WORLD HISTORY/CARLE

MIDTERM

1. Which characteristic best describes the earliest civilizations?

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| a. | Simple, with capitalistic economies |
| b. | Built on the Mediterranean Sea |
| c. | Located near major rivers |
| d. | Large and politically powerful |

2. In which type of democracy does each citizen help write laws?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | Direct democracy |
| b. | Representative democracy |
| c. | Indirect democracy |
| d. | Republican democracy |

3. What is a consequence when a ruler creates of a huge empire?

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| a. | Cultural diffusion among conquered people. |
| b. | Taxes decrease due to the large population |
| c. | People did not learn other’s cultures. |
| d. | There were no consequences. |

4. Which term describes the Roman government which allowed people to choose some of the officials?

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| a. | Republic |
| b. | Dictatorship |
| c. | Theocracy |
| d. | Dynasty |

5. What was the Code of Hammurabi?

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| a. | earliest known code of law and justice |
| b. | secret message to unlock the ancient pyramids |
| c. | an ancient form of writing |
| d. | an ancient king’s game |

6. Why did medieval societies use feudalism?

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| a. | Protect themselves |
| b. | Increase trade |
| c. | Feed the population |
| d. | Build an empire |

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7. Which task was performed by peasants on a manor?

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| a. | Work to earn their freedom |
| b. | Farm the land for life |
| c. | Educate the children |
| d. | Sell their produce to their lord |

8. Which was an unintended consequence of the Crusades?

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| a. | Trade between Europe and Asia decreased due to hostilities |
| b. | The Holy Land was returned to Christian people |
| c. | The Catholic church increased its power and influence |
| d. | The Black Death helped the Christians win after many in Asia died. |

9. Which rights were given to nobles in the Magna Carta?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | Mandate of Heaven and Divine Rights |
| b. | Feudalism and manorialism |
| c. | Due process and Habeas Corpus |
| d. | Democracy and capitalism |

10. How did the Black Plague benefit the economic development of Europe?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | Fewer surviving patrons meant less money for the arts |
| b. | Serfs were able to get better wages or pay due to a labor shortage |
| c. | Church tithes increased allowing for more aid to the poor |
| d. | Medical research about the disease created new jobs. |

11. What was a major characteristic of humanism?

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| a. | the supremacy of the Catholic Church |
| b. | rejection of ancient civilizations and their cultures |
| c. | emphasis on social control and obedience to rulers |
| d. | appreciation for individual achievement |

12. “*Europe is waking out of a long, deep sleep…time was when learning was only found in the religious orders…learning has passed to secular princes and peers.”*

What period of history does this quotation best describe?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | rise of Christianity |
| b. | during the Middle Ages |
| c. | decline of the Roman Empire |
| d. | beginning of the Renaissance |

13. How did European society during the Renaissance differ from European society during the Middle Ages?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the Church was no longer influential |
| b. | the emphasis on individual worth increased |
| c. | economic activity declined |
| d. | art no longer contained religious themes |

14. What best describes the purpose of Martin Luther’s *Ninety-Five Theses*?

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| a. | religious revolt against the German princes |
| b. | reforms within the Roman Catholic Church |
| c. | greater papal (pope) authority |
| d. | crusades to spread Christianity |

15. Which was a major result of the Reformation?

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| a. | new Christian sects created |
| b. | religious teachings were no longer allowed in the universities |
| c. | the Crusades were organized |
| d. | the power of the Pope was strengthened |

16. In which type of government would a monarch have total political power?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | Absolutism |
| b. | Constitutional Monarchy |
| c. | Republic |
| d. | Direct Democracy |

17. A social group into which a Hindu person

is born is called a

* 1. moksha
  2. sect
  3. caste
  4. atman

18. In the early Roman republic, members of

the landholding upper class were called

1. tribunes
2. plebeians
3. patricians
4. democrats

19. How are the Five Pillars of Islam and the

Ten Commandments similar?

1. support a belief in reincarnation
2. promote learning as a means to salvation
3. encourage the use of statues to symbolize God
4. provide a guide to proper ethical and moral behavior

20. How are the Vedas, the Bible, and the

Quran similar?

1. religious guidelines to govern one’s behavior
2. economic text explaining the existence of the gods of money
3. religious texts emphasizing polytheism
4. political texts describing government

21. Which issue split Christianity into Roman

Catholicism and Greek Orthodox?

1. Use of religious icons, or images
2. Idea of priests marrying
3. Christmas as the Holy Day
4. Use of Latin or Greek as its official language

22. *“God hath power to create or destroy, make or unmake, at his pleasure; to give life or send death; to judge…and to be judged (by) none…And the like power have kings;…”*  
Which idea is described by this passage?

1. theory of divine right
2. enlightened despotism
3. Social Darwinism
4. constitutional monarchy

23. What was the capital of the Byzantine

Empire?

1. Kiev
2. Rome
3. Constantinople
4. Jerusalem

24. Emperor Justinian is most closely

aligned with which law?

1. administrative law
2. criminal law
3. religious law
4. civil law

26. What was a major goal of the Christian

Church during the Crusades?

1. establish Christianity in western Europe
2. recapture the Holy Land from Islamic rulers
3. unite warring Arab peoples
4. strengthen English dominance in the Arab world

28. In Europe during the Middle Ages, which

institution **most** influenced a stable time

of little rebellion?

1. Strong central government in Rome
2. military alliance between France and Germany
3. federation of the craft guilds
4. Roman Catholic Church

PART II. STEMS Using your knowledge of stems, identify the different types of government.

1. democracy
2. monarchy
3. oligarchy
4. theocracy
5. nomarchy

61. A government ruled by one leader,

known as a king or queen.

62. A government of laws

63. A government ruled by a few people

64. A government ruled by religious leaders.

65. A government ruled by the people