

World history

[Politics](#), [Democracy](#)



World History Mid-Term Exam (Ch. 3 -22) Mr. Halliday Choose the letter of the best answer. (1 point each) ____ 1. Buddhism spread across Asia mostly as a result of A. trade. B. conquest. C. missionary efforts. D. pilgrimages by the faithful. ____ 2. A Phoenician contribution that people still benefit from today was A. the introduction of Indo-Aryan languages to C. the invention of the phonetic alphabet. Europe. B. the invention of the sail. D. the invention of the labyrinth. ____ 3. Monotheism describes the Hebrews' belief-unusual for the time-that their God was A. the one and only God. C. a spiritual, not a physical, presence. B. a forgiving and protective God. D. associated not with a place but with a people. ____ 4. The most sacred writings of the Jewish religion are the first five books of the Hebrew Bible, known as the A. Torah. C. Ten Commandments. B. Old Testament. D. Ark of the Covenant. ____ 5. In ancient Greece, a tyrant differed from other leaders in that he A. allowed slavery. C. shared power with the nobility. B. seized power illegally, in the name of the D. had authority over the military. common people ____ 6. The type of government that existed in Sparta could be described as A. a monarchy. C. an oligarchy. B. a direct democracy. D. an aristocracy. ____ 7. What caused the major difficulties in uniting ancient Greeks under a single government? A. the size of the region C. the independent nature of the people B. the geography of the region D. all of the above ____ 8. Homer the famous blind storyteller was well known for: A. his comedies C. his epics, like The Iliad and The Odyssey B. his tragedies, like Oedipus Rex D. classical art ____ 9. Greek art of the time, also called " classical art," exhibits all of the following characteristics EXCEPT A. balance. C. order. B. proportion. D. emotion. ____ 10. The Peloponnesian War was won by A. Persia. B. Sparta. C.

Athens. D. the Delian League. ____ 11. Which philosopher was condemned to death for "corrupting the youth of Athens" and "neglecting the city's gods"? A. Plato C. Socrates B. Aristotle D. Protagoras ____ 12. Who wrote The Republic, a book that set forth his vision of a perfectly governed society? A. Plato C. Socrates B. Pericles D. Sophocles New Test. tgt, Version: 1 1 ____ 13. Which of the following fought the Peloponnesian War? A. Athens and Sparta C. Athens and Thrace B. Greece and Persia D. Greece and Macedonia ____ 14. After conquering Greece, Alexander the Great conquered which regions? A. Macedonia and Egypt C. Persian Empire, Egypt, and the Indus Valley B. Persian Empire, the Indus Valley, and China D. Anatolia, Egypt, the Indus Valley, and China ____ 15. Alexander the Great's first victories against the Persians gave him control of which region? A. India C. Babylon B. Egypt D. Anatolia 16. The Greeks invented drama as an art form, what were the two types of drama? ____ a. geometry and tragedy A. c. tragedy and comedy b. comedy and Plato d. comedy and classical art ____ 17. The story of Oedipus Rex is an example of: A. comedy B. tragedy C. classical art D. tyrant C. examples of comedies D. examples of tragedies ____ 18. Greek mythology or myths are: A. epic poems B. traditional stories about the Greek gods ____ 19. How did Hellenistic sculpture differ from classical sculpture? A. It was more realistic and emotional. C. It was colossal in size. B. It was made from bronze, not marble. D. It emphasized the values of order, balance, and proportion. ____ 20. Which of the following cultures was not represented in the cultural blend of Hellenistic culture? A. Indian C. Chinese B. Persian D. Egyptian Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer for questions #21-25. (1 point each) ____ 21. In which forms of government did heredity

play no role in the selection of rulers? A. monarchy and oligarchy C. oligarchy and aristocracy B. aristocracy and monarchy D. democracy and oligarchy

___ 22. Which form of government was ruled by all citizens? A. monarchy C. oligarchy B. aristocracy D. direct democracy New Test. tgt, Version: 1 2 ___

23. Which form of government sometimes had a ruler who claimed divine right? A. monarchy C. oligarchy B. aristocracy D. direct democracy ___ 24.

