

7th Grade World History Exit Test – Part 2

ORIGIN & BELIEFS OF ISLAM

Mohammed & the Birth of Islam

- How many times do Muslims pray?
 - Ten
 - Four
 - Five
- The founder of Islam is:
 - Malachi
 - Muhammed ibn Abdullah
 - Ummayad
- Islam's central religious text:
 - Qur'an
 - Tauren
 - Bible
- Although Jews were allowed to practice their religion, they were always treated as:
 - Kings
 - Royalty
 - Second class citizens
- The special month for Muslims where they do not eat during the day is called:
 - Ramadan
 - Raimi
 - Tarma

Spread of Islam & the Caliphates

Matching:

Slave Trade	Means "Holy War"
Quran	Exchanged salt from the Saharan Desert with Gold found in West Africa
Gold/Salt Trade	Practice of using captives as slaves
Jihad	Sacred book of the Islam

THE CRUSADES

Causes & Effects of the First Crusades

- Cause of the Holy War?
 - Christians fought to get Jerusalem back while Muslims fought to keep it
 - The Muslims lost Jerusalem to the Catholics
 - Muslims fought back against the Catholics
- After the Crusades the political system changed from Feudal System to:
 - Monopoly
 - Monarchy
 - Communism
- Before the Crusades, politics in Western Europe was practiced through the Feudal System where the people got protection in exchange for service to the:
 - Queen
 - Lords
 - Knights
- The Crusades inspired people to follow _____'s causes and beliefs.
 - Islam
 - Christianity
 - Greek

The Great Crusades

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. The main goal of the Crusades was to: | 2. The First Crusade ended with what event? | 3. What was the cause of the 3 rd and 4 th Crusades? |
| a. Open trade routes to Asia | a. Crusaders destroyed Antioch | a. Muslims were expelled from Spain |
| b. Take control of the Holy Lands | b. Christian armies took Spain | b. Saladin took over Jerusalem |
| c. Bring Muslims together under one ruler | c. Crusaders captured Jerusalem | c. Crusaders were defeated in Damascus |

EARLY WEST AFRICA

West Africa in the Middle Ages

1. The Soninke people of West Africa formed the Kingdom of Ghana, controlling most of the _____ trade.
2. Muslims traders from the Middle East crossed the Sahara Desert and reached West Africa, beginning the _____ with Muslims and Ghana.
3. Musa I of Mali made a pilgrimage to Mecca, making the Mali Empire even _____.
4. Gaining the respect of Morroco from North Africa, Mali is not invaded by Morroco, yet _____ destroys the kingdom later on.

The Ghana Empire – African Civilizations

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The Ghana Empire was known as Wagadu and was recognized for its:
a. Diversity
b. Food
c. People | 3. The Ghana army fought with metal weapons like spears, swords, and _____.
a. Ironed tipped arrows
b. Knives
c. Guns |
| 2. Ghana was referred to as the:
a. Land of milk and honey
b. Land of Gold
c. Cotton Farms | 4. Ghana's wealth came from _____ as they had many crops that made them self-sufficient.
a. Trade
b. Social status
c. Agriculture |

Trade, Religion, & Culture of Trans-Saharan Caravan

1. The Trans-Saharan Trade was one of the most _____ & _____ interactions in world history.
 - a. Social, economic
 - b. Cultural, economic
 - c. Political, social
2. The Trans-Saharan trade began in the 8th century when merchants began to cross the Saharan Desert in search of _____, spices, and other valuable goods.
 - a. Silk
 - b. Gold
 - c. Copper
3. This trade route facilitated the spread of _____ throughout the region and created a cultural & intellectual exchange between West Africa & the Islamic world.
 - a. Buddhism
 - b. Muslim
 - c. Islam
4. Many people and animals lost their lives on the way to the north due to:
 - a. Shortage of food, shelter, and clothing
 - b. Heat, sandstorms, and shortage of water
 - c. Multiple attacks by wild animals

Mali Empire in Africa (13th-16th Centuries)

1. The Mali empire was led by _____ who was also known as the legendary golden emperor.
 - a. Timbuka
 - b. Mansa Musa
 - c. Muhammad
2. What religion flourished in the Mali Empire?
 - a. Greek
 - b. Hebrew
 - c. Islam
3. Mali's founder Sundiata claimed to have a direct link to _____, which marked him as the guardian of the ancestors.
 - a. Elders in the community
 - b. Spirits of the land
 - c. Children of the land

Islam's Spread in West Africa

1. What were 2 causes of the Expansion of Islam in West Africa?
 - a. Trade and invasion of West Africa
 - b. Slave and gold trade
 - c. Defeat of North Africa and slave trade
2. A vigorous reforming drive was launched to conquer & convert pagans of Western & Central Africa to:
 - a. Muslim
 - b. Christian
 - c. Islam
3. Even though Ghana recovered its freedom in 1088 the kingdom remained _____ after that and the Muslims of Ghana promoted Islam among the numerous people that still dominated.
 - a. Islamic
 - b. Catholic
 - c. Greek

Cultural Legacy of West Africa

Matching:

