

3rd 9 Weeks Pre-Test

- 1) The _____ was a rebirth; a philosophical and artistic movement based on a revival of interest in classical learning that began in Italy in the 1300s.
 - A) Reformation
 - B) Renaissance
 - C) Zen Buddhism
 - D) Reincarnation
- 2) This "Renaissance Man" was a painter, architect, engineer, and scientist. He created masterpieces such as the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper* and drew hundreds of sketches of later inventions.
 - A) Raphael
 - B) Titian
 - C) Niccolo Machiavelli
 - D) Leonardo de Vinci
- 3) Who was the Renaissance artist that painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel and sculpted *Pieta*?
 - A) Leonardo
 - B) Michelangelo
 - C) Raphael
 - D) Donatello
- 4) What famous political theorist from Florence wrote *The Prince*? Today, we use his name to describe people willing to use "any means" to get what they want.
 - A) Machiavelli
 - B) Michelangelo
 - C) Leonardo
 - D) Martin Luther
- 5) Petrarch was one of the first Renaissance men who stressed the study of grammar, rhetoric, history, and poetry. Petrarch would be best described as a _____.
 - A) Realist
 - B) Romanticist
 - C) Humanist
 - D) Calvinist
- 6) During the 1500s there was a religious revolution in Western Europe. Christianity was split into two separate groups, Roman Catholics and Protestants. This split in the church was known as the _____.
 - A) Consultation
 - B) Extrapolation
 - C) Reformation
 - D) Church Ratification
- 7) Christians who protested against the Roman Catholic Church and how Emperor Charles V treated Martin Luther became known as _____. Church groups such as Baptists and Methodists emerged as a result of this movement.
 - A) Protestants
 - B) Luther's Court
 - C) Calvinists
 - D) Activists
- 8) Who protested the Catholic Church's sale of indulgences and nailed the 95 Theses to the Chapel door in Wittenberg, beginning the Protestant Reformation?
 - A) Martin Luther
 - B) John Calvin
 - C) Leonardo da Vinci
 - D) Machiavelli
- 9) What new navigational device allowed explorers to navigate oceans better?
 - A) Astrolabe
 - B) GPS
 - C) Iron ships
 - D) the internet
- 10) Which of the following describes the ways in which the Catholic Church began to reform itself in response to the Protestant Reformation?
 - A) The Council of Trent defined Catholic teachings and the Jesuits organized
 - B) All of the priests were fired and new ones were trained to take their place
 - C) Humanists began to write articles defending the church and its values
 - D) The Catholic Church did not reform itself in any way
- 11) One similarity between Martin Luther and Henry VIII is that they both
 - A) protested the ideas of the Enlightenment
 - B) died during the Reign of Terror
 - C) challenged the teachings of the Catholic Church
 - D) believed in democratic governments
- 12) What did Gutenberg invent that allowed the spread of ideas at an all time new speed?
 - A) Telephone
 - B) Internet
 - C) Printing press
 - D) Telescope
- 13) Which explorer was the first to circumnavigate the globe?
 - A) Vasco da Gama
 - B) Christopher Columbus
 - C) James Cook
 - D) Ferdinand Magellan
- 14) The explorations and voyages of Zheng He, Christopher Columbus, and Ferdinand Magellan were similar because they all
 - A) Dealt with promoting trade and collecting taxes
 - B) Worked to establish colonies in Africa and India
 - C) Helped to protect their countries from invaders
 - D) Helped to prove that the world was round
- 15) What was one effect of the Columbian exchange?
 - A) rapid decline in the population of Europe
 - B) economic instability in China and Japan
 - C) introduction of new foods and animals to both Europe and the Americas
 - D) spread of Hinduism to Latin America
- 16) What do Vasco da Gama, James Cook, and Samuel de Champlain have in common?
 - A) They were all famous Renaissance artists
 - B) They were explorers who all made major discoveries for European countries
 - C) They were Revolutionary leaders
 - D) They were all part of the Protestant Reformation
- 17) Qing Emperor Kangxi of the Manchus tried to distinguish his people from the Chinese in which way?
 - A) School children were forced to only learn Manchu history
 - B) Chinese men were forced to wear their hair in a single braid called a queue
 - C) Chinese people were forced to speak only the Manchu language
 - D) All people were forced to dress in traditional Manchu clothing
- 18) The Ottoman, Persian, and Mughal Empires all reached the peak of political and cultural powers in the late 1500s and 1600s. What else did they have in common?
 - A) They were all major Islamic empires
 - B) They were all conquered by Spain
 - C) They were all located in the New World
 - D) They were all influenced by the Protestant Reformation

