

Important Concepts . . .

Preview Review



Social Studies Grade 8
W1 - Lesson 5: Quiz

Important Concepts of Grade 8 Social Studies

W1 - Lesson 1	Introduction to Worldview
W1 - Lesson 2	The Expansion of Trade and the Development of a Humanist Approach
W1 - Lesson 3	The Exchange of Ideas
W1 - Lesson 4	The Age of Exploration
W1 - Lesson 5	Quiz
W2 - Lesson 1	The People of the Sun
W2 - Lesson 2	Spain Looks Westward
W2 - Lesson 3	A Deadly Meeting
W2 - Lesson 4	Changing a Worldview
W2 - Lesson 5	Quiz
W3 - Lesson 1	Shaping a Unique Worldview
W3 - Lesson 2	Japan Under the Shogun & Edo Japan: A Closed Society
W3 - Lesson 3	Contact and Change in Meiji Japan
W3 - Lesson 4	Return to Roots
W3 - Lesson 5	Quiz

Materials Required

Textbook Required

*Worldviews: Contact
and Change*

Social Studies Grade 8

Version 5

Preview/Review W1 - Lesson 5

Publisher: Alberta Distance Learning Centre

Written by: Tom Dirs

Reviewed by: Donna Klemmer

Project Coordinator: Jerry Pon

Preview/Review Publishing Coordinating Team:

Kelly Kennedy and Marlyn Clark



Alberta Distance Learning Centre has an Internet site that you may find useful. The address is as follows: <http://www.adlc.ca>

The use of the Internet is optional. Exploring the electronic information superhighway can be educational and entertaining. However, be aware that these computer networks are not censored. Students may unintentionally or purposely find articles on the Internet that may be offensive or inappropriate. As well, the sources of information are not always cited and the content may not be accurate. Therefore, students may wish to confirm facts with a second source.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

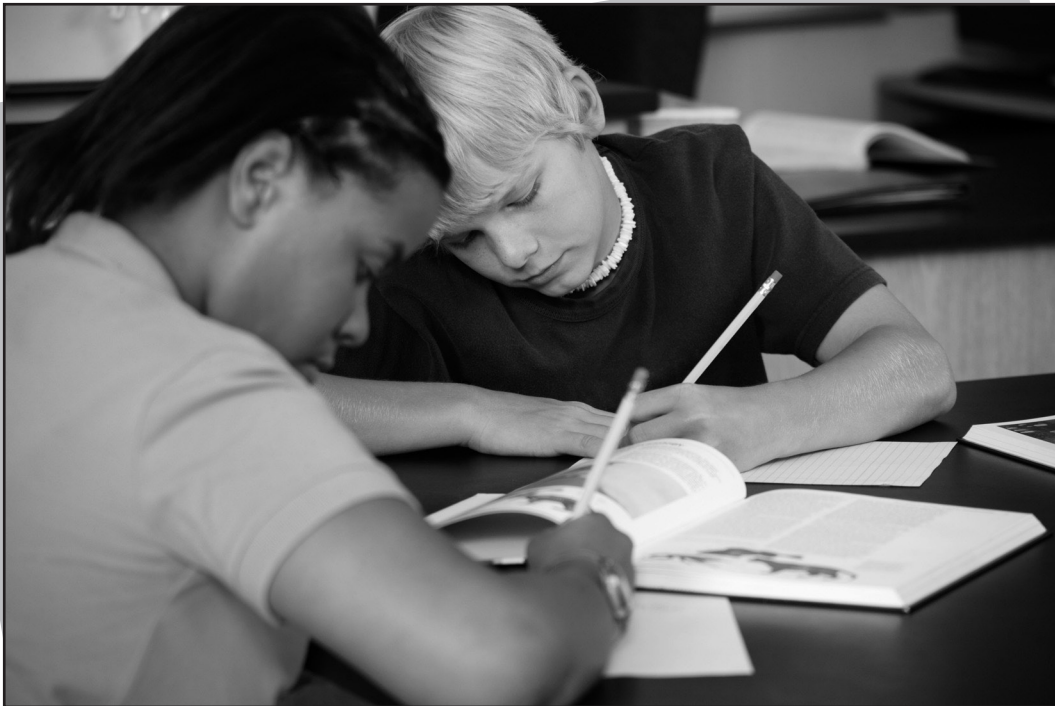
Copyright © 2009, by Alberta Distance Learning Centre, 4601-63 Avenue, Barrhead, Alberta, Canada, T7N 1P4. Additional copies may be obtained from Alberta Distance Learning Centre.

