

7th Grade World History Exit Test – Part 4

EXPLORERS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

Christopher Columbus

1. What did Columbus use to mark the time during his voyage?
 - a. A wind tracker
 - b. A compass
 - c. An hourglass
2. How long after his first voyage did Columbus return to America?
 - a. 2 years
 - b. 6 months
 - c. 4 months
3. What country did Columbus and his men come from?
 - a. Italy
 - b. China
 - c. Spain
4. What was the name of Christopher Columbus' 3 ships?
 - a. Tina Marie, Santa Clara,
 - b. Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria
 - c. Tammy, Marie, Paula
5. Who helped Christopher Columbus get his ships?
 - a. The King and Queen of Spain
 - b. The King and Queen of England
 - c. The Prime Minister of the Bahamas
6. What was Columbus' main reason for making his voyage?
 - a. Claim land for Spain
 - b. Spread Christianity
 - c. Find a new route to the East

Ferdinand Magellan

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. It took Magellan and his men _____ to cross the Indian Ocean.
2. Magellan's fleet were at sea for _____ days before they saw land.
3. Magellan and his crew set sail on _____.
4. Magellan's expedition of circumnavigation proved that the world was _____, and not flat.

Hernan Cortes

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. Hernan Cortes was a Spanish _____ and explorer who conquered the Aztec Empire in Central America.
2. Cortes left Spain in 1504 for Hispaniola and ended up in _____ in 1511.
3. In 1519 Hernan Cortes began an expedition to Mexico, landing on the Island of _____ on the East coast.
4. Hernan Cortes returned in 1521 and sieged the city, resettled and named it _____.

Vasco da Gama

1. Da Gama was a student of:
 - a. Scientology
 - b. Mathematics
 - c. Psychology
2. Vasco Da Gama was hired to find a sea route to:
 - a. Asia
 - b. Mexico
 - c. India
3. Vasco Da Gama was born in:
 - a. Portugal
 - b. Spain
 - c. Mexico
4. The purpose of Da Gama's expedition was to initiate trade directly between Portugal and the _____ markets of India.
 - a. Silk
 - b. Spice
 - c. Meat

Pedro Alvares Cabral

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. Pedro Alvares Cabral is known for the discovery of _____.
2. The land that Pedro Cabral and his men landed on was not an island but rather the continent of _____ one day would be known as _____.
3. Port of Sofala was the hub of the West African _____ trade.
4. Cabral was the 2nd Portuguese to have gone to _____.

EMERGENCE OF MODERN SCIENCE

The Scientific Revolution

1. Galileo built a _____ and observed that Jupiter's four moons moved slowly around that planet in the same way Copernicus said.
 - a. Telescope
 - b. Solar System
 - c. Gravity
2. Science, since the 18th century was based on experimentation and observation to propose a logical hypothesis, this was known as the _____.
 - a. American Revolution
 - b. Scientific Method
 - c. Scientific Revolution
3. Descartes' beliefs were based on _____.
 - a. Observation
 - b. Experimentation
 - c. Reasoning
4. Isaac Newton used mathematics to show that a force keeps the planets in orbits around the sun. He called this force _____.
 - a. Gravity
 - b. Balance
 - c. Density
5. The idea that the earth is the center of the universe is the _____ theory.
 - a. Heliocentric
 - b. Earthcentric
 - c. Geocentric
6. When objects fall, they fall toward the center of the earth:
 - a. Law of Physics
 - b. Law of Motion
 - c. Law of Gravity

Innovations, Discoveries, & Major Figures

Matching: Match the below inventions to the correct inventor

Gravity	Diesel Engine	Thermometer	Telescope	Telephone	Steam Engine
Air plane	Printing Press	Zero (0)	Cement	Anemometer	

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Rudolf Diesel - _____ in 1858 | 7. Galileo - _____ in 1606 |
| 2. Alexander Graham Bell - _____ in 1876 | 8. Wright Brothers - _____ in 1903 |
| 3. Gabriel Fahrenheit - _____ in 1714 | 9. Joseph Aspdin - _____ in 1824 |
| 4. Sir Isaac Newton - _____ in 1687 | 10. Aryabhatta - _____ in 4 AD |
| 5. Thomas Newcomen - _____ in 1698 | 11. Leon Battista Alberti - _____ in 1450 |
| 6. Johannes Gutenberg - _____ in 1440 | |

Breakthroughs in Medicine & Chemistry: Empiricism

Matching:

Empiricism	Skepticism	Rationalism
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1. _____ - cannot be either a rationalist or empiricist since they either deny that knowledge is possible, or at least do not claim that knowledge IS possible.
2. _____ - There are ways that we can gain knowledge independent of sense experience (does not include our senses).
3. _____ - Claims the only way that knowledge can be gained is through experience; none of our knowledge is gained through innate ideas, intuition or deduction (alone) that is not informed by experience.

Isaac Newton's Role in the Scientific Revolution

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. Isaac Newton studied at _____.
2. Isaac Newton was known as the genius who found _____ because an apple fell on his head.
3. As a child, Newton was an _____ and didn't have many friends.
4. Isaac Newton laid the foundations of classical _____.
5. Isaac Newton was also known as the Father of Modern _____.