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- 19) By the mid-1500s, the Ottoman Empire ruled most of Eastern Europe, western Asia, and North Africa. Today, what is left of the empire is now known as what country?
 A) Spain
 B) Saudi Arabia
 C) Turkey
 D) Iraq
- 20) Commodore Matthew Perry's visits to Japan in 1853 and 1854 resulted in the
 A) colonization of Japan by the United States
 B) invasion of Japan by China
 C) introduction of Christianity to Japanese society
 D) opening of trade and diplomatic relations with Japan
- 21) China's Opium War, Taiping Rebellion, and Boxer Rebellion all were similar because
 A) they were all major victories for the Chinese government
 B) they all led to democratic reforms
 C) they were all rebellions against the influence of westerners on Chinese society
 D) they were fought between China and Japan
- 22) A common goal of Louis XIV of France, Peter the Great of Russia, and Tokugawa Ieyasu of Japan was to
 A) Spread Christianity throughout the world
 B) Promote political revolutions in their nations
 C) Maintain absolute power
 D) Isolate their nations
- 23) Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo all believed in and tried to prove which theory?
 A) The Sun is the center of the universe – heliocentric theory
 B) The Earth is the center of the universe – geocentric theory
 C) All science questions can be answered using the Bible
 D) The theory of gravity
- 24) Which scientist developed the Laws of Motion and is considered the father of modern science?
 A) Newton
 B) Kepler
 C) Galileo
 D) Copernicus
- 25) Which of the following provides the best description of Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau?
 A) New scientific discoveries
 B) Absolute rulers
 C) Renaissance artists
 D) Enlightenment thinkers
- 26) Which statement expresses an idea of the Enlightenment?
 A) The king is sacred and answers only to God.
 B) History is a continuous struggle between social classes.
 C) Those who are the most fit will survive and succeed.
 D) All individuals have natural rights.
- 27) Inspired by the American Revolution, The French Revolution began in 1789 with the storming of the _____, the French Royal Prison.
 A) Estates General
 B) Bourgeoisie
 C) Bastille
 D) National Assembly
- 28) The English colonies issued the _____ on July 4, 1776. This document was based on the enlightened ideas of John Locke and marked the beginning of the American Revolution
 A) Declaration of Independence
 B) Monroe Doctrine
 C) Edict of Freedom
 D) The Constitution
- 29) In 1779, nearing the end of the French Revolution, this man became dictator of the France and was eventually crowned Emperor in 1804. Known for his small stature, _____ had big dreams of conquering Europe and dominating the world.
 A) Rousseau
 B) Louis XIV
 C) Napoleon Bonaparte
 D) Jean-Paul Marat
- 30) Which leader, nicknamed "El Libertador", was inspired by the ideas of the American Revolution and the Enlightenment to lead the liberation of much of South America from Spain?
 A) Simon Bolivar
 B) Toussaint-Louverture
 C) Napoleon Bonaparte
 D) Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna
- 31) In 1791 the second revolution against European control in the Western Hemisphere began under the leadership of a freed slave, Toussaint-Louverture. Where did this revolution occur?
 A) Brazil
 B) Mexico
 C) France
 D) Haiti
- 32) In the 1700s, power-driven machines began to do much of the work that people had done before. The term given to this change in production of goods due to technological advance is the _____.
 A) Industrial Revolution
 B) Renaissance
 C) Second Great Awakening
 D) Feudalist Shift
- 33) The Industrial Revolution began in _____.
 A) Germany
 B) France
 C) Great Britain
 D) The United States
- 34) During the 1700s, Adam Smith and other economists helped spark a revolution among workers by introducing the ideas of free enterprise and laissez-faire economics. What does laissez-faire mean?
 A) Government should leave business alone
 B) Workers should get paid more for the jobs that they do
 C) A revolution is coming
 D) Only the strong survive
- 35) During the mid-1800s, what philosopher wrote the Communist Manifesto and became known as the father of communism?
 A) Niccolo Machiavelli
 B) Karl Marx
 C) Adam Smith
 D) John Locke