

UNIT TEST #2

Do not write on this test. Use a number 2 pencil to bubble in the correct answer for each question on the scantron sheet. Be careful that when you bubble in your answers, the numbered answer on the scantron matches the numbered question on this test. There are 50 questions total and each question is worth 2 points. Good luck!

1. What was not a social class during the Middle Ages in Europe?
 - a. Nobles
 - b. Serfs
 - c. Kings
 - d. Conquistadors

2. Which social class had the most power in the Middle Ages?
 - a. Nobles
 - b. Serfs
 - c. Kings
 - d. Conquistadors

3. What is the term for the system of inheritance where the oldest son receives all of his father's property?
 - a. Christendom
 - b. Discrimination
 - c. Primogeniture
 - d. Feudalism

4. What is true about women in the Middle Ages?
 - a. Most women worked as nuns
 - b. Most women were respected for their status as "Clan Mothers"
 - c. Most women were educated enough to read and write
 - d. Most women were not allowed to own property

5. _____ was a group of Muslims in the Middle East who fought with the Byzantine Empire and _____ was a group of Muslims in North Africa who controlled Spain for hundreds of years.
 - a. Moors; Turks
 - b. Turks; Moors
 - c. Turks; Portugal
 - d. Moors; Portugal

6. What period came directly after the Middle Ages in Europe?
 - a. Medieval Era
 - b. Colonial Era
 - c. Renaissance
 - d. Reconquista

7. What did people in the Middle Ages believe caused disease?
 - a. the Pope
 - b. God
 - c. Bacteria
 - d. the Moors

8. Almost everyone in Europe during the Middle Ages belonged to what religious group?
- Catholicism
 - Protestantism
 - Islam
 - Judaism
9. What is not true about most people's views in the Middle Ages?
- Most people believed that it was OK to treat people differently based on their social class
 - Most people believed that it was OK to treat people differently based on their religion
 - Most people believed that the Earth was the center of the Universe
 - Most people believed that Native Americans should be viewed as less than equal to Europeans
10. What was an effect of the Bubonic Plague?
- Europeans became aware of a world outside their towns and villages
 - Europeans began to question their faith in the church
 - European nobles strengthened their control over serfs
 - Europeans fought the Reconquista
11. What is not a cause of the Crusades?
- Europeans wanted to conquer Spain
 - The church wanted to increase its power and influence
 - Europeans wanted to conquer lands in the Middle East
 - European kings wanted to increase their control over nobles
12. What was an effect of the creation of nation-states?
- Serfs were treated as equals
 - Kings lost power to the nobles
 - Nobles lost power to kings
 - Serfs led a rebellion to demand more rights
13. Before the rise of capitalism, Europe's economy was mostly based on what system?
- Gold and silver
 - Barter
 - National currency
 - Triangular Trade
14. The Reconquista was an attempt by European kings to reconquer _____ from the _____.
- the Holy Lands; Moors
 - Spain; Turks
 - Spain; Moors
 - the Holy Lands; Turks
15. What is an effect of the Crusades?
- Europeans were introduced to new foods
 - European kings conquered the Holy Lands
 - European kings conquered Spain
 - European nobles increased their power over kings

16. What helped the spread of the Bubonic Plague in Europe?
- Ships with triangular sails that could cross oceans
 - The invention of the printing press
 - Contact with Native Americans, which led to the Columbian Exchange
 - Filth and poor sanitation
17. What is one way that European views of the world did not change after the Middle Ages?
- They became aware of the existence of many different cultures and civilizations outside Europe
 - They became aware of the existence of many different religions
 - They became aware of the need to treat people fairly no matter differences in culture, race, and religion
 - They became aware of the existence of the Americas

Questions #18-21: Place the following sentences in chronological order...

- Europeans began to demand more trade for goods and products from Asia
 - Unable to trade over land with the East, Europeans search for a water route to India and China
 - Columbus "discovers" the Americas
 - Europeans fought in the Crusades
22. What change in politics allowed Europeans to organize and pay for large-scale overseas voyages?
- Creation of nation-states
 - Rise of capitalism
 - Reconquista
 - Crusades
23. What 2 events occurred in the same year?
- The Spanish Armada and the Columbian Exchange
 - Columbus "discovers" the Americas and the 1st Crusade
 - The 1st Crusade and the end of the Reconquista
 - The end of the Reconquista and Columbus "discovers" the Americas
24. What is the name for the kind of ship that was designed by Muslims but used by Europeans to explore overseas?
- Galleon
 - Merchantman
 - Caraval
 - Man o' War
25. What is not an example of a raw material that was gathered from colonies in the Americas?
- Lumber
 - Beads
 - Tobacco
 - Cotton

26. What are the 3 Gs?
- Motivations Europeans had for exploring the world
 - Motivations Europeans had for fighting in the Crusades
 - Motivations Europeans had for fighting with each other
 - Motivations Native Americans had for trading with Europeans
27. What was one reason why European countries created overseas colonies?
- To make sure that Native Americans were treated fairly
 - To get away from oppressive and unfair governments
 - To find a water route to Asia
 - To create a market for finished products

For questions #28-32, read the primary source and determine what motivation this person had for traveling to colonies in the Americas.

