

Map Questions [9 points] – locate these on the attached map:

Mecca  
Medina  
Jerusalem

Egypt  
Spain  
Sicily

North Africa  
Palestine  
Syria

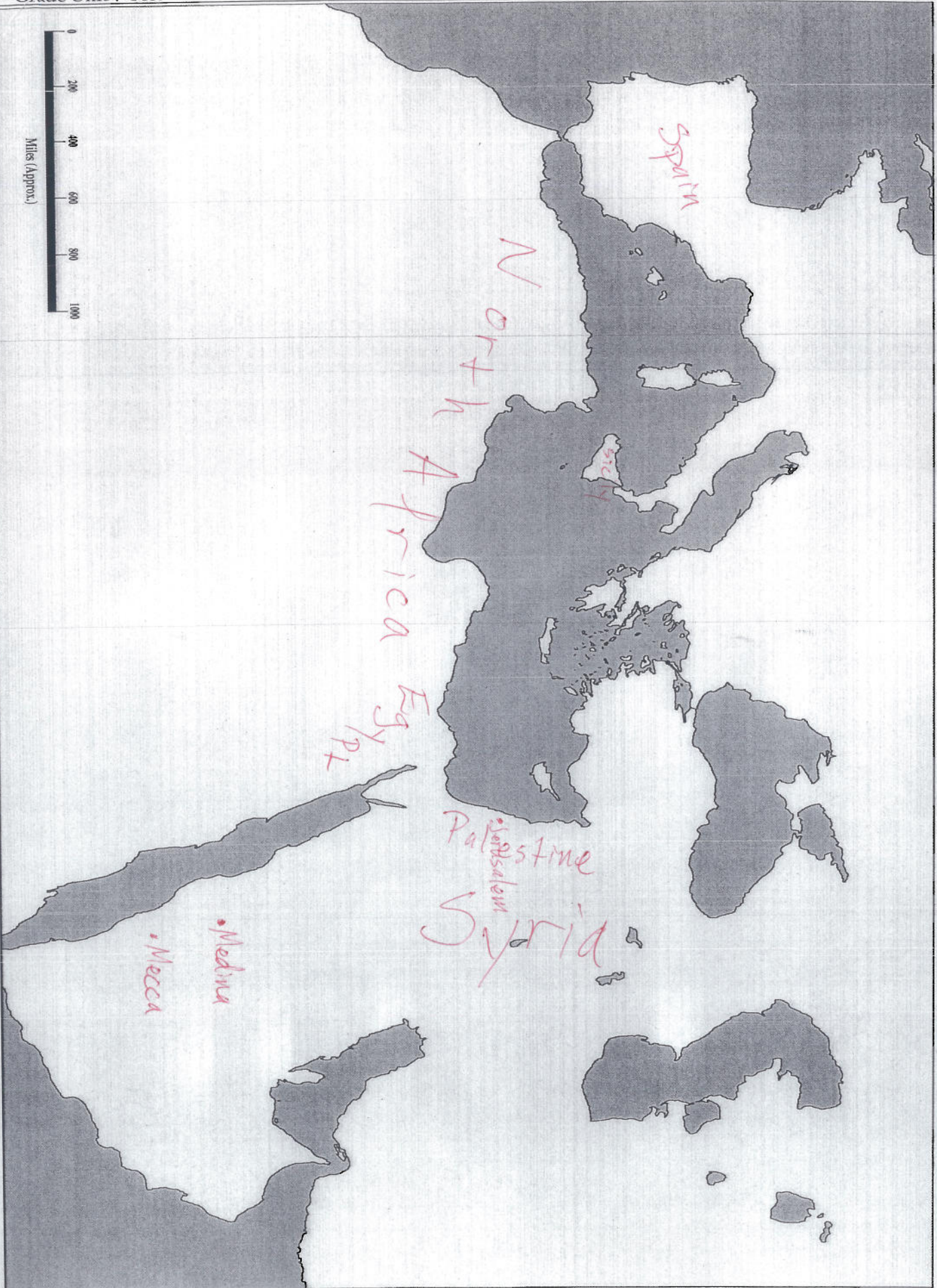
Multiple-Choice, True-or-False, Fill-in-the-Blank Questions [50 points]