What form of government was practiced in Sparta? A. monarchy C. oligarchy B. aristocracy D. direct democracy ___ 25. In which form of government did

social status play a role? A. monarchy C. oligarchy B. aristocracy D. direct democracy ___ 26. What conflict of interests lay between Rome and

Carthage? A. control of Egypt C. control of Anatolia B. control of the Mediterranean Sea D. all of the above ___ 27. In the early Roman

government, who were the consuls? A. the chief executives of the government C. citizens of Rome and citizens of the provinces B. the representatives of the common citizens D. the executive and legislative

branches of government ___ 28. Why was Augustus the most able emperor of Rome? A. Augustus created a system of taxation that C. enabled Rome to

accomplish many military and governmental goals. B. He stabilized the frontier, erected splendid D. public buildings, and created an enduring

government. He reigned as an absolute ruler and people felt reassured by his leadership. Augustus trained his own successor to prevent civil war after his death. ___ 29. Which was an important part of the Roman economy? A.

trade C. agriculture B. slavery D. all of the above ___ 30. All of the following except ___ had their roots in the Latin language. A. Spanish C. French B.

German D. Italian ___ 31. As a result of 207 years of Pax Romana, the

Roman Empire _____. A. experienced continuing hostilities among neighboring regions. B. survived invasions from barbarian tribes. C. shrank in size and wealth. D. experienced peace and prosperity. ____ 32. What were the reasons that Christianity spread throughout the Roman Empire? A. It embraced all people: men and women, rich and poor. B. Jesus promised eternal life. C. Rome's excellent roads encouraged the exchange of ideas. D. All of the above are true. ____ 33. Which of the following groups of terms best summarizes the legacy of the Roman Empire? A. philosophy, drama, architecture, religion B. architecture, engineering, law, language C. technology, law, philosophy, poetry D. language, drama, art, religion ____ 34. The family of languages that developed from Latin are called A. Derived languages. B. Classical languages. C. Romance languages. D. Greco-Roman languages. ____ 35. Why did Germanic peoples invade the Roman Empire? A. fear of attacks by the Huns B. famines in northern Europe C. a desire to settle the frontier regions D. resentment over Rome's power and wealth ____ 36. ____ was NOT a reason for the decline of the Roman Empire. A. A strong military B. The huge amount of money spent on defense, C. The invasions by Germanic tribes and by Huns D. The disruption of trade coupled with inflation ____ 37. What regions of the world today are still strongly influenced by the achievements of Rome? A. Europe and the Middle East B. Europe and the United States C. the Middle East and Africa D. Africa and the United States ____ 38. All of the following resulted from the repeated invasions of the Germanic tribes that led to the fall of the Roman Empire EXCEPT A. the disruption of trade. B. the declining in learning. C. the ruralization of the population. D. the establishment of a common

language. ____ 39. Why did learning decline during the last years of Roman Empire? A. Invaders burned most of the empire's C. Everything written in Greek was destroyed by collections of manuscripts. the invaders. B. Invaders could neither read nor write and did D. All of the above are true. not understand Latin. ____ 40. The achievement for which Charlemagne is most remembered was A. traveling to Rome to crush a mob threatening C. visiting every part of his kingdom to ensure the pope. justice. B. building an empire larger than any since Rome. D. halting the expansion of the Muslim empire. ____ 41. What was the significance of Pope Leo III crowning Charlemagne emperor? A. It started the tradition of popes crowning C. It gave a great deal of power to the Germanic emperors in the city of Aachen. people. B. Charlemagne was under the Pope's control D. It joined Germanic power with the Church and from that time on. the heritage of Rome. ____ 42. According to the code of chivalry, a knight fought for all of the following EXCEPT A. his lady. C. his feudal lord. B. his country. D. his heavenly Lord. ____ 43. The bargain made between a lord and a vassal was A. that the vassal would build a city on the lord's C. that the lord would grant the vassal land in lands. exchange for military service. B. that the lord would defend the vassal in battle. D. that the vassal would build a monastery in exchange for food. ____ 44. Under the system of feudalism, a fief belonged to which category? A. t a x C. land grant B. weapon D. religious title ____ 45. In the feudal system, what was a manor? A. a lord's estate B. a right to use land C. a customary way of doing things D. an obligation to provide protection ____ 46. All of the following could be said about the tournaments held in the Middle Ages EXCEPT that they were A. used to test courage. C. a form of spectator sport.

