

Important Concepts . . .

# Preview Review



Social Studies

Grade 8

TEACHER KEY

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
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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

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# Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Eight Social Studies

## Teacher Key



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)

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

- C**   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
- B**   2. Peasants who rented land from a lord or worked for pay were called
- A. serfs
  - B. freemen
  - C. nobles
  - D. journeymen
- A**   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
- C**   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

- B**    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.
- D**    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
- A**    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
- C**    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
- D**    9. Universities developed around
- A. towns and cities
  - B. castles
  - C. trading centres
  - D. monasteries

- D**   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
- B**   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
- C**   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
- D**   13. The practice of charging interest when loaning money to someone is called
- A. tithes
  - B. indulgences
  - C. tariffs
  - D. usury
- A**   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

- B**   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
- C**   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.
- D**   17. What was made legal during the Renaissance to improve the study of the human body?
- A. Astrology
  - B. Astronomy
  - C. Perspective
  - D. Dissection
- A**   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
- A**   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

- D** 20. Who commanded the first expedition to circumnavigate the world?
- A. Christopher Columbus
  - B. Vasco da Gama
  - C. Bartolomeu Dias
  - D. Ferdinand Magellan
- B** 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.
- B** 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.
- D** 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

- A   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   **hierarchy**  , 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   **manors**  .
3. The   **compass**   was used to find direction and is still used today.
4. The Black Death resulted in millions of deaths which caused severe   **labour**   shortages on the manors and many feudal estates went   **bankrupt**  .
5. Religious wars between Christian and Muslim forces became known as the   **Crusades**  .
6. During the Renaissance, most countries were ruled by monarchs; however,   **Italy**   was a collection of   **city**   -   **states**  .
7. Civic humanists believed that being a responsible   **citizen**   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   **indulgences**  .
9. During the Age of Exploration, Europeans learned there were two   **continents**   in the ocean between Europe and Asia.
10. The belief in   **humanism**   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)

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

  **F**   2. France was the first European country to become involved in organized exploration.

***Portugal was the first European country to become involved in organized exploration.***

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

  **F**   3. Christopher Columbus signed the Articles of Tordesillas with the King and Queen of Spain.

***Christopher Columbus signed the Articles of Agreement with the King and Queen of Spain.***

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

***Niccolo Machiavelli wrote a book on politics called The Prince explaining his political beliefs.***

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

  **T**   5. Galileo’s theories changed the way people looked at the universe.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**F**   6. Francis Drake brought great wealth to France by attacking Spanish treasure ships.

***Francis Drake brought great wealth to England by attacking Spanish treasure ships.***

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

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  **T**   8. The Renaissance had a significant impact on the way people live today.

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## Section 5: Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences. (5 marks)

Which of the following factors had the **most significant** influence on why Europeans changed their view of the world?

- The Black Death
- The development of the scientific method
- The invention of the printing press
- The Protestant Reformation
- The discovery of new lands

Choose **one** factor you believe to be the most important, and explain why you have chosen that factor. You must support your opinion with at least **two** reasons.

Factor Chosen \_\_\_\_\_

*Students answers may vary but will likely include the following material. No matter which factor students choose, they should indicate (and support) why it was the most important influence in changing Europe's worldview.*

*Factor 1: The Black Death reduced Europe's population. As a result, people moved into urban areas from rural communities.*

- *Time and money grew in importance.*
- *Landownership was not as important as the possession of material goods.*
- *Europeans changed their view of the world from a rural one to an urban viewpoint.*

*Black Death was a key to this change and the development of urban centres had a major impact on the way Europeans lived and viewed the world around them.*

*Factor 2: The development of the scientific method allowed humanists to challenge current beliefs with facts and evidence.*

- *It allowed new ideas to prosper.*
- *It provided a method to answer questions that previously were unanswered or had been answered based on faith or superstitions.*

*The scientific method changed the way Europeans looked at the unknown and the world around them.*

***Factor 3: The printing press allowed information to be quickly transferred from one place to another.***

- ***The printing press allowed books to be printed in the language of common people, thus increasing the knowledge of everyone.***
- ***It allowed humanists with a source of funds, through the sale of books, to support their research in new ideas and discoveries.***
- ***The printing press was perhaps the most important invention of all time.***

***For Europeans, the printing press allowed them to shape their view about the world around them as new ideas and information came to their attention by way of the printed book.***

***Factor 4: The Protestant Reformation reduced the control the Catholic Church had on individuals. People could still be Christian and not fear punishment from the Pope if their ideas differed from the church.***

- ***The Reformation allowed for new ideas regarding faith to develop.***
- ***The Reformation allowed individuals to seek a better life while alive, and not just when they reached heaven. This viewpoint on religion changed the way people lived.***
- ***They began to question the status quo and to seek new and better ways to reach their goals.***

***The Protestant Reformation helped develop people's self-esteem and their willingness to work for the betterment of their family and themselves while they were alive. This was a major change in European's worldview about life.***

***Factor 5: Europe's discovery of new lands allowed Europeans to expand their knowledge of new lands and people.***

- ***It provided them with new sources of wealth.***
- ***It also provided Europe with an opportunity to spread their religion by making converts of indigenous people.***
- ***The exchange of ideas and knowledge had a great effect on European society.***

***The openness to outside influences and a curiosity about the rest of the world became part of the Renaissance European worldview.***







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