

Global 10 Quarter Test 1

The quarter test is intended to **document your accumulation of basic knowledge**. It is mostly limited to **questions from old NYS Global Regents exams**. The knowledge required is **less detailed than topic capstone tests**. Score counts as 10% of your quarter GPA. These tests are **multiple-choice** in format and take between **15 and 25 minutes to complete**. There are many ways to prepare, but the best way is using the **sample multiple-choice questions provided online**. One day of whole class review is provided before each test. Missing this review does not postpone your test.

10.1 THE WORLD in 1750: The world in 1750 was marked by powerful Eurasian states and empires, coastal African kingdoms, and growing European maritime empires. The interaction of these states, empires, and kingdoms disrupted regional trade networks and influenced the development of new global trade networks.

10.1a Powerful Eurasian states and empires faced and responded to challenges ca. 1750. Students will compare and contrast the Mughal Empire and the Ottoman Empire in 1750 in terms of religious and ethnic tolerance, political organization, and commercial activity. Students will examine efforts to unify, stabilize, and centralize Japan under the rule of the Tokugawa Shogunate. Students will compare and contrast the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan with France under the rule of the Bourbon Dynasty, looking at the role of Edo and Paris/Versailles, attempts to control the daimyo and nobles, and the development of bureaucracies.

10.1b Perceptions of outsiders and interactions with them varied across Eurasia. Students will compare and contrast the Tokugawa and Mughal response to outsiders with attention to the impact of those decisions. Students will create a world map showing the extent of European maritime empires, the Russian Empire, the Ottoman Empire, Mughal Empire, China under the Qing Dynasty, Japan under the Tokugawa Shogunate, Ashanti, Benin, and Dahomey ca. 1750. Students will compare the size of these states, empires, and kingdoms relative to the power they wielded in their regions and in the world.

10.2: ENLIGHTENMENT, REVOLUTION, AND NATIONALISM: The Enlightenment called into question traditional beliefs and inspired widespread political, economic, and social change. This intellectual movement was used to challenge political authorities in Europe and colonial rule in the Americas. These ideals inspired political and social movements.

10.2a Enlightenment thinkers developed political philosophies based on natural laws which included the concepts of social contract, consent of the governed, and the rights of citizens. Students will examine at least three Enlightenment thinkers including John Locke, Baron de Montesquieu, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau and key ideas from their written works.

10.2b Individuals used Enlightenment ideals to challenge traditional beliefs and secure people's rights in reform movements such as women's rights and abolition; some leaders may be considered enlightened despots. Students will explore the influence of Enlightenment ideals on issues of gender and abolition by examining the ideas of individuals such as Mary Wollstonecraft and William Wilberforce. Students will examine enlightened despots including Catherine the Great.

10.2c Individuals and groups drew upon principles of the Enlightenment to spread rebellions and call for revolutions in France and the Americas. Students will examine evidence related to the preconditions

of the French Revolution and the course of the revolution, noting the roles of Olympe de Gouges, Maximilien Robespierre and Napoleon Bonaparte. Students will examine the evidence related to the impact of the French Revolution on resistance and revolutionary movements, noting the roles of Toussaint L'Ouverture and Simon Bolivar.

10.2d Cultural identity and nationalism inspired political movements that attempted to unify people into new nation-states and posed challenges to multinational states. Students will investigate the role of cultural identity and nationalism in the unification of Italy and Germany and in the dissolution of the Ottoman and Austrian Empires.