# 7th Grade World History Exit Test – Part 1

## LEGACY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

The Fall of Rome: *Fill-in-the-blank*

1. The _____ Roman Empire was richer and more stable.
2. The Roman Empire was _____ by Emperor Augustus in 27 BC.
3. In AD 395, the empire was divided into the _____ Roman Empire and the _____ Roman Empire.
4. Three major periods of Ancient Rome was the Regal, Republican, and _____.

Constantine The Great: *Fill-in-the-blank*

1. Constantine was known as the Emperor who made _____ the main religion of Rome.
2. As a child Constantine was sent to Nicomedia, modern day Turkey, where he witnessed ruthless and fierce _____ of Christians.

***Matching:***

| | |
|---|---|
| 3. Edict of Milan | Most powerful city in the world |
| 4. The Nicene Creed | Freedom of Worship |
| 5. Constantinople | Established that Jesus was a divine being |

Heirs of Rome: The Church & Byzantines

1. The Justinian Code was:
   a. Foreign trade regulations
   b. Legal questions that regulated whole areas of Byzantine Life
   c. Navigation directions
2. Russian Ruler who chose Byzantine Christianity as the official religion of the Russian State.
   a. Vladimir
   b. Burghers
   c. Clovis
3. Document that allowed the King to choose government officials and The Pope to choose church officials or clergy; ended Lay Investiture
   a. Delusions of Kings
   b. Crown Requirements
   c. Concordat of Worms

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## Roman Art & Architecture

1. Roman _____ came from the practice of making death masks, which were paraded in public on special occasions.
    a. Portraiture
    b. Art
    c. Sculpture
2. The Romans copied _____ art and adapted it for their own purposes.
    a. French
    b. Greek
    c. Italian
3. While the Romans did not invent the Arch, they did invent _____, which consisted of lime and small stones.
    a. Putty
    b. Concrete
    c. Glue
4. Name the 3 structures below:



_____



_____



_____

## Roman Technology & Science:

***Matching:***

| | |
|---|---|
| Aqueducts | Foundation of the empire |
| Codex | A law ordering the government to provide its citizens with cheaply priced grain |
| The Acta | Brought fresh water into the city |
| Roman Concrete | Bound book of stacked pages |

## Roman Literature, Language, Law, and Structures

1. Rome was known as the:
    a. Eternal City
    b. City of Gold
    c. Oldest City
2. What was the language of the Roman?
    a. Greek
    b. Latin
    c. Hebrew
3. Roman laws were based on:
    a. Division of assets
    b. Religious beliefs
    c. Customs and Traditions
4. Roman Literature was influenced by:
    a. Greek Scholars
    b. Scientists
    c. College Professor

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE AGES**

## Major Events in the Middle Ages

1. The Feudal system was a system in which people were:
    a. Fed
    b. Organized
    c. Worked together
2. A mysterious disease that broke out b/w 1347 & 1350 that killed millions of people; proved to be most fatal pandemic of its time:
    a. Scarlet Fever
    b. Black Death (Black Plague)
    c. Measles
3. A series of religious wars:
    a. The Crusades
    b. The Battles of Tours
    c. The Hundred Years War
4. The first document to every state the rights of the people of England:
    a. Declaration of Independence
    b. Magna Carta
    c. Magellan's Adventures

## Feudalism & Manorialism

1. Manorialism focused on _____ production and management, while Feudalism focused on military service in exchange for land.
    a. Land
    b. Silk
    c. Coal
2. Most of the land belonged to the:
    a. King
    b. Peasants
    c. Knights
3. What was the order in rank in the Feudal System:
    a. Lords, Knights, Peasant, King
    b. King, Lords, Knights, Peasants
    c. Peasants, King, Knights, Lord
4. What was the only thing that remained of the Roman Empire?
    a. Line of Defense
    b. Roman Statues
    c. Roman Catholic Church

## Charlemagne & the Roman Empire

***Matching:***

| | |
|---|---|
| Pope Adrian | After the Fall of Western Roman Empire, Charlemagne was the first unifier of ____ |
| The Carolingian Renaissance | King of France; Known as "*Charles The Great*" |
| Charlemagne | Increased literature, writing, and other forms of art |
| Western and Central Europe | Was a Father figure to Charlemagne |

