

TEST NAME: 7th grade SS 17/18 - Unit 2 (final) - Ref, Renn, Sci Rev, Enlightenment
TEST ID: 2103602
GRADE: 07 - Seventh Grade
SUBJECT: Social Sciences and History
TEST CATEGORY: School Assessment

Student: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

1. "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The ideas expressed in the quotation are based primarily on the writings of whom?

- A. Thomas Hobbes
 - B. Charles Darwin
 - C. Charlemagne
 - D. John Locke
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2. How did the Enlightenment ideas influence revolutions?
 - A. Encouraging a totalitarian government
 - B. Developing taxes to be collected for the poor
 - C. Instilling a belief in citizen's natural rights
 - D. Facilitating revolutionary discussion

 3. Which of the following best describes Thomas Hobbes beliefs about types of government?
 - A. Agreed with democracy
 - B. A philosopher who believes that the government should be relaxed
 - C. A philosopher who believed citizens require harsh and strict laws in order to maintain order.

5. Baron de Montesquieu believed that the power of the government should be divided among the people into 3 different branches of government. Which phrase best describes this belief?
- A. Separation of powers
 - B. Job specialization
 - C. Participation in government
 - D. Enlightenment power distribution
6. If man in the state of nature is free, and lord of his own possessions, why will he give up his freedom? The answer is that right in the state of nature are constantly exposed to attack by others. Hence each man joins in society to preserve his life, liberty, and property. Whenever the ruler endeavors to take away the property of the people, or reduce them to slavery... they are removed from any further obedience and left to... rise up with force and violence.”
- John Locke, The Second Treatise of Government (1690)

John Locke’s main Enlightenment idea in the passage was what?

- A. Separation of Church and State
 - B. All men should have the right to vote
 - C. Men and women are inherently unequal
 - D. Governments should protect rights
9. How were the works of many scientists and philosophers of the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment era similar?
- A. received support from the Catholic Church
 - B. examined natural laws governing the universe
 - C. built upon the ideas of the medieval thinkers
 - D. supported the government's theory on Divine Right

12. How are the Renaissance and the Enlightenment similar?
- A. produced major cultural changes
 - B. limited technological advancements
 - C. encouraged traditional values
 - D. ignored individual achievements
13. In which of the following categories could the Scientific Revolution be classified as?
- A. A Political Revolution
 - B. An Intellectual Revolution
 - C. A Trade Revolution
 - D. A Communist Revolution
15. "The sun is at the middle of the solar system and all planets and stars rotate around it"
Based on this statement, which theory is best summarized?
- A. Almagest Theory
 - B. Scientific Theory
 - C. Heliocentric Theory
 - D. Geocentric Theory
17. Why did the Catholic Church punish Galileo for his scientific discoveries about planetary motion and the position of Earth in the solar system?
- A. Galileo was punished because the Heliocentric Theory went against traditional Church beliefs.
 - B. Galileo was punished because he created the Geocentric Theory.
 - C. Galileo was punished because he supported Ptolemy's theory about the Universe.
 - D. Galileo was not punished by the Catholic Church for his scientific discoveries about planetary motion.

18. What impact did the Scientific Revolution have on the Catholic Church?
- A. The Catholic Church tripled in size and grew more powerful
 - B. The Catholic Church took away all power from the Monarchs of Europe because it wanted to establish one Empire.
 - C. The Catholic Church became less powerful because evidence had proved many scientific theories of the Church false.
 - D. The Catholic Church gained more authority and burned all scientific findings discovered during the Revolution

Read the passage - 'Mercantilism Cartoon' - and answer the question below:

Mercantilism Cartoon

The Mercantilist Argument for Colonial Expansion



Source: Philip Dorf, *Our Early Heritage: Ancient and Medieval History*, Oxford Book Company (adapted)

22. According to the cartoon, why are colonies important in mercantilism?

- A. Colonies provide resources and goods to the "mother" country.
- B. Colonies get wealthy by taking products from the "mother" country.
- C. Colonies trade with other colonies ruled by the same "mother" country.
- D. Colonies decrease the amount of exports sent to the "mother" country.

