

## **World History People and Places 4000 - 800 BC**

What people formed the first known civilization in 3500 BC?  
Sumerians in Mesopotamia.

What Babylonian leader first developed a written code of law?  
Hammurapi.

What group conquered Babylon from the north in 1595 BC?  
Hittites.

When the Hittite empire collapsed around 1200 BC, what nation gradually took their place?  
Assyrians.

What great king led Israel around 1000 BC?  
David.

What ruler led the Babylonians to victory over the Assyrians around 612 BC?  
Nebuchadnezzar II.

What group of light-skinned invaders conquered the darker Indians around 1500 BC?  
Aryans.

What maritime civilization developed on the island of Crete around 2000 BC?  
Minoans.

What early Greek civilization laid siege to Troy in Asia Minor (Turkey)?  
Mycenaeans.

What Middle Eastern maritime civilization eventually built the city of Carthage in the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC?  
Phoenicians.

Who wrote the epic Greek poems the Iliad and the Odyssey in the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC?  
Homer.

## **World History People and Places 800 - 4 BC**

What civilization developed a simplified alphabet allowing many citizens to read and write?  
Greece.

What large empire extended from Asia Minor to Mesopotamia around 500 BC?  
Persian.

What descendants of wolf-raised Romulus established a republic in  
509 BC?  
Rome.

Chinese philosopher who taught that rules should be virtuous, polite and well-educated.  
Confucious.

Who conquered the area from Egypt to western India from 334-323 BC?  
Alexander the Great.

Nation whose 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC society was ordered by education level with the emperor seen as divinely ordained.  
China.

Gladiator who led a three-year slave revolt in Italy for three years around 73 BC.  
Spartacus.

What Roman leader became dictator of Rome in 49 BC?  
Julius Caesar.

Rome enjoyed relative peace and culture (Virgil, Livy) under this first Roman Emperor.  
Augustus Caesar.

Roman soldiers who served in the basic military unit of the Roman army..  
Legionnaires.

## **World History People and Places AD 100 - 600**

Men and women who fought to the death in Roman circuses (arenas or coliseums).  
Gladiators.

One third of the population of the Roman Empire was composed of this class of people.  
Slaves.

The Germanic tribes who lived north of the Roman Empire, later to invade the West in 5<sup>th</sup> century AD?  
Barbarians.

The most severe persecution of Roman Christians was under in AD 250 under Decius and AD 303-311 under which emperor?  
Diocletian

What Roman emperor defeated his enemy under the sign of the cross and became the first Christian Emperor?  
Constantine.

In what city in Asia Minor did the Roman Emperor Constantine establish a new capital in AD 300?  
Constantinople or Byzantium.

What barbarian invaded Europe and almost attacked Rome until he met Pope Leo and an armed angel in AD 452?  
Attila the Hun.

What structure did Byzantine Emperor Justinian construct in the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD?  
Hagia Sophia (Church of Holy Wisdom).

What empire dominated the southern part of southeastern Asia from the 7-13th centuries AD?  
Khmer

What 5<sup>th</sup> missionary-Bishop converted Ireland to Christianity and sent monks out throughout Europe?  
Saint Patrick.

### **World History People and Places AD 600 - 1300**

What Mexican civilization reached its zenith of power in Yucatan around AD 600?  
Mayan.

Who fled Mecca in Saudi Arabia in AD 622 in the course of founding a new religion?  
Muhammad.

Which group of Moslems, Sunni or Shiite, would only recognize blood descendants of Muhammad as leaders?  
Sunni.

Frankish noble who defeated and stopped the Moslems from invading France at Tours in 732 AD.  
Charles Martel.

French king who conquered and Christianized most of Germany, Spain and Italy in the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD.  
Charlemagne (Charles the Great).

Norse/Scandinavian raiders who sacked areas of Europe from the 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.  
Vikings.

System of giving land and protection in return for military (knights) or labor (peasants) developed in the 9<sup>th</sup> century.  
Feudalism.

Name for the era of history from the 5<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century AD in Europe.  
Middle Ages.

What did Pope Urban II call for in 1095 AD free the Holy Land from hostile Moslem Turks?  
Crusade.

What did the Christians capture in the First Crusade, 1099 AD?  
Jerusalem.

What happened in the Holy Land in 1291 AD?  
The last Christians were defeated by the Moslem Turks.

## **World History People and Places AD 1300 - 1400**

What medieval code of conduct produced pious Christian knights sworn to defend women and the helpless?  
Chivalry.

What would a young man in the Middle Ages after serving as a page and squire become?  
Knight.

What 13<sup>th</sup> century Mongol ruler conquered the lands from China to Russia?  
Genghis Kahn.