- How was the Islamic religion and civilization a source of ideas for Western Europe?
  - The Muslim raiders kept and translated documents that Westerners took back during the Crusades
  - Muslim scientists came up with all sorts of new ideas that Westerners borrowed in the late middle ages
  - Muslim musicians and poets showed incredible lucidity in their writing, and Westerners found that out in the nineteenth century
  - All of the above
- Islam contains aspects of what religions?
  - Paganism
  - Judaism
  - Christianity
  - All of the above
- What was the result of the later Muslims becoming less tolerant?
  - They were much more influential than Christians were on the middle ages
  - They were respected by many different religions
  - They were much less influential than Christians were on Western society
  - They were loved and adored, and many converted to the Muslim religion
- Where did the Islamic religion begin?
  - On the Arabian Peninsula, in the city of Mecca
  - In Africa, near Lake Victoria
  - In Europe, at the Battle of Tours
  - In India, among the Hindus
- What was Muhammad's lifespan? 570 to 632
- Where was Muhammad born?
  - Medina
  - Mecca
  - Jerusalem
  - Antioch
- Why was the city of Mecca important to the Arabian Peninsula?
  - Because it was where Muhammad was born maybe
  - Because it was the birthplace of a very important animal
  - Because it housed the holy scriptures of the common Arabian religion
  - Because it was the location of the *Kaaba*, the holy rock of Arabian religion
- How old was Muhammad when he claimed he received his first revelation from God? 40
- Which angel supposedly spoke to Muhammad?
  - Michael, the archangel
  - Gabriel, messenger to Daniel and Mary
  - Raphael, the archangel
  - Uriel, the archangel
- What is the name of the Muslim holy book?
  - The Bible
  - The Book of Mormon
  - The Koran, or Quran
  - The Hindi Scriptures
- What does the word *islam* mean in Arabic?
  - Religion
  - Relationship
  - Heart
  - Submission
- Who is the last in a long line of prophets starting with Noah, according to Muslims?
  - Jesus
  - Paul

- c. Muhammad  
d. The Caliph
13. According to Muslims, is Jesus God?  
 a. No, he was just a prophet  
b. No, he was not important at all  
c. Yes, he is one of three gods  
d. Yes, he is one person of the Trinity
14. To what city did Muhammad make the *hegira* in 622?  
a. Mecca  
 b. Medina  
c. Jerusalem  
d. Antioch
15. What were some of the rules for the new Islamic community in Medina?  
a. No wine  
b. No gambling  
c. No usury  
 d. All of the above
16. What did the Islamic community in Medina do to caravans of merchants on their way to Mecca?  
 a. Carry out raids on them  
b. Welcome them into Medina  
c. Provide food for them on the road  
d. Kill them all!
17. Whom do Shi'ites accept as *caliph*?  
 a. Only descendants of Muhammad's son-in-law  
b. Only descendants of Muhammad  
c. Only descendants of the general Umayyad  
d. Only descendants of Abraham
18. Whom do Sunnis accept as *caliph*?  
a. Only descendants of Muhammad's son-in-law  
b. Only descendants of Muhammad  
 c. Only descendants of the general Umayyad  
d. Only descendants of Abraham
19. What is the Arabic word for "striving in the way of the Lord"?  
a. Holy War  
b. Islam  
 c. Jihad  
d. Hajj
20. When were Egypt, North Africa, and Spain all under Muslim rule? 720s 8th C
21. What was the name of the battle in France and the year that stopped Muslim expansion?  
a. The Battle of the Five Armies, in Middle Earth  
b. The Battle of White Mountain, in 1685  
 c. The Battle of Tours, in 732  
d. The Battle of Jerusalem, in 1099
22. What were the centuries of the golden age of Islam? 8th and 9th
23. CIRCLE TWO great examples of brightness in the early middle ages.  
a. Jesus  
 b. Boethius  
c. Muhammad  
 d. Bede, "the Venerable"
24. What was Boethius' lifespan? 475 to 524
25. Whom did Boethius serve under?  
a. Justinian, most important Byzantine emperor  
b. Augustus, first Roman emperor  
c. Marcus Aurelius, last good emperor of the Roman Empire  
 d. Theodoric, king of the Goths
26. When did Boethius write *The Consolation of Philosophy*?