Read the passage - 'Council of Trent Decree' - and answer the question below:

Council of Trent Decree

"Furthermore, in order to restrain petulant [childish] spirits. It decrees, that no one, relying on his own skill, shall, in matters of faith, and of morals pertaining to the edification of Christian doctrine, -wrestling the sacred Scripture to his own senses, presume to interpret the said sacred Scripture contrary to that sense which holy mother Church, -whose it is to judge of the true sense and interpretation of the holy Scriptures, -hath held and cloth hold; or even contrary to the unanimous consent of the Fathers; even though such interpretations were never (intended) to be at any time published. Contraveners [violators] shall be made known by their Ordinaries, and be punished with the penalties by law established."

--Decree from The Council of Trent (1545-1563)

23. According to the decree, what would the Catholic Church consider to be a crime?

- A. not behaving appropriately during sermons
- B. judging the actions of fellow Christians
- C. refusing to attend church services
- D. having an independent interpretation of the Bible

Read the passage - 'Middle Ages and Renaissance Art' - and answer the question below:

Middle Ages and Renaissance Art

Picture A, Created during the Middle Ages



Picture B, Created during the Renaissance



24. Comparing the two pictures, how is Renaissance art different from Middle Ages art?

- A. The background of Renaissance art had few details.
- B. Renaissance art was more focused on religion.
- C. The people in Renaissance art were more realistic and life-like.
- D. Renaissance art was overall simple and plain.

Read the passage - 'Martin Luther Quote' - and answer the question below:

Martin Luther Quote

"Lastly, works of piety [religion/godliness] and charity are infinitely better than indulgences, and yet they do not preach these with such display or so much zeal [energy]; nay, they keep silence about them for the sake of preaching pardons. And yet it is the first and sole duty of all bishops, that the people should learn the Gospel and Christian charity: for Christ nowhere commands that indulgences should be preached."

--Martin Luther, *Introductory Letter to the 95 Theses*, 1517

25. According to the quote, what problem had the sale of indulgences caused for the Catholic Church?
- A. The Catholic Church stopped issuing pardons to its members.
 - B. The Catholic Church punished bishops who did not preach with energy.
 - C. The Catholic Church went broke due to giving too much money to charities.
 - D. The Catholic Church placed more importance on financial gain than religious values.
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26. What is an example of cultural diffusion?
- A. The mix of beliefs between the natives and colonizers.
 - B. the spreading of disease like smallpox
 - C. an economic system designed to tax peasants
 - D. a spreading of religion resulting in the loss of native belief systems

30. After Spain and Portugal took over land in the New World why did other countries such as France and England do the same thing?
- A. France and England did not want Catholicism to be the only religion in the New World.
 - B. France and England had prisoners they wanted to get rid and needed colonies for this purpose.
 - C. France and England wanted the same power and resources that Portugal and Spain had.
 - D. France and England took North America because they wanted no conflict with Spain.
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Read the passage - '--' - and answer the question below:

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28. The diagram above is describing which process?

- A. Enlightenment
- B. Reformation
- C. Scientific method
- D. Revolution

29. How did the Columbian Exchange change the lives of Europeans?

- A. Many were shipped to South America as Slaves.
- B. African products were widespread and bought by most of the population.
- C. Diseases from Asia came and devastated Europe's population.
- D. New crops from the Americas changed their diet.

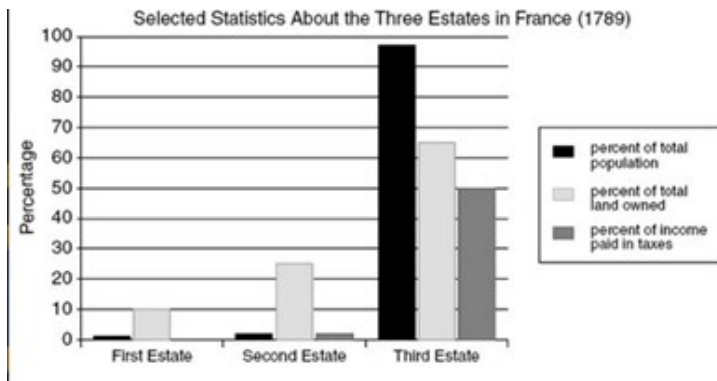
27. Compare and contrast Thomas Hobbes' and John Locke's beliefs about the nature of man.

