

7th Grade World History Exit Test – Part 3

EARLY MAYAN, AZTEC, & INCA CIVILIZATIONS

Rise of the Maya Civilization

1. The Maya were an ancient civilization located in the _____ Peninsula of Mexico, and parts of Guatemala, El Salvador, Belize and Honduras.
 - a. Cozumel
 - b. Yucatan
 - c. Island
2. People sometimes confuse them with the _____.
 - a. Inca
 - b. Tang
 - c. Aztecs
3. The Maya had strong laws when somebody committed a murder, arson, and acts against the gods were often punished with:
 - a. Bondage
 - b. Enslavement
 - c. Death
4. The Maya are known for their temples, mathematics, astronomy, and the _____.
 - a. Clock
 - b. Calendar
 - c. Cell phone

Life in the May Civilization

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. Mayan Peasants lived in one roomed _____.
2. Before dawn, women cleaned boiled corn and pounded it into meal using a grinding stone to create _____ and tamales.
3. The men _____ and trapped animals.
4. _____ were a set of actions that was always performed the same way as part of a religious ceremony.

Mayan Disappearance

1. Three major facts that led to the collapse of the Mayan Civilization were warfare, environmental collapse, and _____.
 - a. Famine
 - b. Drought
 - c. Overpopulation
2. The Spanish brought over diseases like _____, influenza, and measles.
 - a. small pox
 - b. black plague
 - c. scarlet fever
3. As war continued, violence and destruction increased, _____ and palaces were destroyed.
 - a. Temples
 - b. Restaurants
 - c. Markets
4. Hundreds of thousands of _____ poured into the cities from the countryside, swelling their populations.
 - a. Citizens
 - b. Refugees
 - c. children

The Rise of the Aztecs

1. The best farmlands were located in the:
 - a. Lake of Fire
 - b. Highland Basin
 - c. Mississippi River
2. The Aztecs settled on a(n) _____ in Lake Texacoco.
 - a. island
 - b. Lake
 - c. Mountain
3. The Aztec people built _____ houses made of reed houses.
 - a. Concrete
 - b. Brick
 - c. Adobe
4. The Mexico people came from a system of _____.
 - a. Caves
 - b. Tribes
 - c. Families

Life in the Aztec Empire

Matching:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Polygamy | Five to six foot long hollow tubes used with poisonous darts for hunting |
| 2. Maize | Traditional and cultural practice where a man had more than one wife |
| 3. Blow guns | Staple crop that the Aztecs depended on; also known as corn |
| 4. Beans | it's current name is Mexico City |
| 5. Tenochtitlan | used as dice in board games |

Defeat of the Aztecs

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. _____ was the son of a noble family who had emigrated to Cuba from Spain; also known as Hidalgo.
2. _____ was a fast spreading, painful, disfiguring, deadly disease that spread like wildfire.
3. _____ is an infection of the digestive tract caused by drinking contaminated water.
4. By spreading out their boats, the Spanish were able to stop _____ from reaching the Aztec city.
5. The population of Hispaniola was wiped out due to their lack of _____ to European diseases.

Rise of the Incan Empire

1. The Incan Empire was one of the only empires to stretch _____ rather than across.
 - a. Downwards
 - b. Upwards
 - c. Sideways
2. All men between the ages of 25 and 50 had _____ training.
 - a. Military
 - b. Culinary
 - c. Educational
3. The Incas used many weapons in battle, all made from stone, bronze, or _____.
 - a. Wood
 - b. Steel
 - c. Bone
4. The Inca were extremely organized and used a flexible _____ system to organize units.
 - a. Decimal
 - b. Marginal
 - c. Calendar

Life in the Incan Empire

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. Commoners could not _____ or run a business.
2. Both men and women wore capes or _____ to keep them warm during the winter.
3. The women worked _____ during the day, cooking, making clothes, and caring for children.
4. _____, squash, and beans were the main staple of their diet.
5. Only the _____ children went to school.
6. Children/babies were _____ throughout the day.
7. The Ayllu _____ most of their belongings with each other like a large family.

