

# Global History II Winter Packet

Ms. Sweetser

**Task One:** Organize your binder, ensuring all cue columns and summaries are completed.

**Task Two:** Complete the attached review assignments using your notes to refresh your memory of our last three units.

# NYS Global History and Geography II Regents Exam Review Sheets and Concept Mapping

The following review sheets and concept maps include the major topics discussed in the New Visions Global History and Geography II Curriculum and are aligned with the NYS Social Studies Framework. While learning about each topic, or during review, fill in the review sheets with contextual information, a description of the topics significance, and identify related enduring issues. At a later time, create a concept map of the topic to practice recalling and organizing the information you reviewed. Consider adding to these sheets throughout the year and using them as a year-long review that students return to in preparation for learning about new topics or to get ready for assessments. If possible, we recommend keeping this as a digital resource so the information collected is not lost to disorganized folders or poorly packed backpacks. [A selected set of these topics for Regents-Prep can be found here.](#)

## What is a concept map? Why use one?

A concept map is a visual representation of a topic that shows important ideas and events and the connections between them. By making the connections between ideas, events, and topics visible, they will be easier to remember and it will be easier to add new information to your mental map later.

## How do you create a concept map?

1. Start with a central concept. In the map on the next page, the concept is The French Revolution.
2. Generate a list of words, phrases, ideas, events, or topics that are related to the central topic on the left-hand side of the page.
3. From this central concept, start connecting ideas from your list.
4. Common connections will be “cause,” “effect,” and “example,” but do not limit yourself to these.

As you build you concept map, try to use all of the words you generated in step 2 and use images to represent the concepts if you would like.

## Concept Mapping Tips

### 1. Categorize

Create branches from the center of your map based on similar topics. Common categories in social studies are “causes,” “effects,” and “people.”

### 2. Use Arrows to Show and Explain Connections

Arrows are used to show connections between ideas/events/conditions. Arrows going to a topic indicate causes and arrows leading from a topic shows effects. You can go one step further and explain the connections on each of the arrows.

### 3. Use Images

Create or select images to represent concepts in your map. Visual representation of a concept on a mind map puts the image in our minds and makes it easier to remember the idea later. Also, it makes your map look great!

### 4. Make it Your Own

This is *your* mind map from *your* mind. Try new strategies until you find out what techniques work best for you, then use them.

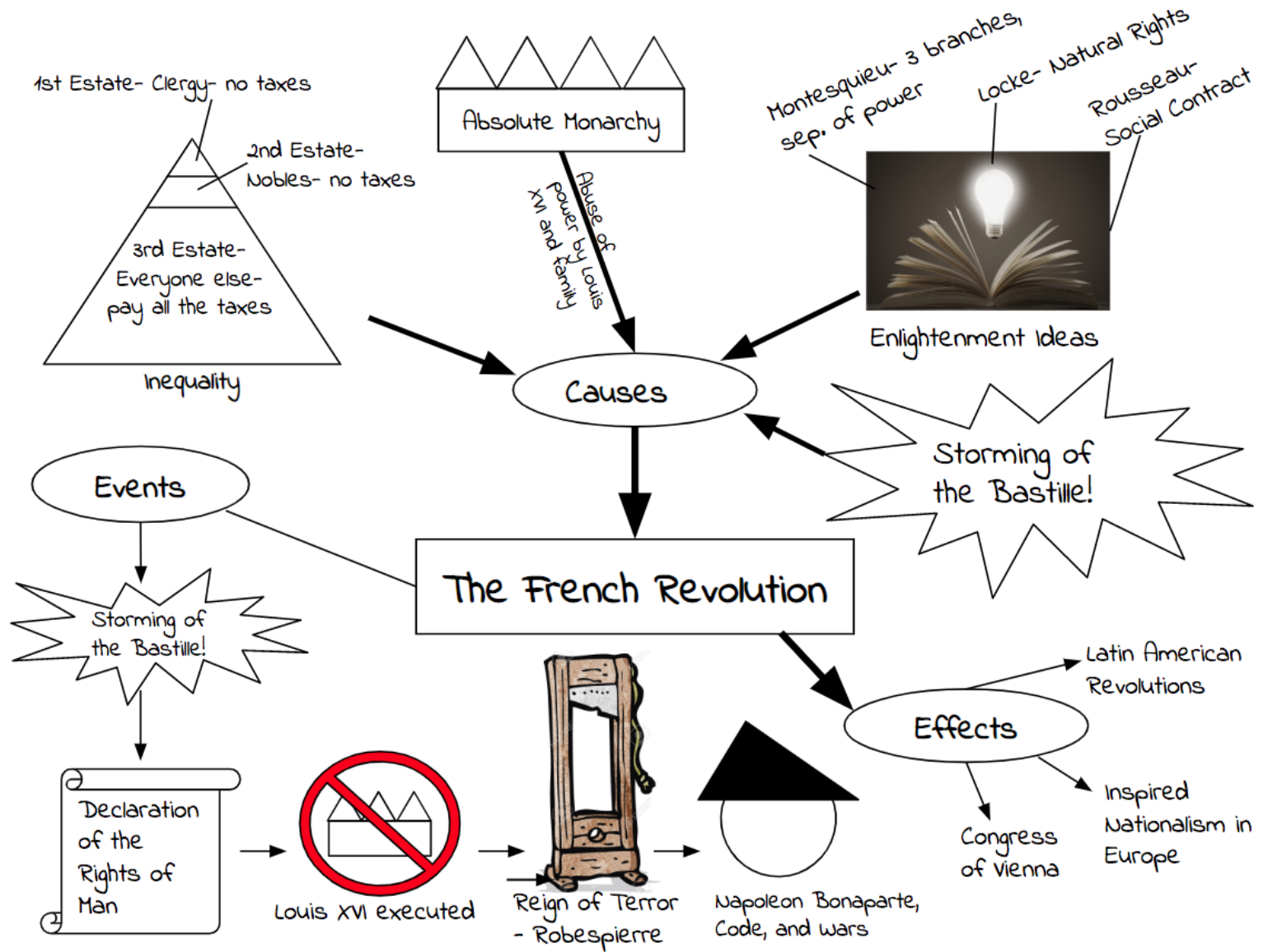
### 5. Tell A Story

Use your mind map to tell a story about the topic in the middle. Tell the story to yourself and tell it to other people. The more you use your mind map, the better you will remember the connections.

# Concept Map: The French Revolution

## Terms

- Estates (1, 2, 3)
- Absolute monarchy
- Louis XVI
- Napoleon
- L. A. Revs
- Bastille
- Enlightenment Ideas
  - Locke
  - Rousseau
  - Montesquieu
- Dec. of the Rights of Man
- Robespierre



**Concept Map: Ottoman Empire ca. 1750**

Ottoman Empire ca.  
1750

**Concept Map: Tokugawa Shogunate ca. 1750**

Tokugawa Shogunate  
ca. 1750

**Concept Map: The Enlightenment**

The Enlightenment

**Concept Map: French Revolution**

French Revolution

## Concept Map: South American Independence Movements

South American  
Independence Movements