B. free of actual bloodshed. ____ 47. Canon law deals with issues under the authority of A. the Church. C. the emperor. B. the military. D. a feudal lord.

New Test. tgt, Version: 1 4 ____ 48. What was the chief goal of the Crusades? A. to spread Christianity throughout Europe, Asia, C. to improve trade among Europe, Asia, and and Africa Africa B. to recover Jerusalem and the Holy Land from D. to force the Byzantines to become Catholics the Muslim Turks ____

49. What was the effect of the three-field system? A. Farmers produced more food and villagers had more to eat. B. Farmers could grow crops on one-half of their land. ____ 50. What did the Magna Carta guarantee? A. the end of taxation B. a model parliament ____ 51. What was the major cause of the Great Schism? A. the morality of the Crusades B. ethics and wealth within the Church C. Farmer could let their ground lie fallow over the winter. D. Farmers could grow crops on one-third of their land. C. basic legal rights D. a House of Commons C. arguments about whether Jesus or the pope was the head of the Church D. arguments about which man holding the position of pope was the true pope ____ 52. Which group was most responsible for the spread of the bubonic plague to Europe? A. invaders C. traders B. Crusaders D. French soldiers ____ 53. Which of the following was the central issue of the Hundred Years' War? A. the throne of France C. the location of the pope's home B. the throne of England D. the religion of the French people ____ 54. What trait did NOT characterize Gothic cathedral architecture? A. sculpture C. stained-glass windows B. rounded arches D. high, vaulted ceilings ____ 55. What was one negative effect of the Crusades that has continued to the present? A. weakening of the feudal nobility C. hostility between Muslims and Christians B. trade between Europe and Asia D. strengthening of papal

authority ____ 56. What was the most important effect of the Hundred Years' War? A. It caused the development of national C. It destroyed formerly prosperous English towns identities in England and France. and villages. B. It led to Joan of Arc becoming France's patron D. It put an end to the three-field approach to saint. farming. ____ 57. Which developments did the most to end the Middle Ages? A. longbow, bubonic plague, Hundred Years' War, C. Crusades, longbow, Battle of Hastings, the the Great Schism Great Schism B. Hundred Years' War, Parliament, Inquisition, D. guilds, bubonic plague, Inquisition, common Reconquista law ____ 58. What was the Renaissance a rebirth of? A. Christian devotion B. art and learning C. chivalry and tournaments D. good health after the plague ____ 59. How did Italy's location help it become the birthplace of the Renaissance? A. Ideas could be spread easily by means of C. Italy had access to Roman ruins and ancient Italy's fleet. manuscripts from Constantinople. B. Italy was protected from the rest of Europe by D. The bubonic plague had not reached the the Alps. southern tip of Europe. New Test. tgt, Version: 1 5 ____ 60. The period of European history known as the Renaissance roughly covers the time from A. 1100 to 1400. C. 1300 to 1600. B. 1200 to 1500. D. 1400 to 1700. ____ 61. The best synonym for secular is A. new. B. worldly. C. humane. D. religious. ____ 62. To become known as an important patron, one most needed to be A. wealthy. C. religious. B. creative. D. intellectual. ____ 63. A person who produces work " in the vernacular" is one who A. relies on realism. C. uses a verse form of writing. B. uses only natural light. D. writes in a local, rather than a classical, language. ____ 64. The printing press was invented by A. Jan van Eyck. B. Johann Gutenberg. C. Peter Bruegel the Elder. D. Hans Holbein