- a. In jail, awaiting execution  
b. In the pool  
c. While at the neighbor's house  
d. When he was young
27. *The Consolation of Philosophy* begins with the frustration that philosophy got Boethius his high position, and then also landed him in jail awaiting execution, so to what does Boethius turn at the end of the book as the true consolation (comfort)?  
a. Philosophy  
b. Science  
c. Music  
d. Faith
28. What was "the Wheel of Fortune"?  
a. A metaphor used throughout the Middle Ages, proposed by Boethius, that life sometimes gives you good luck and sometimes bad luck  
b. A metaphor used throughout history, proposed by Bede, that wealth comes to you on wheels from heaven  
c. A metaphor used throughout ancient times, proposed by Abraham, that a wheel will crush you  
d. All of the above
29. Who started Westerners using the term *anno domini* for years after Jesus' birth?  
a. Jesus  
b. Boethius  
c. Muhammad  
d. Bede, "the Venerable"
30. Where do the Franks come from?  
a. From Germany, to Gaul (France)  
b. From Gaul (France), to Germany  
c. From France, to England  
d. From England, to France
31. What were the years of Charlemagne's rule? ~~771~~ to ~~814~~
32. What things did Charlemagne combine?  
a. Roman law  
b. Germanic custom  
c. Christian religion  
d. All of the above
33. What did Pope Leo III do in 800 to show early medieval Europeans that the pope controlled even emperors?  
a. He disciplined Charlemagne  
b. He crowned Charlemagne "Emperor of the Romans"  
c. He defeated Charlemagne in battle  
d. He taxed all of Charlemagne's subjects
34. What was the name of the new Roman Empire that the Pope had created by crowning Charlemagne?  
a. The Roman Empire  
b. The Holy Roman Empire  
c. The New Roman Empire  
d. The Byzantine Empire
35. In what two ways did Charlemagne maintain loyalty from his people?  
a. By visiting many parts of his empire, and giving gifts of land to various people  
b. By bribing people with a lot of money, and visiting many parts of his empire  
c. By killing people who were not loyal to him, and allowing loyal ones to live  
d. By providing chances for the Muslims and the Vikings to attack his subjects
36. What did Charlemagne and his Anglo-Saxon monk friend do to European education?  
a. Created a classical education for clergy and monks  
b. Started using upper/lower case, spaces, punctuation  
c. Standardized medieval Latin  
d. All of the above
37. For what things did Charlemagne set the standard?  
a. Proper Christian kingship  
b. Proper Christian expansion

- c. Proper Christian servitude  
d. A and B only above
38. When were the renewed invasions of Muslims and Vikings? 827 to 1000s
39. How do Muslims expect to please Allah?  
a. By following all of the Five Pillars  
b. By killing non-Muslims  
c. I'm confused about how to please Allah!!  
d. All of the above
40. How did Christian motives for the violence of the Crusades compare to Islamic motives for the violence of their Jihads?  
a. Christians fought to defend other Christians and themselves  
b. Christians and Muslims were a lot alike  
c. Muslims fought to rid the world of non-Muslims  
d. A and C only above
41. What were the biggest reasons for the Crusades?  
a. The Christians wanted to kill non-Christians  
b. The Holy Land (Israel) had been occupied by Muslims for 400 years  
c. The Seljuk and Ottoman Turkish Muslim families were heading towards Constantinople  
d. B and C only above
42. From what year to what year was the First Crusade? 1095 to 1099
43. What kind of armies were the most successful in the First Crusade?  
a. Those led by Peter the Hermit  
b. Those led by lords and knights  
c. Those who had new technologies  
d. Those who were the most Christian
44. What cities did the First Crusade successfully win back from Muslim control?  
a. Jerusalem  
b. Antioch  
c. Nicea  
d. All of the above
45. Who ruled the crusader states?  
a. The Byzantine Emperor  
b. The Holy Roman Emperor  
c. Western European lords who led armies on crusades  
d. The Muslims
46. Who were the Knights Templar, and what did they wear?  
a. They built hospitals, and they wore black crosses on red  
b. They protected pilgrims, and they wore red crosses on white  
c. They protected Solomon's Temple, and they wore red crosses on black  
d. They built Solomon's Temple, and they wore white crosses on red
47. Who was the new leader of the Muslims who took Jerusalem back for the Muslims?  
a. Muhammad  
b. Umayyad  
c. Saladin  
d. The Caliph
48. Which English king fought in the Third Crusade?  
a. James I, the stupid king  
b. Charles I, the one beheaded in 1649  
c. Richard I, the Lionhearted  
d. John, called Lackland
49. Were the Second and Third Crusades successful? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No ✓
50. What kind of confidence did the Crusades give Western Europeans?  
a. It gave them confidence that they could be on the offensive  
b. It gave them confidence that they did not always have to be on the defensive against the Muslims  
c. It gave them confidence that they could become a dominant world power  
d. All of the above





7<sup>th</sup> Grade Unit 8 Test Answer Key The Renaissance, the Reformation, and the Enlightenment  
Multiple-Choice, True-False, and Fill-in-the-Blank Questions (1 point each)