Russian Prince who repelled the Catholic Teutonic Knights who were crusading against Baltic pagans in AD 1242.  
Alexander Nevsky.

The family that would serve as Holy Roman Emperors from Rudolf in AD 1273 until 1806.  
Habsburg.

What Italian traveler first visited and wrote an account of Kublai Kahn in 13<sup>th</sup> century China?  
Marco Polo.

Organizations of merchants and crafts men who regulated training, quality and prices of goods.  
Guilds.

The Catholic institution which investigated the truth of charges of heresy, turning the guilty over to civil authorities.  
Inquisition.

The Pope considered to have been the most powerful in history who reigned during the 13<sup>th</sup> century.  
Innocent III.

What Moslem-Turkish empire eventually stretched from North Africa to Hungary by the 17<sup>th</sup> century?  
Ottoman.

The saint who helped France eventually defeat the English during the 14<sup>th</sup> century's Hundred Years War.  
Joan of Arc.

## **World History People and Places AD 1400 - 1500**

The Catholic institution which investigated the truth of charges of heresy, turning the guilty over to civil authorities.  
Inquisition.

Who was the last Mongol-Turkish ruler to conquer and dominate central Asian in the 14<sup>th</sup> century?  
Tamerlane.

Young Christian men converted to Islam who became high-ranking officials in the Ottoman Empire.  
Janissaries.

14<sup>th</sup> century Chinese dynasty that ruled for 300 years and built the Forbidden City, isolating the emperor from the outside world.  
Ming.

Mexican empire formed in the 15<sup>th</sup> century AD whose religion involved large-scale human sacrifice.  
Aztec.

South American empire that began to expand in 15<sup>th</sup> century AD Peru.  
Inca.

The 15<sup>th</sup> century English war of succession that was named for the emblems of Lancaster and York.  
War of the Roses.

The year that Spain's Ferdinand and Isabella expelled the last Muslims and sent Columbus to the New World.  
1492.

This ship which ran aground on Hispanola at Christmas, leaving the Nina and Pinta to return with Columbus to Spain.  
Santa Maria.

Who invented the printing press in German in 1450?  
Johannes Gutenberg.

## **World History People and Places AD 1500 - 1550**

Russian tsar who halted payments to the Mongols in AD 1480 and tripled the size of Russia.  
Ivan III (the Great).

Italian Dominican priest who resisted the humanism of the Renaissance but was eventually burned as a heretic.  
Savonarola.

Aside from land and wealth, what was the equally important purpose for Spanish expansion in the New World?  
Catholic evangelization.

The powerful Spanish king who fostered art, colonial expansion and whose Armada met defeat by England.  
Philip II.

Spanish priest who helped the Indians by exaggerating abuses by some of the Spanish colonists.  
Bartolome de Las Casas.

Independent Spanish soldiers who raised their own armies and conquered the New World in return for land and wealth.  
Conquistadores.

Spanish conquistadore who conquered the Mexican Aztec Empire in 1521 with the aid of Indian allies.  
Hernan Cortes.

The Spanish conquistadore who conquered the Inca Empire in Peru.  
Francisco Pizarro.

What 16<sup>th</sup> century Italian writer who advocated immoral actions since the 'ends justifies the means'.  
Machiavelli.

Leader of the 1519-1521 expedition that first circumnavigated the globe for Spain.  
Ferdinand Magellan.

## **World History People and Places AD 1550 - 1750**

German monk who began a revolt against the teaching and authority of the Catholic Church in 1517.  
Martin Luther.

French Protestant who set up a theocratic dictatorship in 16<sup>th</sup> century Geneva, Switzerland.  
John Calvin.

The English king who took the country into schism from Rome in order to divorce his wife.  
Henry VIII.

The 16<sup>th</sup> century English queen who advanced Protestantism, persecution of Catholics and national expansion.  
Elizabeth.

Which Russian tsar worked to Westernize and modernize 17<sup>th</sup> century Russia?  
Peter the Great.

The family name of the new Russian tsar Michael in 1613 that would rule until 1917.  
Romanov.

The Englishman who had Charles I beheaded and ruled as dictator during the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century.  
Oliver Cromwell.

The 17<sup>th</sup> century French priest who explored from the Great Lakes to New Orleans by canoe.  
Jacques Marquette.

Treaty that legitimized the Protestant heresy in certain European states, ending the Thirty Years War.  
Westphalia.

The second most important proponent of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Enlightenment after Voltaire.  
Jean-Jaques Rousseau.



## **World History People and Places AD 1750 - 1850**

Who killed thousands, instituted a pagan religion and changed everything the calendar during the French revolution?

Maximilien Robespierre.

Who became dictator, and later emperor, of France in 1799 and began the conquest of Europe?

