BILINGUAL EDUCATIVE UNIT LICEO ALBONOR

# SOCIAL STUDIES 2ND QUIMESTER 1ST PARTIAL QUIZ

## SCHOOL YEAR 2021-2022

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| **STUDENT'S NAME:** | |
| **COURSE:** | **9th JAIME ROLDOS / MANUELA CAÑIZARES** |
| **TEACHER:** | **LOURDES VELEZ** |
| **DATE:** | Thursday, October 28th, 2021 |

**1.- DRAG THE CORRECT INFORMATION WHERE CORRESPOND. (2 MARKS)**

Artistic movement that attempts to depict real life situations

Political philosophy and first political movement of the Enlightenment

economic principle where the state owns the means of production

idea of loyalty, patriotism to one's country

Nationalism

Liberalism

Political and Artistic Revolutions of 19th century

Realism

Socialism

**2.- SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION. (2 MARKS)**

**1.-** Which social class controlled most of the political, economic, and social power in colonial Latin America.

**A)** peninsulares

**B)** mestizos

**C)** creoles

**D)** native people

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**2.-** The purpose of the encomienda system in Latin America was to

**A)** control overpopulation in urban centers

**B)** convert native people to Protestantism

**C)** obtain labor and taxes from the native people in the Spanish colonies

**D)** introduce political ideas into the colonies gradually

**3.-** Simon Bolivar, Jose de San Martin, and Toussaint L'Ouverture are important in Latin American history because they were

**A)** 20th-century caudillos

**B)** leaders of liberation movements

**C)** members of the Organization of American States (OAS)

**D)** winners of the Nobel Peace Prize

**4.-** Which two revolutions most influences 19th-century Latin American independence movements?

**A)** Agricultural and Industrial

**B)** French and American

**C)** English and Russian

**D)** Commercial and Green

**3.- SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER. (6 MARKS)**

**1.-** Which was a major political change in Latin America in the 19th century?

**A)** The political power of the Catholic Church was eliminated.

**B)** Political power was only held by people of European descent.

**C)** The right to vote was extended to all people.

**D)** Strong nationalistic feelings led to many new nations.

**2.-** Based on a comparison of these maps of South America, which conclusion is accurate?




**A)** parts of South America became independent between 1790-1828.

**B)** All of South America was independent by 1828.

**C)** Spain continued to gain colonies in the 19th century.

**D)** South American boundaries were unchanged except for Brazil.

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**3.-** Which individual is most closely associated with the changes indicated on these maps?

**A)** Emiliano Zapata

**B)** Simón Bolívar

**C)** Porfirio Diaz

**D)** Pancho Villa

**4.-** One similarity in the actions of Simon Bolivar and Napoleon Bonaparte is that both leaders

**A)** encouraged nationalism

**B)** established a representative form of government

**C)** relied on diplomatic negotiations

**D)** rebelled against imperialism

**5.-** How did the French Revolution affect the Latin American independence movements?

**A)** It encouraged the British to meet the demands of the people.

**B)** It promoted regional cooperation to solve economic problems.

**C)** A model for peaceful solutions to political conflicts.

**D)** It provided a model for making political changes.

**6.-** The term "mercantilism" is defined as an economic system in which

**A)** prices are determined by the laws of supply and demand

**B)** factors of production are owned by the government

**C)** colonies exist for the benefit of the colonial power

**D)** the proletariat benefit at the expense of the bourgeoisie

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