1. What were the years of the Late Middle Ages? From 1300 to 1500
2. What was the Avignon Papacy?
  - a. When seven popes in a row lived in Avignon, France instead of in the city of Rome
  - b. When a man named Avignon France was pope of the Catholic Church
  - c. When people living in Rome decided they were tired of the pope, so they moved to France
  - d. All of the above
3. What was the effect of the Avignon Papacy on Late Medieval Catholics?
  - a. Catholics worried that the Catholic Church would go extinct
  - b. Catholics worried that Avignon, France would corrupt the pope, the leader of the Church
  - c. Catholics worried that the pope would attack the city of Rome from Avignon, France
  - d. Catholics worried that Avignon, France would attack Rome to keep the pope
4. What was the Great (Western) Schism?
  - a. When the Catholic and Orthodox churches parted ways
  - b. When Westerners and Easterners disagreed
  - c. When the Catholic Church had two, and then three, popes at once
  - d. When the Great Western White Horseman split in two
5. What was the effect of the Great (Western) Schism on Late Medieval Catholics?
  - a. Catholics could not agree on who their leader was
  - b. Catholics thought that Muslims were trying to kill them
  - c. Catholics could not love three popes at once
  - d. All of the above
6. What was the effect of the severe famines and the Black Death on Late Medieval Catholics?
  - a. Catholics wondered what God was doing to them, and if He cared anymore
  - b. Catholics got frustrated with the slowness at which late medieval science could catch up with diseases
  - c. Catholics made each other sick, showing each other that they hated each other
  - d. All of the above
7. What were the years of the Renaissance? From 1500 to 1700
8. From what did the Renaissance spring?
  - a. The instability of the Late Middle Ages
  - b. The growth of Italian shipping power
  - c. A and B
  - d. None of these
9. What does the word *renaissance* mean? re-birth
10. While Renaissance-era Europe was still a very Christian society, some began to question...
  - a. The existence of God
  - b. The importance of God
  - c. The gender of God
  - d. The generosity of God
11. From where did Johannes Gutenberg hail?
  - a. Germany
  - b. Florence
  - c. Genoa (on the island of Corsica, where Napoleon Bonaparte was born)
  - d. France
12. What did Johannes Gutenberg invent?
  - a. The telescope
  - b. Heliocentrism
  - c. The printing press
  - d. Heavier-than-air flight
13. How did printing books, pamphlets, etc. on the printing press cause a change to European society?
  - a. Many copies of articles, essays, letters, etc. could be printed quickly and cheaply
  - b. Ideas could spread throughout Europe quickly
  - c. People wouldn't have to painstakingly hand copy everything anymore
  - d. All of the above
14. From where did Nicolaus Copernicus hail?
  - a. Germany





- b. Florence
  - c. Genoa (on the island of Corsica, where Napoleon Bonaparte was born)
  - d. France
15. Nicolaus Copernicus figured out that mathematical representations of the planets worked better if one assumed the SUN stood still at the center and the earth moved around the sun.
16. What did Nicolaus Copernicus start?
- a. The Renaissance
  - b. The Scientific Revolution
  - c. The Protestant Reformation
  - d. The Enlightenment
17. Why were Nicolaus Copernicus' ideas so controversial?
- a. Because medieval people believed that humans, and therefore the earth, were at the center of God's creation
  - b. Because medieval people interpreted the Bible as saying that the earth did not move
  - c. Because Copernicus was a mean and unpopular man
  - d. All of the above **A+B**
18. From what Italian city did Leonardo da Vinci hail?
- a. Germany
  - b. Florence
  - c. Genoa (on the island of Corsica, where Napoleon Bonaparte was born)
  - d. France
19. Why was Leonardo da Vinci called a "Renaissance Man"?
- a. Because he knew many languages
  - b. Because he was a painter
  - c. Because he read a lot
  - d. Because he experimented with science
  - e. All of the above
20. From what Italian city did Michelangelo hail?
- a. Germany
  - b. Florence
  - c. Genoa (on the island of Corsica, where Napoleon Bonaparte was born)
  - d. France
21. From what Italian city did Galileo hail?
- a. Germany
  - b. Florence
  - c. Genoa (on the island of Corsica, where Napoleon Bonaparte was born)
  - d. France
22. What theory did Galileo support?
- a. Copernicus' heliocentric theory
  - b. Columbus' theory about sailing west to get east
  - c. Michelangelo's theory about painting
  - d. da Vinci's theory about the Renaissance
23. What did the pope think of Heliocentrism?
- a. The pope loved Galileo's ideas
  - b. The pope never heard about Galileo, so he did not have an opinion
  - c. The pope declared heliocentrism contrary to the Bible
  - d. All of the above
24. What happened to Galileo after Heliocentrism was condemned as contrary to Scripture?
- a. He was executed
  - b. He was driven into exile
  - c. He was ignored
  - d. He was put under house arrest
25. From what Italian region did Christopher Columbus hail?
- a. Germany
  - b. Florence
  - c. Genoa (on the island of Corsica, where Napoleon Bonaparte was born)