No part of this courseware may be reproduced or transmitted in any form, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying (unless otherwise indicated), recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without the written permission of Alberta Distance Learning Centre.

Every effort has been made both to provide proper acknowledgement of the original source and to comply with copyright law. If cases are identified where this effort has been unsuccessful, please notify Alberta Distance Learning Centre so that appropriate corrective action can be taken.

IT IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED TO COPY ANY PART OF THESE MATERIALS UNDER THE TERMS OF A LICENCE FROM A COLLECTIVE OR A LICENSING BODY.

Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Eight Social Studies



W1 – Lesson 5:

Quiz

Review

If time permits, review concepts covered in W1 – Lessons 1 to 4.

Quiz

The quiz covers material studied in W1 – Lessons 1 to 4.

Be sure you have a pen, pencil, and eraser.

Print your name neatly on the quiz.

Complete all questions on the quiz.

Hand in the quiz when you complete it.

The quiz has five sections and is worth 60 marks.

W1 - Quiz

Section 1: Matching

Match the individuals on the left with the correct accomplishment on the right. Write the appropriate letter on the lines provided. (11 marks)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| _____ Queen Elizabeth I | A. developed the printing press |
| _____ Martin Luther | B. supported Christopher Columbus |
| _____ Vasco da Gama | C. followed the Silk Road to China |
| _____ Francis Drake | D. painted the <i>Mona Lisa</i> |
| _____ Leonardo da Vinci | E. the first political scientist |
| _____ Marco Polo | F. the “Navigator” |
| _____ Galileo Galilei | G. posted his <i>Ninety-five Theses</i> |
| _____ Niccolo Machiavelli | H. defeated the Spanish |
| _____ Johannes Gutenberg | I. an early astronomer |
| _____ Queen Isabella | J. completed the route to India by sea |
| _____ Prince Henry | K. the first Englishman to circumnavigate the world |

Section 2: Multiple-Choice

Be sure to read each question carefully. Write the letter of the **best** answer on the line in front of each question. (24 marks)

- _____ 1. Most people in the Middle Ages were peasants who lived in rural villages on a manor. The peasants were assigned strips of land to plant and harvest. What was this system known as?
- A. Imperialism
 - B. Expansionism
 - C. Feudalism
 - D. Capitalism
- _____ 2. Peasants who rented land from a lord or worked for pay were called
- A. serfs
 - B. freemen
 - C. nobles
 - D. journeymen
- _____ 3. After years of work and training, an individual could take a test and become a/an
- A. journeyman
 - B. apprentice
 - C. freeman
 - D. master craftsman
- _____ 4. Why were guilds developed?
- A. To protect towns and cities
 - B. To provide wealth for the king
 - C. To organize the production of goods and trade
 - D. To build cathedrals

- _____ 5. A long war between England and France resulted in a number of peasant revolts. Why did the peasants revolt?
- A. They did not want to fight.
 - B. Rents and taxes were increased to cover the costs of the war.
 - C. They did not like the separation of families.
 - D. They could not leave the land.
- _____ 6. Millions of Europeans died between 1346 and 1350 because of
- A. wars
 - B. going on Crusades
 - C. the peasant revolts
 - D. the Black Death
- _____ 7. People's desire for luxury goods led to the expansion of trade outside of Europe. Laws to control consumption were introduced and they were known as
- A. sumptuary laws
 - B. consumption laws
 - C. tariffs
 - D. feudal
- _____ 8. People paid a portion of their crops or earnings to the Church. What was this payment called?
- A. tax
 - B. indulgence
 - C. tithe
 - D. penance
- _____ 9. Universities developed around
- A. towns and cities
 - B. castles
 - C. trading centres
 - D. monasteries

- _____ 10. The Renaissance was a period of great creativity in the arts and sciences. Where did the Renaissance begin?
- A. England
 - B. Spain
 - C. France
 - D. Italy
- _____ 11. The Silk Road was the name given to the routes that allowed trade between
- A. Europe and the Americas
 - B. Europe and the Far East
 - C. Europe and Africa
 - D. Europe and Russia
- _____ 12. A city-state consists of a city that is politically independent and a rural area around it. What is the rural area called?
- A. interior
 - B. homeland
 - C. hinterland
 - D. manor
- _____ 13. The practice of charging interest when loaning money to someone is called
- A. tithes
 - B. indulgences
 - C. tariffs
 - D. usury
- _____ 14. One of the most important ways that humanists influenced Renaissance society was in the emphasis they put on
- A. education
 - B. politics
 - C. religious reform
 - D. architecture