the Younger. ____ 65. What was an important effect of the invention of the printing press? A. Gutenberg used his wealth from the invention C. It led to a renewed study of Latin and Greek. to support artists. B. It led to the development of public libraries. D. It increased literacy and the use of the vernacular. ____ 66. What was the first full-sized book Gutenberg printed? A. Utopia C. the Bible B. Romeo and Juliet D. The Prince ____ 67. What kind of person represented the ideal of the "Renaissance man"? A. someone who enjoyed worldly pleasures C. someone who specialized in a particular field of study B. someone who excelled in many areas of study D. someone who supported and appreciated the arts without creating art ____ 68. In what way did Leonardo da Vinci represent the Renaissance Man? A. He was a painter, sculptor, inventor, and C. He lived in Italy during the 1500s. scientist. B. He painted the Mona Lisa while holding D. He used perspective in all of his drawings and scientific discussions. paintings. ____ 69. Which of the following was a major reason for the Reformation? A. European merchants resented paying taxes to C. The pope in Rome insisted on speaking only the Church in Rome. Latin. B. The Church was threatening to D. Martin Luther said he could interpret the Bible excommunicate the king of France. better than the pope. ____ 70. Luther protested the practice of selling indulgences. What was that practice? A. Clergy members bought indulgences to reach C. Charles V told his people that buying higher offices. indulgences was a way to earn a way to heaven. B. The clergy sold pardons that released people D. Indulgences permitted priests to marry and from performing penalties for their sins. have children. ____ 71. What was the main reason for Henry VIII's split with the Roman Catholic Church? A. his religious beliefs C. his treatment of Catherine

of Aragon B. his desire for a male heir D. his unwillingness to pay Church taxes New Test. tgt, Version: 1 6 ____ 72. The followers of John Knox became known as A. Amish. B. Quakers. ____ 73. Predestination was one of the main doctrines of A. theocracy. B. Calvinism. C. Lutherans. D. Presbyterians. C. Lutheranism. D. the Catholic Reformation. ____ 74. Which nation did Prince Henry help to take the lead in overseas exploration? A. Italy C. Portugal B. Spain D. the Netherlands ____ 75. Which European country was the leader in developing and applying 15th century sailing innovations? A. Italy C. Portugal B. Spain D. the Netherlands ____ 76. Why was the caravel an important development in navigation? A. It was able to sail against the wind. C. It was able to withstand storms at sea. B. It was able to sail in shallow waters. D. It was able to carry large numbers of crew members. ____ 77. Where in the Americas did Christopher Columbus land first? A. an island in the Caribbean Sea C. the coast of what is today Panama B. the southern tip of South America D. the eastern coast of North America ____ 78. Who conquered the Aztec empire? A. Hernando Cortés B. Francisco Pizarro C. Ferdinand Magellan D. Vasco Núñez de Balboa ____ 79. Why did Europeans see Africans as a better a source of labor than Native Americans? A. Africans had complete immunity to all C. Africans were strangers in the Americas, so diseases, so they wouldn't die off. they wouldn't have allies or places to hide. B. Africans had no experience in farming, so they D. Africans were already Christians, so they didn't wouldn't try to do things their way. have to be converted. ____ 80. Which European country was the first to import enslaved Africans to the Americas? A. the Netherlands C. England B. France D. Spain ____ 81. As part of the Columbian Exchange, which of the following was carried west across

the Atlantic? A. livestock C. potatoes B. tobacco D. tomatoes ____ 82. What king became France's most powerful ruler and boasted "I am the state"? A. Henry II C. Louis IX B. Henry IV D. Louis XIV ____ 83. What was Peter the Great the first Russian ruler to make an effort to do? A. westernize Russia C. add territory to the Russian state B. reduce the power of the nobles D. organize and utilize a secret police force ____ 84. The first Russian ruler to adopt the title czar, meaning "caesar," was A. Peter the Great. C. Michael Romanov. B. Ivan the Terrible. D. Anastasia Romanov. ____ 85. Peter the Great's main reason for visiting the West was to A. gain allies for Russia. C. learn about Western customs and technology. B. gain a warm-water seaport for Russia. D. impress the West with Russia's learning and technology. New Test. tgt, Version: 1 7 ____ 86. The heliocentric, or sun-centered, theory was proposed by A. Galileo Galilei. C. Francis Bacon. B. Nicolaus Copernicus. D. Isaac Newton. ____ 87. Isaac Newton explained the A. law of universal gravitation. B. anatomy of the human body. C. chemical composition of matter. D. function of blood vessels. ____ 88. How did the Baroque style and the neoclassical style differ? A. Baroque was used for music; neoclassical was C. Baroque was grand and ornate; neoclassical used for painting. was simple and elegant. B. Baroque was used by Mozart; neoclassical was D. All of the above are true. used by Bach. ____ 89. The Enlightenment was a movement of: A. a rebirth in art and literature B. a period of decline in learning C. stressing reason, logic, and thought D. revolutions ____ 90. The geocentric theory from the Middle Ages was the view that: A. the moon was the center of the universe C. the Earth was the center of the universe B. the sun was the center of the universe D. the Earth was flat ____ 91. The Church