- d. France
26. Why did Christopher Columbus want to find a new route to the East by sailing West?
- Because in 1453, Constantinople, the Westerners' route to the East, was conquered by Muslims
  - Because in 1492, scientists had just discovered that the earth was round
  - Because in 1776, the American colonists had just declared independence from Britain
  - All of the above
27. Why were Ferdinand and Isabella finally able to fund Christopher Columbus' trip in 1492?
- Because in 1453, Constantinople, the Westerners' route to the East, was conquered by Muslims
  - Because in 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella had just finished kicking the Muslims out of Spain
  - Because in 1776, the American colonists had just declared independence from Britain
  - All of the above
28. How did the discovery of the Americas change what Europeans thought of the world?
- They realized there were two whole continents they hadn't discovered in all the years of Western history
  - They wondered if there weren't also whole parts of science, religion, government, etc. that hadn't been discovered
  - It felt a little bit like if today, we found a whole new galaxy with other humans
  - All of the above
29. What were the years of the Reformation? From 1517 to today
30. What events led up to the Reformation?
- The Western Schism
  - The Black Death
  - The Renaissance
  - All of the above
31. For what did Pope Leo X need money?
- To remodel Rome so that he would look like a Renaissance pope
  - To pay for his giant mansion in Florence
  - To pay off his mother who was blackmailing him
  - All of the above
32. What was the Protestant Reformation?
- The Catholic Church protested against Protestants
  - The Catholic Church split into many parts
  - Protestant churches emerged
  - B and C
33. From where did Martin Luther hail?
- Germany
  - Florence
  - Genoa (on the island of Corsica, where Napoleon Bonaparte was born)
  - France
34. With what did Martin Luther disagree?
- The new paint on All Saints' Church in Wittenberg
  - Everything Pope Leo X did
  - The indulgences Pope Leo X was selling
  - All of the above
35. What did Martin Luther argue?
- That one cannot buy, or even work for, God's forgiveness of sin
  - That the pope was an evil man
  - That everyone should meet at All Saints' Church
  - All of the above
36. What did Martin Luther start?
- A revolution among Catholics
  - Many Catholics left the Church to start their own churches
  - The Protestant Reformation
  - All of the above
37. From where did John Calvin hail?
- Germany
  - Florence



- c. Genoa (on the island of Corsica, where Napoleon Bonaparte was born)  
d. France
38. What does Total Depravity mean to Calvinists?  
a. That God chooses humans to be Christian unconditionally, no matter what they have done  
b. That once a person is a Christian, they will remain a Christian  
c. That God does not choose all humans to be Christians  
d. That all humans are totally sinful and cannot do good without God's help  
e. That once God has chosen a human being as a Christian, there is nothing that person can do to resist
39. What does Unconditional Election mean to Calvinists?  
a. That God chooses humans to be Christian unconditionally, no matter what they have done  
b. That once a person is a Christian, they will remain a Christian  
c. That God does not choose all humans to be Christians  
d. That all humans are totally sinful and cannot do good without God's help  
e. That once God has chosen a human being as a Christian, there is nothing that person can do to resist
40. What does Limited Atonement mean to Calvinists?  
a. That God chooses humans to be Christian unconditionally, no matter what they have done  
b. That once a person is a Christian, they will remain a Christian  
c. That God does not choose all humans to be Christians  
d. That all humans are totally sinful and cannot do good without God's help  
e. That once God has chosen a human being as a Christian, there is nothing that person can do to resist
41. What does Irresistible Grace mean to Calvinists?  
a. That God chooses humans to be Christian unconditionally, no matter what they have done  
b. That once a person is a Christian, they will remain a Christian  
c. That God does not choose all humans to be Christians  
d. That all humans are totally sinful and cannot do good without God's help  
e. That once God has chosen a human being as a Christian, there is nothing that person can do to resist
42. What does Perseverance of the Saints mean to Calvinists?  
a. That God chooses humans to be Christian unconditionally, no matter what they have done  
b. That once a person is a Christian, they will remain a Christian  
c. That God does not choose all humans to be Christians  
d. That all humans are totally sinful and cannot do good without God's help  
e. That once God has chosen a human being as a Christian, there is nothing that person can do to resist
43. Luther nailed his 95 theses on the door of All Saints' Church on Oct 31 st, 1517
44. What did Thomas More tell Henry VIII?  
a. "Don't divorce Catherine!"  
b. "Don't pull away from Rome, or they will think you are Lutheran or Calvinist!"  
c. A and B  
d. None of these
45. What were the years of the Enlightenment? From 1650 to 1800
46. The Enlightenment increased their focus on what instead of God?  
a. Art  
b. Science  
c. Religion  
d. Mankind
47. European opinions about religion, philosophy, science, government, etc. changed from faith to what?  
a. Love  
b. Science  
c. Reason  
d. Art
48. European opinions about religion, philosophy, science, government, etc. changed from a supernatural, fatalistic view of human history to a what?  
a. To a very sad view of human life  
b. To a very happy view of human life  
c. To an optimistic view of human history  
d. To a pessimistic view of human history
49. What did John Locke believe about human nature and how knowledge was gained?