- _____ 15. People who supported artists played an important role in promoting the arts. What were these people called?
- A. Royalty
 - B. Patrons
 - C. Observers
 - D. Merchants
- _____ 16. How did Renaissance thinkers make discoveries?
- A. They used a compass.
 - B. They used a telescope.
 - C. They used the scientific method.
 - D. They used books.
- _____ 17. What was made legal during the Renaissance to improve the study of the human body?
- A. Astrology
 - B. Astronomy
 - C. Perspective
 - D. Dissection
- _____ 18. Prince Henry sent ships to find Prester John's kingdom in the hopes that together they could
- A. wage a crusade against the Muslims
 - B. find a route to Asia
 - C. establish the slave trade
 - D. mine the gold in Africa
- _____ 19. The goal of a state or country to increase its power and territory is known as
- A. expansionism
 - B. feudalism
 - C. capitalism
 - D. communism

- _____ 20. Who commanded the first expedition to circumnavigate the world?
- A. Christopher Columbus
 - B. Vasco da Gama
 - C. Bartolomeu Dias
 - D. Ferdinand Magellan
- _____ 21. Which of the following statements about European imperialism is **false**?
- A. Imperialism was the result of Europeans' desire for power over the lands, resources, and people they encountered.
 - B. France and England were kept out of the expansionist competition by the Treaty of Tordesillas.
 - C. Spain's defeat of the Aztec and Inca empires resulted in tonnes of gold and silver being shipped to Spain making it the richest country in Europe.
 - D. Portugal's trading posts on the shores around the Indian Ocean made it the most powerful trading country in Europe.
- _____ 22. Which of the following statements about European imperialism and the indigenous people is **false**?
- A. Many indigenous people were enslaved by Europeans or died from European diseases for which they had no immunity.
 - B. Europeans treated indigenous people poorly because they believed the indigenous people were superior to Europeans.
 - C. Some European thinkers were influenced by the indigenous people and started to wonder if indigenous people were happier than Europeans.
 - D. Many of the written records of the indigenous people of America were destroyed by Europeans.
- _____ 23. Which of the following allowed knowledge and ideas to be exchanged across Europe quickly?
- A. Humanism
 - B. Trade and business
 - C. Exploration
 - D. The printing press

- _____ 24. Which nation's military and economic successes contributed to its transformation into a world power?
- A. England
 - B. France
 - C. Portugal
 - D. Spain

Section 3: Fill-in-the-Blanks

Complete each of the following sentences by writing the correct word or phrase on the lines provided. (12 marks)

1. In a _____, people are ranked one above another according to their importance.
2. Nobles and knights promised to fight for the king in exchange for the rights to pieces of land called _____.
3. The _____ was used to find direction and is still used today.
4. The Black Death resulted in millions of deaths which caused severe _____ shortages on the manors and many feudal estates went _____.
5. Religious wars between Christian and Muslim forces became known as the _____.
6. During the Renaissance, most countries were ruled by monarchs; however, _____ was a collection of _____ - _____.
7. Civic humanists believed that being a responsible _____ meant educating yourself about history and political issues and working to improve society.
8. Martin Luther was upset that the Church was making money by selling _____.
9. During the Age of Exploration, Europeans learned there were two _____ in the ocean between Europe and Asia.
10. The belief in _____ encouraged people to look beyond the world they knew.

Section 4: True or False

Read each of the statements carefully. If the statement is true, write **T** on the line provided. However, if the statement is false, write **F** on the line provided. **Then correctly rewrite the sentence to make the statement true.** (8 marks)

- _____ 1. The printing press allowed books to be written in the vernacular of ordinary people.

- _____ 2. France was the first European country to become involved in organized exploration.

- _____ 3. Christopher Columbus signed the Articles of Tordesillas with the King and Queen of Spain.

- _____ 4. Niccolo Machiavelli wrote a book on politics called *The King* explaining his political beliefs.

- _____ 5. Galileo's theories changed the way people looked at the universe.

- _____ 6. Francis Drake brought great wealth to France by attacking Spanish treasure ships.

- _____ 7. Henry VII gave explorers the authority to take possession of any lands discovered by them in the name of England.

- _____ 8. The Renaissance had a significant impact on the way people live today.

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal grey lines across its entire width, providing a template for writing or drawing. The margins are consistent on all sides.



Printed on 10%
Post-Consumer
Recycled Paper
Please Recycle