attacked this scientist's work on astronomy as going against Church teachings. A. Boyle C. Montesquieu B. Voltaire D. Galileo ____ 92. John Locke felt that people were born with certain natural rights. These include: A. life, jobs, homes C. life, liberty, property B. social contract D. life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness ____ 93. The name for French social critics who valued reason, nature, happiness, progress, and liberty. A. Voltaire C. salons B. philosophes D. protestors ____ 94. Voltaire made many enemies with his books and essays about: A. freedoms of speech, religion, and tolerance C. direct democracy B. social contract D. John Locke ____ 95. Montesquieu favored a government with divided branches to keep one body from running the government. This is called: A. a government of the people C. separation of powers B. checks and balances D. Congress ____ 96. These were gathering and meeting places where philosophes and others could meet and discuss freely their thoughts and ideas. A. malls C. salons B. baroque D. Vienna ____ 97. The ideas of a direct democracy and individual freedoms were views of which philosophe? A. Hobbes C. Montesquieu B. Voltaire D. Rousseau ____ 98. The Declaration of Independence was written by A. John Adams. B. Benjamin Franklin. C. Thomas Jefferson. D. Patrick Henry. ____ 99. All of the following were reasons the colonists won the Revolutionary War except: A. fighting for freedom C. home-field advantage B. more troops and superior fire power D. French assistance New Test. tgt, Version: 1 8 ____ 100. Thomas Hobbes had a distrust of humans and their behavior and felt people gave up their freedoms and rights to have a strong leader. This giving of power to a monarch is called: A. the social contract C. the Enlightenment B. natural rights D. salons New Test. tgt, Version: 1 9 Answer Sheet 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

9. D. emotion. A. trade. C. the invention of the phonetic alphabet. A. the one and only God. A. Torah. B. seized power illegally, in the name of the common people C. an oligarchy. B. the geography of the region 10. B. Sparta. 11. C. Socrates 12. A. Plato 13. A. Athens and Sparta 14. C. Persian Empire, Egypt, and the Indus Valley 15. D. Anatolia 16. 17. 18. 19. A. It was more realistic and emotional. 20. C. Chinese 21. D. democracy and oligarchy 22. D. direct democracy 23. A. monarchy 24. C. oligarchy 25. B. aristocracy 26. B. control of the Mediterranean Sea 27. A. the chief executives of the government 28. B. He stabilized the frontier, erected splendid public buildings, and created an enduring government. 29. D. all of the above 30. B. German 31. D. experienced peace and prosperity. 32. D. All of the above are true. 33. C. architecture, engineering, law, language 34. C. Romance languages. New Test. tgt, Version: 1 10 35. A. fear of attacks by the Huns 36. A. A strong military 37. B. Europe and the United States 38. D. the establishment of a common language. 39. B. Invaders could neither read nor write and did not understand Latin. 40. B. building an empire larger than any since Rome. 41. D. It joined Germanic power with the Church and the heritage of Rome. 42. B. his country. 43. C. that the lord would grant the vassal land in exchange for military service. 44. C. land grant 45. A. a lord's estate 46. B. free of actual bloodshed. 47. A. the Church. 48. B. to recover Jerusalem and the Holy Land from the Muslim Turks 49. A. Farmers produced more food and villagers had more to eat. 50. C. basic legal rights 51. D. arguments about which man holding the position of pope was the true pope 52. C. traders 53. A. the throne of France 54. B. rounded arches 55. C. hostility between Muslims and Christians 56. A. It caused the development of national identities in England