- a. He believed that human nature was changeable, and knowledge came through experience  
b. He believed that human nature was static, and knowledge came through birth  
c. He believed that human nature came through experience, and knowledge was changeable  
d. He believed that human nature came through birth, and knowledge was static
50. What did Francis Bacon develop?  
a. Social Contract Theory of Government  
b. One should question everything  
c. The Scientific Method  
d. All of the above
51. What did Thomas Hobbes develop?  
a. Social Contract Theory of Government  
b. One should question everything  
c. The Scientific Method  
d. All of the above
52. What is Social Contract Theory?  
a. Government was created by society making a contract with itself  
b. God does not appoint government  
c. What medieval people thought  
d. A and B
53. What did Rene Descartes say?  
a. Social Contract Theory of Government  
b. One should question everything  
c. The Scientific Method  
d. All of the above
54. Where would Enlightenment Philosophes meet?  
a. At salons  
b. Basically the "Starbucks" of the day  
c. Aristocratic ladies' coffeehouses  
d. All of the above
55. What did Denis Diderot put together?  
a. A dictionary  
b. A telescope  
c. An encyclopedia  
d. A tank
56. What did Jean Jacques Rousseau believe about human nature?  
a. That humans were naturally good  
b. That bad people had been corrupted by society  
c. Basically the opposite of what Calvinists think  
d. All of the above
57. Explain Hobbes' Contract Theory of Government as explained by John Locke  
a. Governments had always been set up by people needing a higher power to keep them at peace, not by ~~God~~  
b. Since people, not God, had created government, one could say that there is a contract between any people and their government  
c. If the government ever did not do what the people had created it to do, then the government had broken the contract  
d. If the government breaks its contract with the people, it is the duty of the people to overthrow and replace that government
58. Why did David Hume think that people could not be as reasonable as Enlightenment thinkers thought they were?  
a. Because humans are too driven by needs and desires  
b. Because humans are stupid  
c. Because too many humans are poor  
d. Because too many humans are rich
59. How can we see that the English thought like Enlightenment thinkers by the 1640s?  
a. Because they revolted against their king in the English Civil Wars





- b. Because they chopped off King Charles I's head
- c. Because they overthrew their government
- d. All of the above

60. What were the years of the French Revolution? From 1789 to 1799

Extra Credit Questions (2 points each)

1. Why is the encyclopedia such an Enlightenment-era thing?
  - a. Because an encyclopedia claims to be able to demystify everything in the universe
  - b. Because an encyclopedia claims to be able to think logically about everything in the universe
  - c. Because an encyclopedia claims to be able to catalogue and categorize everything in the universe
  - d. All of the above
2. What ~~were~~ <sup>were</sup> the five results of Enlightenment thinking?
  - a. ~~West~~ Westerners began to believe that natural laws (such as gravity, etc.) governed the universe rather than ~~God~~.
  - b. Westerners began to believe that humans were born with natural ~~rights~~ (as opposed to the medieval idea that humans only have responsibilities, not rights).
  - c. Westerners began to believe that humans would endlessly progress in knowledge, making society better and better, more and more moral.
  - d. Westerners began to believe that God was the Great Architect and Designer "in the beginning," but was not involved in day-to-day events, and this new religious ideas was called Deism?
  - e. Rulers attempted to become more "enlightened," enlighten for their people more.
3. How does John Locke's opinion that humans are born without a set nature compare to opinions about human nature expressed before his lifetime?
  - a. Medieval people thought that humans were placed on the Chain of Being by God and were stuck with whatever nature they had been given to do a good job of being what they had been created to be
  - b. Locke's opinion about the human mind being blank at birth was a little like Aristotle's opinion called *empiricism*, where the human mind learns everything by experience
  - c. Locke disagreed with Plato's opinion that humans are born knowing everything, and they very quickly forget everything, so education is supposed to remind you of all the truths you knew before birth
  - d. All of the above
4. How does John Locke's opinion on government compare to opinions on government before his lifetime?
  - a. Locke's opinion that government was created by God was exactly like the Medieval view of government
  - b. Locke's opinion that government was created by humans was exactly like the Medieval view of government
  - c. Locke's opinion that government was created by God was totally the opposite of the Medieval view of government
  - d. Locke's opinion that government was created by humans was totally the opposite of the Medieval view of government
5. How might Jean Jacques Rousseau's ideas have inspired the French Revolutionaries?
  - a. Because Rousseau wrote that all people had equal rights
  - b. Because Rousseau wrote that no king is necessary to protect peoples' rights
  - c. Because Rousseau wrote that everyone deserved the right to make themselves into the person they wanted to be
  - d. All of the above
6. How is the Declaration of Independence an Enlightenment-era document?
  - a. Because it contains key words like rights, equality, freedom, liberty, and humans
  - b. Because it declared a people free of a king
  - c. A and B
  - d. None of these