The Defeat of the Inca

1. Even though the Inca met the demands of the Spaniard's ransom, they still _____ the king.
 - a. Kept
 - b. Hid
 - c. Killed
2. The Spaniards captured the ruler of the Inca Empire and held him for _____ for eight months until they could come up with their demands.
 - a. Favors
 - b. Ransom
 - c. Slavery
3. After the assault on Vilcabamba, the Inca Empire was now under the mercy of the _____ rule.
 - a. French
 - b. Spanish
 - c. Australian
4. Francisco Pizarro and Diego de Almagro were treasure hunters and led a small group of 168 men on a search for _____.
 - a. Food
 - b. Gold
 - c. Jewelry and stone

Geography of Aztec, Mayan, and Incan Empires

Matching:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Flooding Rivers | encouraged nomads to move between water sources |
| 2. Yucatan Peninsula | physical environment and how it influences the economy and culture |
| 3. Geography | located at the Southern Tip of Mexico that juts into the Gulf of Mexico |
| 4. Scorching Deserts | created fertile farm land |

Fill-in-the-blank:

- The Aztecs built a double _____ system that brought in fresh water.
- The highlands in the south of the Mayan civilization ran along the mountain range that had active _____.
- All of these civilizations were based on _____ because their geographic locations allowed them to have very fertile land.

Achievements in Astronomy & Architecture

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The Maya built towering pyramids, expansive palaces, and temples, all without the benefit of _____.
a. Currency
b. Modern machinery
c. Gold | 3. _____ and _____ were used as shorthand for counting.
a. Diamonds, hearts
b. Circles, squares
c. Bars, dots |
| 2. The Maya made huge astronomical & mathematical advancements with the concept of _____.
a. Zero
b. Numbers
c. Addition | 4. One of the Mayan's biggest achievements was the development of the _____ day calendar.
a. 200
b. 150
c. 365 |

PROTESTANT REFORMATION IN EUROPE

Catholic Church Before Reformation

Matching:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Pope | Common people who did not practice the Jewish faith |
| 2. Gentiles | Bishop of Rome |
| 3. Purgatory | allowed Christians to be free and retrieve all of their property and preach their religion as they saw fit |
| 4. Edict of Milan | Catholic belief of a place of great suffering after you die where a soul would be cleansed before it went to heaven |

Birth of Protestant Reformation: Martin Luther & 95 Theses

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. The church had been in the practice of granting _____ in exchange for good works.
2. Luther was condemned and the holy roman emperor, Charles V published the _____, calling for Luther's immediate arrest.
3. The posting of The 95 Theses is considered the beginning of the _____.

Matching: Use the terms listed below to correctly

Indulgences

Denomination

The 95 Theses

Excommunication

4. _____ - 95 complaints about the church's behavior, written by Martin Luther
5. _____ - a sect or division of a religion
6. _____ - being cut off from the church and its sacraments
7. _____ - a remission of punishment for sins; "get out of hell free card"

Spread of the Protestant Reformation

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. The _____ is the number one source of authority in the Lutheran Church.
2. Anabaptists were persecuted by both Catholics and Protestants because they believed in the _____ of church and state.
3. Martin Luther came up with his own church in 1522 known as the _____.

Religious Reform in Switzerland

1. Zwingli ordered the removal of statues, paintings and stained glass windows since these things constituted:
 - a. Polygamy
 - b. Pretty things
 - c. Idolatry
2. Calvin's greatest emphasis was on religious _____, especially of the young.
 - a. Worship
 - b. Education
 - c. Doctrine
3. The Anabaptists outright rejected the state, as they saw it as evil, refusing to pay _____ and to serve in the army.
 - a. Taxes
 - b. Shipping fees
 - c. For clothing
4. _____ believed in adult baptism and rejected infant baptism.
 - a. Catholics
 - b. Anabaptists
 - c. Methodists

Catholic vs Protestant

1. Lutheranism _____
2. Counter Reformation _____
3. Ceremonies and Good Deeds _____
4. Indulgences _____
5. Latin Bible _____
6. Justification by Faith thru Grace _____

The Council of Trent

Matching:

Council of Trent

Pope Paul III

Original Sin

Protestant Theologians

1. _____ - One of the issues in the first session; and how it affected human nature
2. _____ - Council of the Catholic Church held in 3 different sessions between 1545-1563 in response to the Protestant Reformation
3. _____ - Were allowed to attend the 2nd session, but did not have the right to vote
4. _____ - Was in charge of the 1st Session of the Council of Trent from 1545-1547.