28. *...determined to send me, Christopher Columbus, to the above-mentioned countries of India, to see the said princes, people, and territories*

- Desire to make money
- Desire to gain personal glory
- Desire to gain an advantage in national and religious competition
- Desire to create a utopia (a perfect society) in the Americas

29. *Cedar. A very sweet wood which makes fine timber. Chests of drawers, fair and fine bedsteads, tables, desks, lutes, virginals, and many other things (which we have already made) could be fashioned from it and shipped to make up freight with other principal commodities that would yield profit.*

- Desire to make money
- Desire to gain personal glory
- Desire to gain an advantage in national and religious competition
- Desire to create a utopia (a perfect society) in the Americas

30. *That all other english Trades are growen beggerly or daungerous, especially in all the kinge of Spaine his Domynions, where our men are dryven to flinge their Bibles and prayer Bokes into the sea, and to forswaere and renownce their relligion and conscience and consequently theyr obedience to her Majestie.*

- Desire to make money
- Desire to gain personal glory
- Desire to gain an advantage in national and religious competition
- Desire to create a utopia (a perfect society) in the Americas

31. *For wee must Consider that wee shall be as a Citty upon a Hill, the eies of all people are upon us... Therefore lett us choose life, that wee, and our Seede, may live; by obeyeing his voice... for hee is our life, and our prosperity.*

- Desire to make money
- Desire to gain personal glory
- Desire to gain an advantage in national and religious competition
- Desire to create a utopia (a perfect society) in the Americas

32. *This Indian said he was the son of a trader who was dead but that when he was a little boy his father had gone into the back country with fine feathers to trade for ornaments, and that when he came back he brought a large amount of gold and silver, of which there is a good deal in that country...*

- a. Desire to make money
- b. Desire to gain personal glory
- c. Desire to gain an advantage in national and religious competition
- d. Desire to create a utopia (a perfect society) in the Americas

33. Which of the following items would be traded from England to Virginia?

- a. Horses
- b. Dye
- c. Slaves
- d. Clothing

34. Which of the following items would be traded from Virginia to England?

- a. Horses
- b. Dye
- c. Slaves
- d. Clothing

35. What European country controlled New Orleans?

- a. Spain
- b. England
- c. France
- d. Netherlands

36. What European country created New York City?

- a. Spain
- b. England
- c. France
- d. Netherlands

37. What European country controlled Havana, Cuba?

- a. Spain
- b. England
- c. France
- d. Netherlands

38. What European country controlled Kingston, Jamaica?

- a. Spain
- b. England
- c. France
- d. Netherlands

39. What colony was forced to cooperate with Native Americans due to the fact that it had a small population and an economy that was based on trading for animal furs?

- a. New Spain
- b. 13 Colonies
- c. New France
- d. Brazil

40. What colony was ruled mostly by the colonists themselves or by a company, rather than by a King/Queen?
- a. New Spain
 - b. 13 Colonies
 - c. New France
 - d. Brazil
41. Furniture, cigars, and carriages are all examples of what term?
- a. Raw materials
 - b. Raw products
 - c. Finished materials
 - d. Finish products
42. Tobacco, sugar cane, and furs are all examples of what term?
- a. Raw materials
 - b. Raw products
 - c. Finished materials
 - d. Finish products
43. What led to the deaths of more Native Americans than all other factors combined?
- a. Warfare
 - b. the Middle Passage
 - c. Disease
 - d. Slavery
44. What is not an example of a plant that was transferred from the New World to the Old World as part of the Columbian Exchange?
- a. Potato
 - b. Tobacco
 - c. Corn
 - d. Wheat
45. _____ is part of the Old World, while _____ is part of the New World.
- a. Europe; Africa
 - b. South America; Europe
 - c. Asia; North America
 - d. North America; South America
46. What is an example of an animal that was transferred from the Old World to the New World as part of the Columbian Exchange?
- a. Llamas
 - b. Horses
 - c. Guinea pigs
 - d. Dogs

47. What is one difference between the items that were transferred between continents due to the Columbian Exchange and Triangular Trade?
- Items in the Triangular Trade never hurt anyone, while the Columbian Exchange caused many deaths
 - Items in the Columbian Exchange made lots of money for merchants, while items in the Triangular Trade did not make any money
 - Items in the Triangular Trade were only traded between Europe and the Americas, while the Columbian Exchange also included Africa
 - Items in the Columbian Exchange were sometimes transferred unintentionally, while the Triangular Trade was intentional
48. What ocean separates Europe and Africa from the Americas?
- Atlantic Ocean
 - Pacific Ocean
 - Arctic Ocean
 - none of the above
49. What direction did Columbus sail from Spain to reach the Americas?
- North
 - West
 - South
 - East
50. What event led to a split in the Catholic Church and the creation of new Christian churches?
- Crusades
 - Renaissance
 - Pilgrims
 - Protestant Reformation