**World History: Renaissance and Exploration review**

*Use this document as a tool to prepare for your upcoming test. You can review by quizzing a partner, taking notes, etc.*

1. What does “Renaissance” mean?
2. What era in western Europe did the Renaissance follow?
3. Define humanism.
4. True or false: during the Renaissance, Europeans rejected their classical roots.
5. Where in Europe did the Renaissance begin? Why?
6. True or false: the Renaissance was characterized by an increasing interest in church matters and less focus on individual potential and achievements.
7. What is a “Renaissance man?”
8. How did monarchs’ authority change from the Early Middle Ages to the Renaissance?
9. True or false: the first book printed by Gutenberg’s printing press was the dictionary.
10. In what ways did the printing press affect European society during the Renaissance?
11. True or false: before the Renaissance, people gathered knowledge by studying classical thinkers, whereas during and after the Renaissance, people began relying on the Bible to learn about the world around them.
12. Explain the primary reasons why individuals generally didn’t question or challenge the church before Martin Luther’s time.
13. What are “works” as it is used in religion?
14. What are indulgences?
15. What is excommunication?
16. What did Martin Luther do for a living?
17. Explain how Martin Luther’s views differed from the Catholic church’s views at that time.
18. What was the Protestant Reformation? What was the main weapon used by the reformers?
19. What did Luther mean when he said, “Printing was God’s highest act of grace.”?
20. Name one church sect that is part of the Protestant church of Christianity.
21. What was the Catholic Reformation?
22. How did the Protestant Reformation influence European warfare during the Renaissance?
23. How did classical writings influence Renaissance authors? Who is the most famous Renaissance author?
24. In what fundamental ways did artwork change from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance?
25. What building was the inspiration for Florence’s Duomo?
26. What three sources of information were used before the Renaissance to understand the natural world?
27. What was the Scientific Revolution, and how did it fundamentally change European society?
28. How was the Enlightenment an extension of the Scientific Revolution?
29. What motives drove Europeans to explore during the Renaissance?
30. What drove early Chinese expeditions? What advantages regarding exploration did China have over Europe?
31. Who led the Chinese expeditions? Why did they stop?
32. What is a Chinese “junk?”
33. What is mercantilism, and how did it affect the colonies?
34. Identify what each of the following European explorers accomplished: Vasco de Gama, Ferdinand Magellan, Christopher Columbus.
35. Why did Europe have limited success in trade in the Indian Ocean region? What resource from the Americas allowed them to be more successful?
36. List the different uses of spices discussed in class.
37. In which two places in the Indian Ocean were spices primarily concentrated?
38. What navigational tools allowed European explorers to travel further distances?
39. Which European monarchs first funded expeditions in this era?
40. Which European country was the first to successfully send merchants to India via a water route?
41. Why did Columbus sail west from Europe to the Americas?
42. What was the Columbian Exchange? Where did each of the following originate? Potatoes? Coffee? Bananas? Tomatoes? Wheat? Cattle? Peanuts? Smallpox? Pigs? Horses?
43. How did the Columbian Exchange influence demographic trends in both hemispheres?
44. What was the Treaty of Tordesillas? How did it influence colonization, as well as Europeans’ interactions with native populations?
45. How did China respond to European merchants? Why weren’t Europeans able to conquer China?
46. What were the primary types of work performed by African slaves and native coerced laborers in the Americas?
47. How were slaves acquired by Europeans (via warfare, peaceful trade, etc.)?
48. Describe the main types of commodities moved along each leg of the Triangular Trade. Why is it called the Triangular Trade?
49. Who were the conquistadors? What were the primary incentives for becoming a conquistador?