Bacon, Descartes & The Scientific Method

Matching:

Doing Research Conclusion Hypothesis Ask a Question Analyzing Data Experiment

1. _____ - Identifying the problem
2. _____ - A judgement based on the results of an experiment
3. _____ - Organized process to test a hypothesis
4. _____ - An educated guess about the solution to a problem
5. _____ - Observations & measurements recorded
6. _____ - Finding out source or information about the problem

Galileo, the Telescope, & the Church

1. Galileo is best remembered for his work in:
 - a. Language
 - b. Astronomy
 - c. Medicine
2. The study of the stars, planets, and other objects in space:
 - a. Telescope
 - b. Mathematics
 - c. Astronomy
3. The largest planet in the Solar System:
 - a. Jupiter
 - b. Earth
 - c. Mars
4. A tool that is used to collect a dim light from distant planets and stars and help astronomers to see them better:
 - a. Telescope
 - b. Microphone
 - c. Sound System

Effects of the Scientific Revolution

Matching:

1. Skepticism
 2. Experimentation
 3. Scientific Tools
 4. Debate and collaboration
- A. Scientists share ideas and improve upon on another's work
 - B. Doubting and testing received wisdom
 - C. Locating cause and effect and new observations
 - D. Advances in mathematics and observational equipment expand the realm that humans can see, measure, and understand

THE ENLIGHTENMENT PERIOD

The Roots of Enlightenment

1. Believed in constant defense of freedom of speech, religion, and attacks on intolerance, prejudice, and superstition.
 - a. Despotism
 - b. Voltaire
 - c. Separation of Powers
2. Division of powers among branches of government.
 - a. Unalienable Rights
 - b. Despotism
 - c. Separation of Powers
3. A period of time in Europe where colonists expressed reason and thought to re-evaluate economics, religion, government, and learning.
 - a. Enlightenment
 - b. Revolution
 - c. War
4. Rights that belong to people "by nature", simply b/c they are human beings (Life, Liberty, & Property – Freedom to trade, soldiers threatening lives and property)
 - a. Unalienable Rights
 - b. National Rights
 - c. Despotism
5. An agreement in which people give power to a government in exchange for its protections
 - a. Social Contract
 - b. Binding Contract
 - c. Written Contract
6. A list of basic human rights that a government must protect
 - a. Natural Rights
 - b. Bill of Rights
 - c. Freedom of religion

Enlightenment Despots in Europe

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. _____ was a system where the poor worked for a local ward who got all of the profits of their labor.
2. Silesia was established a Prussian Territory in the Treaty of _____.
3. _____ was the largest superpower in Europe.
4. _____ was an intellectual movement in Europe that promoted reason, analysis, and individual rights.

Enlightenment Thinkers & Their Ideas

Matching:

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|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Separation of Powers | believed people are naturally selfish, cruel, and greedy; wrote in his book, Leviathan that people are driven by a restless desire for power and without laws, people would always be in conflict. |
| 2. Social Contract | Rights that people are born with that should never be taken away (Life, liberty, and Property) |
| 3. Natural Rights | Power in government should be separated into different branches so no one has all the authority. |
| 4. Voltaire | All people enter into this with each other willingly giving up some rights in order to protect the most important rights |
| 5. Thomas Hobbes | French writer and philosopher who believed in Freedom of Speech and Religion |

Political Theories & Competing Views

1. One common, yet increasingly fanciful notions at the time was that political authority derived directly from _____.
2. Lock believed that we are vulnerable to the ideas that are put into our minds when we are _____.
3. Hobbes believed that _____ and _____ came naturally to people, without government it would be chaos.
4. Hobbes also believed that people generally do not have the right to _____ against the government, no matter how unjust it may be.
5. Natural rights Philosophy taught that people have _____ rights that others must _____.

Union of Religion & Philosophy (Rene Descartes)

1. "I _____, therefore I am"
 - a. Think
 - b. Am here
 - c. Know
2. "The more I learn, the more I realize how _____ I am."
 - a. Intelligent
 - b. Ignorant
 - c. Much better
3. "_____ others to be respected."
 - a. Train
 - b. Respect
 - c. List to
4. The only thing that cannot be separated from us; it proves that we exist.
 - a. Thought
 - b. Action
 - c. Betrayal

Influence on Democratic Thought

Matching:

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|----------------------|---|
| Battle of Saratoga | A. Disgruntled colonists, angered by a tax on tea, dumped an entire shipment into the Boston Harbor as a act of defiance. |
| Treaty of Paris | B. This decisive victory for the colonists not only boosted morale but also convinced France to enter the war as an ally; marked the start of the American Revolution |
| Christopher Columbus | C. A chaotic and bloody period that forever changed the course of history |
| French Revolution | D. Historical moment that officially ended the Revolutionary War and recognized the United States as an independent nation. |
| Age of Enlightenment | E. Very important explorer whose voyages ignited a wave of exploration and colonization that forever changed the course of history |
| The Boston Tea Party | F. A remarkable time of intellectual and philosophical development during the 17 th and 18 th centuries that was known for its profound thinkers; it fueled a revolution of ideas |