Mecca.
3. **Jihad** - Means "striving" and can refer to the inner struggle against evil (**Faith**) or the **Holy War** - an external/outer struggle. Abu-Bakr invoked this.
4. **Mosque** - An Islamic **house of worship**.
5. **Caliph** - Means "successor" or "deputy." They were the **successors to Muhammad**.
6. **House of Wisdom** - A combination library, academy, and translation center in Baghdad.
7. **Calligraphy** - The art of **beautiful handwriting**.
8. **Islam** - In Arabic means the "**submission to the will of Allah.**" It is a **Monotheistic religion that was founded in** the Arabian Peninsula in **the 7th century**. The ritual observances and moral code of Islam were said to have been given to Muhammad as a series of revelations, which were codified in the Koran. Muhammad is seen as the last of the prophets, building on and perfecting the examples and teachings of Abraham, Moses, and Jesus. There are two major branches in Islam: Sunni and Shia.
9. **Muslim** - Means "one who submits (to God)."
10. **Qur'an** - The **Muslim holy book** that is what God told Muhammad through the Angel Gabriel, that is in Arabic. Also known as Koran,
11. **Allah** - The name of the Muslim god.
12. **Five Pillars of Islam**
 - Faith- "There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah."
 - Prayer- Five times a day.
 - Alms- Support the less fortunate by giving Alms.
 - Fasting- They fast during the month of Ramadan
 - Pilgrimage- Hajj (pilgrimage) to Mecca at least once in their life.
13. **Geographic setting of Islam** - Desert area
14. **Creation of Islam** - Muslims believe that God revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad, God's final prophet, through the angel Gabriel, and regard the Qur'an and the Sunnah (words and deeds of Muhammad) as the fundamental sources of Islam. They do not regard Muhammad as the founder of a new religion, but as the restorer of the original monotheistic faith of Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and other prophets.
15. **Muhammad's introduction of Islam- outcome** - By 613, Muhammad began to preach publicly in Mecca, but he met with some hostility. Many Meccans believed his revolutionary ideas would lead to neglect the traditional Arab Gods.

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They feared that Mecca would lose its position as a pilgrimage center if people accepted Muhammad's monotheistic beliefs.

16. **Are religion and daily life separate?** - Religion and daily life are the same.

17. **Rightly guided caliphs** - 4 Rightly Guided Caliphs - They were successors to Muhammad.

- Abu-Bakr
- Umar
- Uthman
- Ali

18. **Success of the spread of Islam** - After Muhammad's death, Abu-Bakr became the first caliph. There were three that followed him that along with him were the "Rightly Guided" Caliphs, by using the Qur'an and Muhammad's example. Also many people under the Byzantine and Sassanid Empire accepted Islam, because they didn't have to pay a poll tax. Also, conquered people could follow their own religion.

19. **People of the book** - Jews and Christians as regarded by Muslims.

20. **Sunni-Shi'a split** - they fought over who should be the ruler.

- Sunni- Followers of Muhammad's example.
- Shi'a- People who thought ruler should be a descendant of Muhammad.
- Sufi- People who rejected the luxurious life of the Umayyads.

21. **Umayyads**- The first major Muslim dynasty, established in Damascus by Mu'awiya after a fierce rivalry with 'Ali, the last of the four "rightly guided caliphs." The events leading to the Umayyad takeover were influential in the establishment of Shiite Islam.

22. **Abbasids**- An Arabic dynasty (750–1258) that expanded the Muslim empire. It was named for al-Abbas (566–652), paternal uncle of the prophet Muhammad.

23. **Four social classes**

Upper- Muslims at birth

Second- Converts

Third- Protected people

Lower- Slaves, prisoners of war & non-Muslims

24. **Muslim Culture: literature, math, science, philosophy**

Literature - The Qur'an is the standard for all Arabic literature and poetry. Popular literature included *The Thousand and One Nights*, a collection of stories.

(Muslim poets sang the praises of the Prophet and of Islam, and later of the caliphs and patrons who supported them.)

Math and Science - Muslims believed in observation, experimentation and mathematical solutions to old problems. They translated and studied Greek texts.

They solved problems by conducting experiments in a laboratory setting rather than uncovering through observation. They thought math was the basis of knowledge.

Al-Khwarizmi studied Indian rather than Greek and explained the "art of bringing together unknowns to match a known quantity." **Al-jabr** was the name he used and

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what we call Algebra today. These things related to astronomy - charted stars, comets, and planets. **Ibn al-Haytham** or **Alhazen** was a mathematician who wrote **Optics** that revolutionized ideas and vision. He said we see objects because rays pass from objects to the eyes not from the eyes to the objects as was believed. Studies about optics were used in developing lenses for telescopes and microscopes.