1. What is Magellan known for having been the first one to do?
  - a. Magellan was the first to sail to the Americas
  - b. Magellan was the first to land on the moon
  - c. Magellan was the first to circumnavigate the globe
  - d. Magellan was the first to draw a map of the Americas
2. What did Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe do for Europeans?
  - a. It made them realize that Columbus had found two giant continents
  - b. It made them realize that humans could do anything they put their minds to
  - c. It made them realize that Magellan was a brilliant navigator
  - d. All of the above
3. What did Spain realize after Magellan's crew got back home?
  - a. That humans could do anything they put their minds to
  - b. That Magellan was a brilliant navigator
  - c. That they were going to have to work hard to claim ALL of Columbus' discoveries
  - d. All of the above
4. What did the other European powers realize after Magellan's crew got home?
  - a. That Magellan was a brilliant navigator
  - b. That they could get some of Columbus' discoveries as well
  - c. That they were going to have to work hard to claim ALL of Columbus' discoveries
  - d. All of the above
5. What book caused the Scientific Revolution?
  - a. Copernicus' 1543 *Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres*
  - b. Shakespeare's 1603 *King Lear*
  - c. Milton's 1667 *Paradise Lost*
  - d. Darwin's 1865 *Origin of the Species*
6. What was the Scientific Revolution?
  - a. Completely new ways of thinking about the physical world
  - b. The discovery of gravity
  - c. The discovery of heliocentrism
  - d. New technologies
  - e. All of the above
7. What was the Columbian Exchange?
  - a. European countries trading Christopher Columbus back and forth
  - b. The exchange of money between the country of Columbia and the rest of the Americas
  - c. The trade of goods, people, and diseases between the "Old World" and the "New World"
  - d. All of the above
8. Why did triangular trade begin?
  - a. Because merchants had to stop in Africa for gas
  - b. Because Christopher Columbus was mean to blacks
  - c. Because Europeans liked to trade in triangle patterns
  - d. Because the colonization of the Americas began to require slave labor
9. Why did triangular trade end?
  - a. Because William Wilberforce and the rest of the Clapham Sect convinced Britain to abolish their slave trade
  - b. Because Christopher Columbus quit being mean to blacks
  - c. Because Europeans moved on, and didn't care about slaves anymore
  - d. Because producing cotton didn't need slave labor anymore
10. What was the Trade Triangle?
  - a. Trade between the Old World (Europe) and the New World (the Americas)
  - b. Trade between the Old World and the New World, with a stop off in Africa to pick up slaves
  - c. Trade between Russia, China, and Japan, in triangular fashion
  - d. Trade between England, Spain, and France, in triangular fashion
11. What was the result of Spain losing its Armada to England in 1588?
  - a. Spain was no longer the leading European power

- b. England then became the leading European power  
c. England was more free to colonize the Americas more than Spain was  
d. All of the above
12. Why did the Spanish hate the English during Elizabeth I's reign?  
a. Because the English were mean to the Spanish  
b. Because the English spoke a different language  
c. Because the English were Protestant Christian instead of Catholic Christian  
d. Because the English had the largest army and navy in all of continental Europe
13. Which English king wrote *A Trew Law of Free Monarchies: Or the Reciproock and Mutual Duetie Betwixt a Free King, and his Naturall Subjects* in 1597?  
a. James I  
b. Charles I  
c. Charles II  
d. William and Mary
14. Of what did the Puritans want to purify the Anglican Church?  
a. Anything ugly  
b. Anything Protestant  
c. Anything that took too long  
d. Anything Catholic-seeming
15. Why are the English Civil Wars such an odd period for England?  
a. Because England is a parliamentary monarchy, in which they are supposed to have both a parliament and a monarch  
b. Because England did not have a parliament from 1629 to 1640  
c. Because England did not have a king from 1649 to 1660  
d. All of the above
16. What was the biggest disagreement in England, that most likely caused the Civil Wars?  
a. Religious differences between Anglican Protestant Christians, Puritan Protestant Christians, and Catholic Christians  
b. Economic differences between wealthy merchants, famous nobles, and poor and hard-working peasants  
c. Political differences between wealthy merchants, famous nobles, and poor and hard-working peasants  
d. All of the above
17. What were the religious groups of the English Civil Wars?  
a. Anglican Protestant Christians  
b. Puritan Protestant Christians  
c. Catholic Christians  
d. All of the above
18. What were the years of the three civil wars and the Glorious Revolution? 1642 to 1688
19. Why did the Parliament get so used to telling kings "no" during James I's reign?  
a. Because James always asked for ridiculous things  
b. Because the Parliament got too proud  
c. Because James had financial difficulties while fighting Spain and other countries and asked for taxes too often  
d. Because James had a Catholic daughter
20. For what years did Charles I rule without ever calling Parliament? 1629 to 1640
21. When was Charles I beheaded? 1649
22. What position did Cromwell hold while England had no king?  
a. Monarch  
b. Queen  
c. Lord Protector  
d. Lord of the Manor
23. Why did Charles II come back to England from France?  
a. Because the English nobility was tired of Cromwell's tyranny and so they asked Charles to restore the monarchy  
b. Because Charles was Catholic