21. Prior to the French Revolution, what was the basis for the division among the Three Estates?
- A. Education level
 - B. Geographic region
 - C. Social class
 - D. Religious beliefs
22. The American and French Revolutions are considered turning points in global history because of which of the following results?
- A. They led to the end of slavery.
 - B. They inspired other people to see democracy and independence.
 - C. They marked the start of a dictatorship in Europe.
 - D. They established the need for world peace keeping organizations.
23. Why did the French people support Napoleon Bonaparte?
- A. They hoped he would adopt the ideas of the Protestant Reformation.
 - B. The people hoped he would restore King Louis XVI to power.
 - C. The people hoped he would provide stability for the nation.
 - D. They hoped he would end British control of France.
24. How did the Reign of Terror get its name?
- A. French soldiers committed acts of terrorism in other countries.
 - B. European kings became terrified that that their people would overthrow them.
 - C. French revolutionaries began killing their enemies.
 - D. The King of France tried to crush the revolution with violence.

Read the passage - 'Statistics about the Three Estates in France' - and answer the question below:

Statistics about the Three Estates in France

Directions: Use the graph to answer questions 16-17.



25. How do the taxes of the Third Estate compare to that of the Second Estate?
- A. The Third Estate pays less tax than the Second Estate
 - B. The Third Estate pays more tax than the Second Estate
 - C. The Third Estate and the Second Estate pay equal taxes
 - D. The First Estate and the Second Estate pay equal taxes
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26. During the European colonization of Latin America, which of the following gave Spanish colonists the power to force natives into servitude or slavery and to pay taxes?
- A. Encomienda System
 - B. Treaty of Tordesillas
 - C. Line of Demarcation
27. The revolution in Haiti primarily began as what?
- A. Fight for Independence
 - B. Slave Revolt
 - C. European attacks
 - D. Civil War

28. What world event sparked revolutions in Latin America?
- A. The successful overthrow of European governments.
 - B. Russia's emancipation of its serfs
 - C. the formal and legal end of European feudalism
 - D. the success of the Protestant Reformation
29. What happened to Mexican revolutionary, Christian priest, Father Hidalgo when he led Mexico to its independence?
- A. Mexico easily and quickly won independence.
 - B. Father Hidalgo was killed and Jose Morelos took his place in the fight for independence.
 - C. Mexico lost its fight.

30.



Source: Goldberg and DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

Based on a comparison of these maps of South America, which conclusion is accurate?

- A. Many regions of South America gained their independence between 1790 and 1828.
 - B. All of South America was independent by 1828.
 - C. Spain continued to gain South American colonies in the 19th century.
 - D. Between 1790 and 1828, South American political boundaries remained unchanged except for Brazil.
31. What effect did the American Revolution have on the French Revolution?
- A. It popularized the idea of democracy, and also helped bankrupt the French government.
 - B. It led the revolutionary French government to grant freedom to their colonies.
 - C. It led the French revolutionaries to establish a system of government with three branch
 - D. It caused the revolutionary government to declare war on England.

32. What did the American and French Revolution have in common?
- A. Both revolutions supported the authority of the monarchy.
 - B. Both the colonies and Third Estate used strong navies to overthrow their government.
 - C. Both revolutions were sparked by conflict over taxation.
 - D. In both revolutions, monarchs maintained authority over the taxation of their people.

33. _



Source: *The Way We Saw It: ...*, Highsmith, Inc., 1998

What conclusion can be made based off of the political cartoon?

- A. French society emphasized the importance of natural rights and equality.
- B. Peasants and professionals were seen as equals with nobles in society.
- C. Hard work and prayer allowed France to have a stable government.
- D. One group paid heavy taxes that supported the other two groups.

34. The Quartering Act required colonists to do what?
- A. Provide housing for British soldiers
 - B. Pay higher taxes
 - C. work longer hours for less pay
 - D. Trade their goods with England
35. The American Revolution was popularized due to the ideas of what historical event?
- A. Reformation
 - B. Enlightenment
 - C. Renaissance
 - D. Scientific Revolution