Philosophy - They translated the works of Greek philosophers like Aristotle and Plato into Arabic. A Muslim philosopher (Ibn Rushd also known as Averroes) was said both Greek and Islam philosophy were trying to find the truth. A Jewish philosopher produced *The Guide for the Perplexed* that blended philosophy, religion, and science.

26. ***Ottoman Empire-** A vast Turkish sultanate of southwest Asia, Northeast Africa, and southeast Europe. It was founded in the 13th century by Osman I and ruled by his descendants until its dissolution after World War I. Originally a small state controlled by Ottoman or Osmanli Turks, it spread rapidly, superseding the Byzantine Empire in the east. (Refer to notes for more)

27. ***Safavid Empire-** Iranian dynasty (1499–1736) that established Shiite Islam in Iran as an official state religion. The Safavid state provided both the territorial and societal foundations of modern Iran. (Refer to notes for more)

25. **Polytheism** - The worship of or belief in more than one god.

26. **Reincarnation** - in Hinduism and Buddhism, the process by which a soul is reborn continuously until it achieves perfect understanding.

27. **Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva (Look at Notes)**

28. **Vedas-** four collections of sacred writings produced by the Aryans during an early stage of their settlement in India.

29. **Ohm-** The Hinduism symbol.

30. **Caste System-** one of the four classes of people in the social system of the Aryans who settled in India- priests, warriors, peasants, or traders, and non-Aryan laborers or craftsmen.

31. **Moksha-** Means “release” or “liberation” in Hinduism, and is the release from the round of rebirth.

32. **Karma-** in Hinduism and Buddhism, the totality of the good and bad deeds performed by a person, which is believed to determine his or her fate after birth.

33. **Dharma-** The path to acquiring moksha.

34. **Four Noble Truths-**

- Everybody suffers
- Desire is the cause of suffering
- In order to end suffering, one must end desire
- Noble Eightfold Path (Guidelines for achieving Nirvana)

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35. **Four Sights of Siddhartha Gautama-**

- An old man
- A disease-stricken body
- A corpse
- A monk

36. **Creation of Buddhism-** Created by the spread of teachings of Buddha that life is permeated with suffering caused by desire, that suffering ceases when desire ceases, and that enlightenment obtained through right conduct, wisdom, and meditation releases one from desire, suffering, and rebirth. He discovered these things after experiencing Nirvana under the Bo tree.

37. **Atman-** The “Universal” Soul.

38. **Yin-Yang-** The symbol of Taoism. It shows that light and dark equal each other out in everything in life.

39. **Tao-** in Taoism, the basic, eternal principle of the universe that transcends reality and is the source of being, non-being, and change.

40. **Lau Tzu-** a philosopher of ancient China and is a central figure in Taoism.

41. **Tao Te Ching-** a Chinese classical text that is sacred to the religion of Taoism.

42. **Confucius-** a Chinese teacher and philosopher who was the founder of the humanistic school of philosophy known as Confucianism, which taught the concepts of benevolence, ritual, and propriety.

43. **Book of Analects-** a book composed of the teachings and sayings of Confucius.

Renaissance

1. **Time period of the Renaissance** - 1300 to 1600.
2. **Renaissance** - Means rebirth, and during this time it meant a revival of art and learning. The (educated) people of Italy hoped to bring back the culture of classical Greece and Rome.
3. **Influences of the Renaissance** - There was trade in cities like Florence. City-states had trade, or an exchange of ideas. The people in Northern Europe were influenced by the techniques of the Italian Renaissance.
4. **Secularism** - The absence religion of religion or not concerned with religion. (Worldly rather than spiritual and concerned with here and now.)
5. **Humanism** - Focusing on human potential and achievements. (The individual.)
6. **Vernacular** - Native language. People wrote books in their vernacular (native language.)
7. **Patron** - People who sponsored/ financially supported the artists such as the Medici's. They were known as patrons of the arts.
8. **Perspective** - Shows 3-D on a flat surface, with realistic human figures, sculptures, etc.