Napoleon.

At what battle was Napoleon's attempted return to power and expansionism in 1815?

Waterloo.

Who led the rebellion against Spain in northern South America (El Libertador)?

Simon Bolivar.

Who defeated Spanish colonial forces in southern South America?

Jose de San Martin.

What country obtained independence when Augustine de Iturbide betrayed the Spanish authorities he served in 1821?

Mexico.

What British colony lost over a million people to starvation as a result of poor response to a potato famine in 1846-48?

Ireland.

The US President who defeated Mexico and added all of Mexico's land north of the Rio Grande to the U.S. in 1848.

Jame K. Polk.

What 19<sup>th</sup> century radical taught that workers must overthrow capitalists (owners) to achieve justice?

Karl Marx.

## **World History People and Places AD 1850 - 1900**

The visit of what American in 1853 forced Japan to end its isolation from the world?  
Commodore Matthew Perry.

May 5, 1862 (Cinco de Mayo) commemorates the Mexican victory over French forces under what Mexican leader?  
Benito Juarez.

What nation was defeated by France, England and the Ottoman Turks in the 1854 Crimean War?  
Russia.

What group in Russia most benefitted from Tsar Alexander II's extensive reforms which included their freedom?  
Serfs.

Who invented the telephone in 1876, ending the domination of the telegraph in communication?  
Alexander Graham Bell.

Who created the dominant Prussian state in Europe through industrialization and expansion in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century?  
Otto von Bismarck.

Who invented the first radio (wireless) in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century that was to dominate communications for over 50 years?  
Guglielmo Marconi.

What group was confined to reservations as a result of farmers and ranchers wanting their land in the late 1800's?  
American Indians.

What future President participated in the American War against Spain in Cuba as a 'rough rider' in 1898?  
Theodore Roosevelt.

## **World History People and Places AD 1900 - 1917**

What European nation's empire covered one quarter of the globe by 1900 and forcibly introduced opium to China?  
England.

What 'lost' Protestant missionary-explorer did Henry Morton Stanley find near Africa's Lake Tanganyika in 1871?  
David Livingston.

What Dutch-speaking group fought and forced Britain to give them concessions in South Africa in 1910?  
Boers.

What large South African tribe posed the greatest threat to advancing Boers and English in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?  
Zulus.

A late 19<sup>th</sup> century Chinese movement that used violence against Europeans, missionaries and Chinese Christians.  
Boxers.

The Wright Brothers first flew in 1903, the same year as this industrialist established the first automobile plant.  
Henry Ford.

What Mexican rebel, along with Emiliano Zapata, overthrew the government in 1910?  
Pancho Villa.

In what city was Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated by a Serbian terrorist, starting World War I?  
Sarajevo.

The Central Powers included the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Germany and what other empire?  
Ottoman Turks.

What group was the target of mass genocide in Islamic Turkey in 1915?  
Christian Armenians.

## **World History People and Places AD 1917 - 1947**

The Allies included Britain, France, Russia and what late-comer to the conflict in 1917?  
United States.

What Communist revolutionary was smuggled into Russia by Germany in 1917 overthrowing Tsar Nicholas II?  
Vladimir Lenin.

Who was the last Habsburg Emperor who tried for two years to peacefully end the conflict and who was beatified by the Catholic Church in 2004?  
Karl of Austria.

Who was the first aviator to cross the Atlantic from New York to Paris in the Spirit of St. Louis?  
Charles Lindbergh.

What fascist dictator came to power in Italy in 1922?  
Benito Mussolini.

What were the Siberian prisons where Russian dictator Joseph Stalin sent anyone suspected of opposing him?  
Gulags.

What is the unofficial name of Adolph Hitler's racist party which came to power in Germany in 1933?  
Nazi.

What Nationalist General defeated the clergy-murdering communist republicans in the Spanish Civil War in 1936?  
Francisco Franco.

What were Japanese suicide pilots who crashed into Allied Naval units in World War II called?  
Kamikaze.

Who was the leader who gained India's independence from Britain in 1947?  
Mohandas Gandhi.

## **World History People and Places AD 1948 - Present**

What Chinese Marxist leader drove the Nationalists to Taiwan in 1949 and ruled until his death in 1976?  
Mao Zedong.

What World War II French leader initially violently resisted independence for its colonies into the early 1960's?  
Charles de Gaulle.

What are the poorer countries who remained independence of the Western and communists alliances called?  
Third World.

What American President brought an end to the Soviet's 'evil empire' through an accelerated the arms race in the 1980's?  
Ronald Reagan.

Who became the first black president of South Africa in 1994 after the racist apartheid (segregation) ended?  
Nelson Mandela.

Charlemagne?