Oral Traditions	account of the line of ancestry within a family
Proverb	Stories passed down through generations by word of mouth
Terra Cotta	Instrument made of wooden bars laid across a frame, similar to a xylophone
Genealogy	A popular saying that is meant to express something wise or true
Balafon	A baked clay often used to make pottery and sculptures

IMPERIAL CHINA

Dynasties of Ancient Imperial China

1. What was the Qin Dynasty known for?
 - a. Supreme ruler of an empire
 - b. First Chinese unification under an Emperor
 - c. A period of chaos and division in China
2. An Empire is:
 - a. An extensive group of states or countries under a single supreme authority, formerly an Emperor or Empress.
 - b. Known for its trade expansion to the outside world
 - c. Known as a Golden Age of China
3. What was the Yuan Dynasty known for?
 - a. Continuing a peaceful and prosperous unification of China
 - b. Foreigners (Mongols) controlled China
 - c. The Golden Age of China

The Tang Dynasty: Reunification of China

Fill-in-the-Blank:

1. The Tang Dynasty was a beacon of economic and _____ achievements.
2. The Tang Dynasty marked significant strides in _____ crafts, & trade.
3. The Tang Dynasty was once of the most prosperous periods in _____ history.
4. Technological advances were marked with the invention of printing & _____.
5. The Tang Dynasty also adopted _____, creating a society that accommodated diverse ethnic groups and religious beliefs.

Spread of Buddhism in Tang China

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. The Silk Road brought _____ from India to China.
2. The Grottoes were hand carved from the mountains by Buddhists in Shanxi, China as a place of _____.
3. The Grottoes temples embodied the spirit of _____ culture.

The Song Dynasty and the Silk Road

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. (**rich**, poor, fat) Romans loved to wear _____ clothes.
2. Romans loved spices from India, such as _____.
3. Long caravans of _____ brought goods to the ports in what is now Lebanon.
4. The merchants had to cross _____ and high mountains.
5. Among the goods that were produced and traded was _____.
6. Silk was also used as a form of _____.

China's Golden Age

Matching:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Golden Age | A system of government officials selected based on merit through exams. |
| 2. Tributary States | A period of great cultural, economic, and political prosperity in China |
| 3. Civil Service | Lower-class farmers who constituted the majority of the population during the golden age; played a crucial role in agricultural production |
| 4. Peasants | A religion that originated in India and became popular in China during the golden age |
| 5. Buddhism | States that acknowledged the Chinese Emperor's supremacy and paid tribute as a sign of respect and loyalty. |

Innovations of the Han Dynasty

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. Materials used in Han Dynasty arts were glazed ceramics, paint, stone, wood, and _____.
2. The most famous invention of the Han Dynasty was _____.
3. Inventions of the Han Dynasty were the wheelbarrow and _____.

Agriculture, Technology, & Commerce in Tang & Song China

Matching: Use each of the terms below to match the correct description

Fertilizer Buddhism Grand Canal Agricultural Specialization Paper money

1. _____ - Built during the Sui Dynasty to facilitate trade between the North and South and to bring champa rice to the North.
2. _____ - also known as manure
3. _____ - resulted from shortages of coins
4. _____ - each region focused on different crops
5. _____ - Empress Wu attempted to make this the state religion

MIDIEVAL JAPAN

China & Korea's Influence on Japan

1. The upper classes of Japan owned slaves and lived in houses with wooden floors and roofs, while the common people lived in _____ with _____.
 - a. Igloos, fire outside
 - b. Huts, dirt floors
 - c. Castles, wooden floors
2. Fathers often lived _____ their families.
 - a. Apart from
 - b. With
 - c. Among
3. The Chinese influenced Japan in many areas, including bureaucracy, _____, etiquette, and art.
 - a. Education
 - b. Army
 - c. Economic impact
4. _____ are warriors who wore loose-fitting armor and fought with swords on horseback.
 - a. Shinto
 - b. Samurai
 - c. Peasants
5. _____ means "spirit".
 - a. Shinto
 - b. Shoguns
 - c. Kami

The Heian Period in Japanese History

1. The local administration was divided into _____, each with a governor responsible for tax collection, local law enforcement, and security.
2. Kammu Tenno moved the capital to re-assert _____ power and to make a fresh start for this branch of the royal line.
3. The city was divided into east and west sections with _____ and temples.
4. Japan's first great novel was _____.

Japanese Military & Samurais

1. The word "Samurai" originally meant:
 - a. Property
 - b. Servant
 - c. Slave
2. The Bushido emphasized values such as loyalty, _____, and self-discipline.
 - a. Honor
 - b. Gentleness
 - c. Selflessness
3. The Samurai's _____ and _____ were symbolic of their status and role, and was necessary for survival on the battlefield.
 - a. Helmet, art
 - b. Height, weight
 - c. Armor, equipment

Matching: Use the terms listed below to correctly answer the following:

Bushido The Samurais Age Meiji Restoration of 1868 Katana

4. _____ - A period of time of living the Samurai way of life.
5. _____ - Japanese sword
6. _____ - a strict moral and ethical code that the Samurais lived by
7. _____ - led to the abolition of the feudal system

Japanese Feudal Class System

Label the diagram below with the following terms:

Peasants and Artisans

Merchants

Samurai Warriors

Emperor

Shogun and Daimyo