Life After the Reformation & Protestant Influence

1. A form of divorce is a(n):
 - a. Annulment
 - b. Divorce
 - c. Separation
2. Religious war between the Catholics & Protestants resulting in the Protestants becoming a legitimate sect of Christianity.
 - a. Boston Tea Party
 - b. 30 Years War
 - c. Civil War
3. The idea that God already knows who will go to heaven is:
 - a. Reformation
 - b. Predestination
 - c. Calvinism
4. Used to spread messages:
 - a. Printing Press
 - b. Megaphone
 - c. Telephone

The Reformers and the Catholic Church

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. Ignatius' followers took a vow of _____ to the priest.
2. One cause of the Catholic Reformation was widespread _____, aka: selling of indulgences.
3. _____ is speaking out against the church.
4. One result of the Council of Trent was that both _____ and good works were needed for salvation.

The Counter-Reformation: How the Catholic Church Revived

Matching:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Self-Flagellation | a comprehensive document that provided presentation of Catholic doctrine, serving as a guide for priests instructing their congregations. |
| 2. Papal Index | Ignatius' followers were named this by the Pope in 1540 |
| 3. Society of Jesus ("Jesuits") | a list of books that the Catholics were forbidden to read |
| 4. Roman Catechism | the act of hitting one's self with a whip in imitation of Christ's suffering at the cross |

AGE OF EXPLORATION

The Old World and the New World

Matching: Use the words below to complete the following terms

Coronado

Mundus Novus

De Soto

Kino of Italy

Columbian Exchange

1. _____ - Desire for spices and gold
2. _____ - Catholic Priest who also expressed the desire to save native souls
3. _____ - Explored the areas of New Mexico
4. _____ - The exchange of goods between the Old and New Worlds.
5. _____ - First European to set foot in Florida

Why Europeans Sailed to the Americas

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. Land = Wealth = _____
2. Vasco da Gama's sea route made Portugal very _____ b/c they could sell the spices they got in Asia.
3. Christians believed that Jesus was the _____ of God and their holy book is called the _____.
4. Faster, safer trade brought _____.
5. The _____ was a time of great wealth, education, and curiosity in Europe.

Seaborne Commerce & Piracy

1. Was a privateer but succumbed to the temptation of gold and loot in 1698 and became a pirate; known as Captain Kidd:
 - a. Edward Low
 - b. William Kidd
 - c. Samuel Bellamy
2. State employed and attacked national enemies at war
 - a. Sea Rover
 - b. Privateer
 - c. Captain
3. Outlaw who attack anyone at any time
 - a. Pirate
 - b. Mate
 - c. Privateer
4. Piracy can be attributed to the _____, who were marauders and looters.
 - a. Black Pearl
 - b. Vikings
 - c. Giants
5. Pirates would sneak up to their targeted boats and kidnap people for:
 - a. Ransom
 - b. Slavery
 - c. Captivity
6. Most flamboyant pirate who served under Charles Vane, took over ship when Vane was voted out; known as "Calico Jack" & named his ship "Revenge":
 - a. Anne Bonny
 - b. William Kidd
 - c. Jack Rackham

The Columbian Exchange

1. _____ began a vast global exchange that would affect much of the entire world.
 - a. Columbus
 - b. Roosevelt
 - c. Washington
2. The movement of people to different parts of the world led to the transfer of ideas and _____.
 - a. Motivations
 - b. Technologies
 - c. Slavery
3. Europeans found a variety of foods that were new to them, including tomatoes, peppers, and _____.
 - a. Potatoes
 - b. Worms
 - c. Pumpkins
4. Europeans started forcing enslaved _____ to do the work.
 - a. Kings
 - b. Africans
 - c. Royalty

International Trade

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. _____ replaced the sailing ships on the seas.
2. The _____ started with the development of the coal-fired steam engine in Great Britain.
3. Iron, and the _____ engine revolutionized transportation in the United Kingdom.
4. _____ was sold in Central Africa.
5. The trade of _____ was the opening of the Silk Road.
6. The _____ boom made it possible to trade across the world via the air.