- c. Because Charles had too many children  
d. All of the above
24. What did the English think was the problem with Charles II?  
a. He had grown up in Catholic France  
b. He had married a Catholic woman  
c. He just looked too pro-Catholic  
d. All of the above
25. Why did William and Mary come to England from Holland and kick out Mary's father?  
a. Because Charles was looking too pro-Catholic  
b. Because William and Mary were Protestant  
c. Because English nobles asked them to  
d. All of the above
26. What did the Royalists/Cavaliers see themselves as doing?  
a. They were Anglican  
b. They saw themselves as trying to save king and church, law and order, tradition and property  
c. They were almost Catholic  
d. All of the above
27. What did the Parliamentarians/Roundheads see themselves as doing?  
a. They were Presbyterian  
b. They were Independent/Puritan  
c. They saw themselves as doing God's work  
d. All of the above
28. What was William Shakespeare's lifespan? 15 ~~48~~<sup>64</sup> to 16 ~~16~~<sup>16</sup>
29. What kind of play did Shakespeare NOT write?  
a. Histories  
b. Tragedies  
c. Horrors  
d. Romances (or tragicomedies)  
e. Comedies
30. On what piece was Mozart working when he died in 1791?  
a. Sonata No. 1  
b. The Marriage of Figaro  
c. Requiem Mass in D minor  
d. Symphony No. 25
31. For which side of the English Civil Wars did Milton write pamphlets, advertisements, cartoons, etc.?  
a. The Anglican Royalists/Cavaliers  
b. The Puritan Parliamentarians/Roundheads  
c. The Catholic French  
d. The Protestant English
32. What is the plot of Milton's *Paradise Lost*?  
a. An opinionated telling of the fall of Satan, Adam, and Eve  
b. A story of a man who loses heaven  
c. The story of how to lose paradise  
d. All of the above
33. What was Georg Frederic Handel's lifespan? 16 ~~85~~<sup>85</sup> to 17 ~~59~~<sup>59</sup>
34. In what musical era did Handel compose?  
a. Renaissance  
b. Baroque  
c. Classical  
d. Romantic
35. What is Handel's most famous oratorio's title?  
a. Messiah  
b. St. Matthew's Passion

- c. *Elijah*
  - d. *The Marriage of Figaro*
36. What was Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's lifespan? 17 56 to 17 91
37. In what musical era did Mozart compose?
- a. Renaissance
  - b. Baroque
  - c. Classical
  - d. Romantic
38. How many pieces of music did Mozart compose? 600
39. Why did Columbus choose those names for the various islands?
- a. To give credit to Jesus first, then Mary, then the king and queen of Spain
  - b. Because he was showing his partially-medieval worldview, in that he thought there was an order to power
  - c. Because he was not a very selfish man, it seems
  - d. All of the above
40. Why did Columbus and others like him go exploring?
- a. All of the below
  - b. To gain new trading opportunities
  - c. To avoid the Muslims who had recently taken over Constantinople
  - d. To find new things, since they were living in the Renaissance era
  - e. To prove new scientific theories, such as the roundness of the earth
  - f. To convert people to Christianity
  - g. To get attention and some fame (or glory)
  - h. To escape the hardships of Europe, whether it was the Black Death or religious problems
41. How did Europe respond to what Columbus and other discoverers found?
- a. The various countries competed to gain the most land
  - b. Some groups rejoiced that there was a place they could go to get away from persecution
  - c. Many began to question things they had always thought were true
  - d. All of the above
42. Which of these things is Shakespeare probably NOT teaching his readers through his play *King Lear*?
- a. Good leaders cannot give up responsibility
  - b. A carefree life may not be possible
  - c. Speaking truth may have a down side, but stick with it and tell the truth
  - d. Actions speak louder than words
  - e. Don't say things just because others expect you to say them
  - f. Say whatever you need to say to not get banished by your father

42 points