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9. **Hans Holbein** - A German artist specialized in painting portraits that are almost photographic in detail. He immigrated to England where he painted portraits of King Henry VIII and other members of the English royal family.
10. **Michelangelo** - A sculptor, poet, architect, and painter, who used realistic style when depicting the human body.
11. **Leonardo Da Vinci** - A sculptor, painter, inventor, and scientist. He was a true "Renaissance man" who was interested in how things worked. He dissected humans to get more realistic paintings. He used perspective to get realistic paintings. He has painted one of the most famous portraits in the world, the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*.
12. **Pieter Bruegel** - A Flemish painter who helped Flemish painting reach its peak after 1550. Like many other Renaissance artists, he was interested in realistic details and individual people. He was very skillful in portraying large numbers of people. He captured scenes from everyday peasant life such as weddings, dances, and harvests. His rich colors, vivid details, and balanced use of space gave a sense of life and feeling.
13. **The Medici** - A powerful banking family. They had branch offices throughout Italy and the major cities of Europe. Cosimo was the wealthiest European of his time. In 1434, he won control of Florence's government. He did not political power for himself, but influenced members of the ruling council by giving them loans. For 30 years, he was dictator of Florence. He died in 1464, but his family continued to control Florence. His grandson, Lorenz, known as Lorenzo the Magnificent, came to power in 1469. He ruled as a dictator yet kept up the appearance of having an elected government. Some Medici's became pope, and they had control of the banking system for some time.
14. **Jan Van Eyck** - The first great Renaissance painter. He used recently developed oil-based paints to develop techniques that painters still use today. By applying layer upon layer of paint, he was able to create a variety of subtle colors in clothing and jewels. Oil painting became popular and spread quickly. In addition to new techniques, his painting display unusually realistic details that reveal the personality of their subjects. His work influenced later artists in Northern Europe.
15. **Thomas Moore** - Tried to show a better model of society. He wrote *Utopia*, meaning no place. In English it has come to mean an ideal place as depicted in his book. The book is about an imaginary land where greed, corruption, and war have been taken out. Since there was little greed, Utopians had little used for money.
16. **Niccolo Machiavelli**: *The Prince* - Wrote what rulers should do. It was written to butter up the Medici's. It told how to keep power and asked whether rulers were feared or loved.

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17. **Petrarch**- a fourteenth-century Italian poet and humanist whose work came to be the driving force behind a stylistic revolution in music whose tendrils could still be heard influencing Baroque and even Classical composers.
18. **Boccaccio**- An Italian author who is best known for the "Decameron". For his Latin works and his role in reviving Hellenistic learning in Florence, he may be considered one of the early humanists.
19. **Donatello**- A towering figure in the history of western art, Donatello was an Italian sculptor of the Early Renaissance whose work is seen as a bridge from classic to modern art. His works include St. George, John the Evangelist and Magdalen. He is considered the first sculptor since antiquity to create freestanding statues such as his bronze statue of David.
20. **Botticelli**- one of the major Renaissance artists in Florence, which was the center for innovative painting in fifteenth-century Europe.
21. **Raphael**- Italian painter, draughtsman and architect. He has always been acknowledged as one of the greatest European artists.
22. **Brunelleschi**- an Italian architect, goldsmith, and sculptor. The first Renaissance architect, he also formulated the principles of linear perspective which governed pictorial depiction of space until the late 19th century.
23. **Italian Renaissance**- began the opening phase of the Renaissance, a period of great cultural change and achievement in Europe that spanned the period from the end of the 14th century to about 1600, marking the transition between Medieval and Early Modern Europe. It's best known for its cultural achievements. Italian Renaissance literature includes such figures as the humanists Petrarch, Boccaccio, and prose authors such as Machiavelli (The Prince). Italian Renaissance painting exercised a dominant influence on Western painting for centuries afterwards, with artists such as Michelangelo, Raphael, Botticelli, and Leonardo da Vinci, and the same is true for architecture, with works such as Florence Cathedral and St. Peter's Basilica in Rome
24. **Northern Renaissance**- the term used to describe the Renaissance in northern Europe, or more broadly in Europe outside Italy.
25. **Works of Art**- the Mona Lisa, David, Pieta, The Last Supper, The Sistine Chapel, St. Peter's Basilica alter, The Birth of Venus, The Primavera, etc.
26. **Changes in art**-
 - Art drew on techniques and styles of classical Greece and Rome.
 - Paintings and sculptures portrayed individuals and nature in more realistic and lifelike ways.
 - Artists created works that were secular as well as those that were religious.
 - Writers began to use vernacular languages to express their ideas.
 - The arts praised individual achievement. (Humanism)

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27. **Printing Press**- A machine that transfers lettering or images by contact with various forms of inked surface onto paper or similar material fed into it in various ways.
28. **Johann Gutenberg**- a German goldsmith and printer who is credited with being the first European to use movable type printing, in around 1439, and the global inventor of the mechanical printing press.

Reformation

1. **Causes of the Reformation**-

- Values of secularism & humanism
- Printing Press helped spread ideas
- Corruption of church leaders
- Merchant's resentment of tax payments to Rome
- Jealousy of church's wealth

2. **Act of Supremacy**- English act of Parliament that recognized Henry VIII as the "Supreme Head of the Church of England." The act also required an oath of loyalty from English subjects that recognized his marriage to Anne Boleyn.