and France. 57. A. longbow, bubonic plague, Hundred Years' War, the Great Schism 58. B. art and learning 59. C. Italy had access to Roman ruins and ancient manuscripts from Constantinople. 60. C. 1300 to 1600. 61. B. worldly. 62. A. wealthy. 63. D. writes in a local, rather than a classical, language. 64. B. Johann Gutenberg. 65. D. It increased literacy and the use of the vernacular. 66. C. the Bible 67. B. someone who excelled in many areas of study 68. A. He was a painter, sculptor, inventor, and scientist. 69. A. European merchants resented paying taxes to the Church in Rome. New Test. tgt, Version: 1 11 70. B. The clergy sold pardons that released people from performing penalties for their sins. 71. B. his desire for a male heir 72. D. Presbyterians. 73. B. Calvinism. 74. C. Portugal 75. C. Portugal 76. A. It was able to sail against the wind. 77. A. an island in the Caribbean Sea 78. A. Hernando Cortés 79. C. Africans were strangers in the Americas, so they wouldn't have allies or places to hide. 80. D. Spain 81. A. livestock 82. D. Louis XIV 83. A. westernize Russia 84. B. Ivan the Terrible. 85. C. learn about Western customs and technology. 86. B. Nicolaus Copernicus. 87. A. law of universal gravitation. 88. C. Baroque was grand and ornate; neoclassical was simple and elegant. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. B. Voltaire 98. C. Thomas Jefferson. 99. 100. New Test. tgt, Version: 1 12 Standards Summary: All Standards In Test FL SS. A. 2. 4. 3 FL SS. A. 2. 4. 4 FL SS. A. 2. 4. 5 FL SS. A. 2. 4. 7 FL SS. A. 3. 4. 1 FL SS. A. 3. 4. 2 FL SS. A. 3. 4. 3 understands the emergence of civilization in China, southwest Asia, and the Mediterranean basin. understands significant aspects of the economic, political, and social systems of ancient Greece and the cultural contributions of that civilization. understands the significant features of the political, economic, and social

systems of ancient Rome and the cultural legacy of that civilization. understands the development of the political, social, economic, and religious systems of European civilization during the Middle Ages. understands the significant political and economic transformations and significant cultural and scientific events in Europe during the Renaissance. understands significant religious and societal issues from the Renaissance through the Reformation. understands the significant economic, political, and cultural interactions among the peoples of Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Americas during the Age of Discovery and the European expansion. understands the significant scientific and social changes from the Age of Reason through the Age of Enlightenment. understands transformations in the political and social realms from the Age of Absolutism through the Glorious Revolution to the French Revolution. understands the political events that defined the Constitutional period. use appropriate resources, data sources, and geographic tools such as aerial photographs, satellite images, geographic information systems (GIS), map projections, and cartography to generate, manipulate, and interpret information such as atlases, data bases, grid systems, charts, graphs, and maps; identify and describe significant historical periods and patterns of change within and across cultures, such as the development of ancient cultures and civilizations, the rise of nations-states, and social, economic, and political revolutions; examine the interactions of ethnic, national, or cultural influences in specific situations or events; explain how language, art, music, belief systems, and other cultural elements can facilitate global understanding or cause misunderstanding; explain conditions and motivations that contribute to conflict, cooperation,

and interdependence among groups, societies, and nations; analyze and explain the ways groups, societies, and cultures address human needs and concerns; apply an understanding of culture as an integrated whole that explains the functions and interactions of language, literature, the arts, traditions, beliefs and values, and behavior patterns make judgments about how science and technology have transformed the physical world and human society and our understanding of time, space, place, and human-environment interactions; explain the purpose of government and analyze how its powers are acquired, used, and justified; 13 FL SS. A. 3. 4. 5 FL SS. A. 3. 4. 6 FL SS. A. 4. 4. 4 NCSS IIIc NCSS IIc NCSS IVe NCSS IXa NCSS IXb NCSS Ia NCSS Ic NCSS VIIIb NCSS VIb New Test. tgt, Version: 1 NCSS VIc analyze and explain ideas and mechanisms to meet needs and wants of citizens, regulate territory, manage conflict, establish order and security, and balance competing conceptions of a just society; compare and analyze the ways nations and organizations respond to conflicts between forces of unity and forces of diversity; analyze and evaluate conditions, actions, and motivations that contribute to conflict and cooperation within and among nations; describe the various forms institutions take, and explain how they develop and change over time; NCSS VIId NCSS VIIf NCSS Vc New Test. tgt, Version: 1

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