## Life on a Medieval Manor

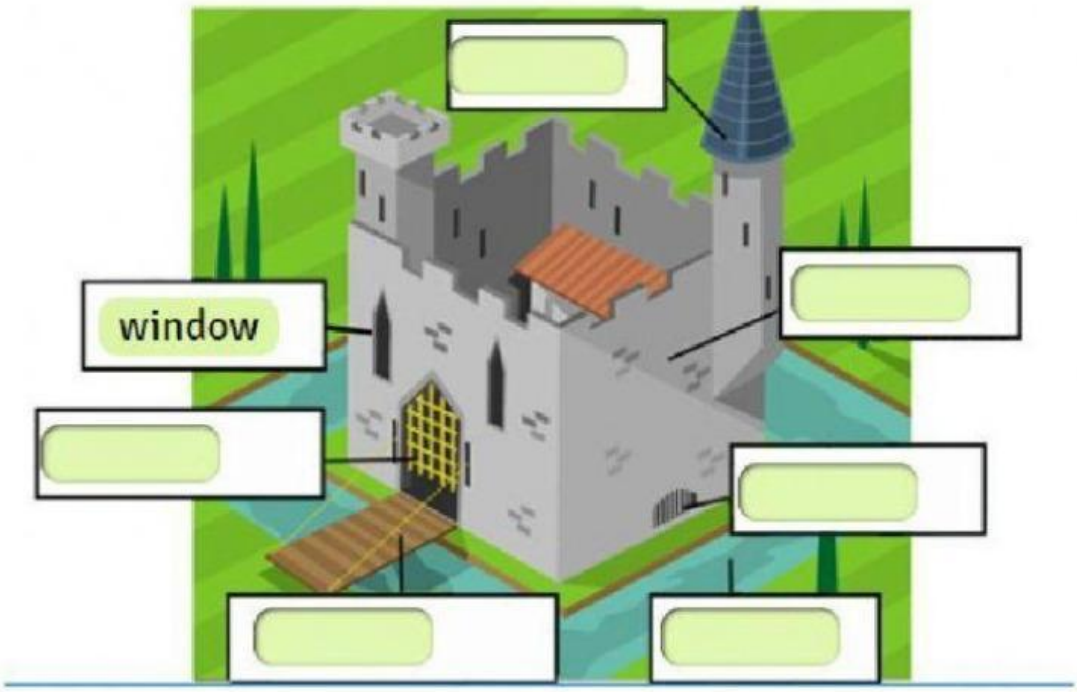
***True (T) or False (F):***

1. Castles were often on top of hills or rocks. _____
2. Many castles had thin walls and big windows. _____
3. People used a boat to cross the moat. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Label the diagram below of a castle:

tower | wall | drawbridge | gate | dungeon | moat




## Spread of Christianity

1. The Jews accused Jesus for falsely claiming to be the _____.
   a. King of the Jews
   b. Messiah
   c. King of England
2. The Christian Bible is broken into ____ parts.
   a. Four
   b. Two
   c. Three
3. The New Testament consists of the gospels of _____.
   a. Matthew, Peter, Simon, and John
   b. John, Barnabas, Titus, and Judas
   c. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John
4. Jesus was condemned to death by _____.
   a. Hanging
   b. Crucifixion
   c. Be-heading

***Matching:***

| | |
|---|---|
| The Last Supper | Sent to guide and empower humanity |
| The Virgin Mary | Granted toleration for Christians across the Roman Empire |
| Bethlehem | Final meal that Jesus shared with his disciples |
| Trinity | Town where Jesus was born |
| The Holy Spirit | God supernaturally impregnated her with the Holy Spirit; Jesus's mother |
| Edict of Milan | Relationship between the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit |

LIVEWORKSHEETS

## Role of the Catholic Church

1. Monks and Nuns _____ themselves from society.
    a. Isolated
    b. Integrated
    c. Mixed up
2. _____ ran individual churches and administered the sacraments like communion, matrimony, and baptism.
    a. Bishops
    b. Priests
    c. Altar Boys
3. The _____ was the spiritual and political leader of the church.
    a. Priest
    b. Pope
    c. Deacon
4. Cardinals helped the Pope run the church and _____ ran the dioceses which are areas with several churches.
    a. Priests
    b. Popes
    c. Bishops

## Heresy in the Middle Ages

1. _____ were conducted to examine the accused and determined their guilt or innocence.
    a. Court Trials
    b. Heretical Trials
    c. Execution Trials
2. Those who were accused of heresy faced severe consequences such as excommunication, imprisonment, or even _____.
    a. Execution
    b. Isolation
    c. Capture
3. Heresy is the act or belief that _____ the teachings of the Church.
    a. follows
    b. agrees with
    c. contradicts
4. Heresy trials served as a means for secular authorities to assert their _____.
    a. Beliefs
    b. Power
    c. Rights