3. **Henry VIII and his wives**- Henry VIII had eight wives due to the fact that they never gave him a son. One woman, Catherine of Aragon gave him a daughter, Mary.

4. **Reformation Parliament**- Parliament created by Henry VIII which removes the power of the Pope, so that he may get a divorce from his wife who would not bear him a son.

5. **Peace of Augsburg**- Convention promulgated in 1555 by the Diet of the Holy Roman Empire, which provided the first permanent legal basis for the existence of Lutheranism in addition to Catholicism in Germany. The Diet determined that no member of the empire would make war against another on religious grounds. It recognized just two denominations, the Roman Catholics and the Lutherans, and it stipulated that in each territory of the empire, only one denomination was allowed.

6. **John Calvin**- The French Protestant reformer who is best known for his doctrine of predestination and his theocratic view of the state.

7. **Protestants**- Adherence to the religion and beliefs of a Protestant church.

8. **The sale of indulgences**- The remission of temporal punishment still due for a sin that has been sacramentally absolved.

9. **Pope Leo X**- pope from 1513 to 1521 was a lavish patron of the arts and an international political manipulator. The Reformation began during his reign.

10. **Excommunication**- officially exclude (someone) from participation in the sacraments and services of the Christian Church.

11. **Charles V**- the Holy Roman Emperor who inherited the thrones of the Netherlands, Spain, and the Hapsburg possessions but failed in his attempt to bring all of Europe under his imperial rule.

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12. **Johan Tetzel**- One of the biggest critics of the church.
13. **Edict of Worms**- Charles V's official legal letter regarding what to do with Martin Luther. Named after the town it was written in- worms.
14. **Elizabeth I and the Anglican Church**- Queen of England from 1558 to 1603. Elizabeth I was determined to return her kingdom to Protestantism. In 1559, Parliament followed Elizabeth's wishes and set up the Church of England, or Anglican Church, with Elizabeth as its head. This was to be the only legal church in England. Elizabeth decided to establish a state church that moderate Catholics and moderate Protestants might both accept. To please Protestants, priests in the Church of England were allowed to marry. They could deliver sermons in English, not Latin. To please Catholics, the Church of England kept some of the trappings of the Catholic service such as rich robes. In addition, church services were revised to be somewhat more acceptable to Catholics.
15. **Martin Luther: 95 Theses**- Formal statements attacking the "pardon-merchants" posted on the door of the castle church in Wittenberg.
16. **Counter or Catholic Reformation**- the church's attempts at reform in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The former term views religious renewal within Catholicism as a reaction against the challenges posed by the Protestant reformers. Consequently, the Counter-Reformation is understood as repressive, seeking to reemphasize Catholic dogma, to reassert Catholic liturgical life, and to win back those who accepted the Protestant faith. "Catholic Reformation" highlights the existence of a spontaneous reform within the church itself that sought to revitalize religious life through the improvement and application of Gospel teachings to the life of both the individual and the institution. This movement predates Martin Luther and represents the culmination of medieval reform efforts. The goal of the Catholic Reformation was to reform the existing institutional church by fostering a renewal of its spiritual life and mission.
17. **Jesuits**- members of the Society of Jesus, a Roman Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius of Loyola.
18. **Council of Trent**- 19th ecumenical council of the Roman Catholic Church, convoked to meet the crisis of the Protestant Reformation.
19. **Pope Paul III**- Paul III was the first pope of the Counter Reformation, inaugurating the Council of Trent on December 13, 1547. Paul was generally reform-minded, but he was also a strong supporter of the Jesuits.
20. **Pope Paul IV**- pope from 1555 to 1559. He was one of the most energetic of the reforming popes of the 16th century. Known for his harsh and imperialistic manner, he broke many of the papal ties with the secular elements of the Renaissance.
21. **Impact of the Reformation**-
 - The Catholic Church became more unified

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- More emphasis on education
- Monarchs and states gained power
- Protestant churches flourished

Essays: Be sure to provide SPECIFIC EXAMPLES to support your argument.

1. Over a span of one thousand years the Muslim Empire has gone through successes and failures. Identify and explain which ruler or dynasty had the largest impact on the empire.
2. Out of the Protestant Reformation many branches of Christianity were born. Identify the person or group that had the largest impact on the reformation.
3. The Renaissance is known as a period of “rebirth”. The art, literature and culture of this time have remained topics of conversations for almost a thousand years. Use specific examples, which explain why this time period is referred to as the “Renaissance”.