

## 7<sup>th</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 |
|------------|------------|-------------|

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:                  | 3. The largest planet in the Solar System:                                                                            |
| a. Language                                                     | a. Jupiter                                                                                                            |
| b. Astronomy                                                    | b. Earth                                                                                                              |
| c. Medicine                                                     | c. Mars                                                                                                               |
| 2. The study of the stars, planets, and other objects in space: | 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                                                    | a. Telescope                                                                                                          |
| b. Mathematics                                                  | b. Microphone                                                                                                         |
| c. Astronomy                                                    | c. Sound System                                                                                                       |

## Effects of the Scientific Revolution

### **Matching:**

- |                             |                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Skepticism               | A. Scientists share ideas and improve upon on another's work                                                         |
| 2. Experimentation          | B. Doubting and testing received wisdom                                                                              |
| 3. Scientific Tools         | C. Locating cause and effect and new observations                                                                    |
| 4. Debate and collaboration | 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:***

- |                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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:**

- |                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries that was known for its profound thinkers; it fueled a revolution of ideas |