## Rise of Education & Displacement of Monasteries

1. What led to a higher demand for clerics in Western Europe?
    a. Increased agriculture and jobs
    b. Decrease in writing & more computer skills
    c. Increased trade and commercialism, increased the need for record keeping
2. Who controlled education until High Middle Ages?
    a. Monasteries and Churches
    b. Kings and Queens
    c. Nobleman and their slaves
3. _____ were associations formed by artisans & craftsmen to regulate quality & prices of goods.
    a. Middle Class Groups
    b. Medieval Guilds
    c. The Golden Age Associates
4. Why did students and teachers organize themselves into associations?
    a. To gain and share knowledge
    b. To create a unique group
    c. To petition for legal rights and privileges
5. What did the early monks focus on?
    a. The University of Paris
    b. Spirituality and maintaining solitude
    c. The church practices
6. Christians who adhere to rules like vows of poverty that separate them from society are called:
    a. Members of the church
    b. Monks
    c. Nuns

LIVEWORKSHEETS

## The Little Ice Age & The Black Death

1. Bad weather and poor harvests promoted:
   a. Migration, invasions, and higher taxes
   b. Inflation, higher gas prices, and evacuation
   c. Evacuation, starvation, and food shortages
2. Unrest was often linked to:
   a. stress, poor health, and starvation
   b. food shortages and higher taxes
   c. dehydration and sleep deprivation
3. Where did the Black Death originate?
   a. Great Britain
   b. Japan
   c. China
4. Which group of people were sometimes blamed for causing the plague?
   a. Catholics
   b. Jews
   c. Muslims

***Matching:***

| | |
|---|---|
| 5. Pneumonic Plague | A temporary but significant cooling period between the 14th and 19th centuries that was accompanied by wide temperature fluctuations, droughts, & storms causing famines & dislocations. |
| 6. Little Ice Age | People who whipped themselves, hoping that God would forgive their sins and spare their lives |
| 7. Flagellants | Bad Air |
| 8. Miasma | The most common form of the plague |
| 9. Bubonic Plague | A third of the population died from this |
| 10. The Black Death | Deadliest form of the plague |

## Formation of Modern Nation States

1. The Protestant Reformation led to the establishment of new _____ that were separate from the Roman Catholic Church.
   a. Churches
   b. Religions
   c. Cultures
2. A King's dominance would _____ overnight if one of his cities was captured by another King.
   a. Increase
   b. Decrease
   c. Drastically incline
3. The Church had a great deal of political:
   a. Influence
   b. Power
   c. Faith
4. The 30 Years War began in 1618 and ended in the:
   a. Peace Treaty of 1700
   b. Peace of Westphalia
   c. Devastation of nation-state

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**THE BYZANTINE & ROMAN EMPIRE**

## Justinian's Code of Law

***Matching:***

| | |
|---|---|
| Justinian | Law created by Justinian that was said to live honestly, to injure no one and to give every man his due |
| Religion | 2 Branches of Law created by Justinian |
| Corpus Juris Civilis | Became emperor of the Byzantine Empire |
| Private and Public | Laws were influenced by _____ |

## Byzantine vs Rome: Eastern Orthodox & Roman Catholic

1. After the fall of the Western Roman Empire, historians refer to the Eastern Roman Empire as:
    a. Eastern Europe
    b. Byzantine Empire
    c. Republic of Newark
2. Who was the Emperor of the Byzantine Empire?
    a. Justinian
    b. Muhammad
    c. Pope John Paul

***Matching:***

| | |
|---|---|
| 3. The Great Schism | Leader of the Roman Catholic Church |
| 4. The Pope | The splitting of the Roman Catholic Church and Eastern Orthodox Church due to religious disagreements and political conflicts |

## Rise and Fall of the Byzantine Empire

1. The Byzantine Empire ruled most of Eastern and Southern_____ throughout the Middle Ages.
    a. France
    b. Europe
    c. Italy
2. The Greek City of Byzantium was renamed:
    a. Constantinople
    b. Corpus Christy
    c. Orlando
3. Constantine embraced ____ which became a large part of the Roman Empire for the next 1000 years.
    a. Greek Mythology
    b. Muslim beliefs
    c. Christianity
4. Justinian funded many public works projects including bridges, roads, and _____.
    a. Aqueducts
    b. Railroads
    c. Pumping Plant

LIVEWORKSHEETS