PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

6. Monks probably did activities like reading and writing.
7. They considered it wicked to own things that were not necessary.

Chapter Test The Later Middle Ages Form A

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. D
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. A
11. D
12. A

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

13. D

COMPLETION

1. Pope Leo IX
2. bull
3. Saladin
4. Thomas Aquinas
5. Grenada

TRUE/FALSE

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. T

MATCHING

1. C
2. F
3. K
4. I
5. M
6. A
7. L
8. D
9. J
10. H

Chapter Test The Later Middle Ages Form B

SHORT ANSWER

1. The Crusades were a long series of wars between Christians and Muslims in Southwest Asia.
2. Christian kingdoms took back land from the Muslim Moors.
3. The Magna Carta listed rights that the king had to recognize. Many of its ideas later became the principles of modern democratic governments.
4. Joan of Arc was a teenage peasant girl who rallied the French troops against the English during the Hundred Years' War.
5. The Monks of Cluny were a group of French monks who were unhappy with the political nature of the church. They concerned themselves only with religious matters and served as a model for how monks should act.

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

6. They disagreed about who should have the power to choose bishops.
7. They both claimed that they were chosen by God for their position.

Chapter Test The Renaissance and Reformation Form A

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. D
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. D
10. B
11. D
12. B

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

13. A

COMPLETION

1. Florence
2. Leonardo da Vinci
3. Ninety-Five Theses
4. federalism
5. Edict of Nantes

TRUE/FALSE

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T

Copyright © by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. All rights reserved.

MATCHING

1. B
2. K
3. G
4. A
5. D
6. F
7. J
8. E
9. C
10. H

Chapter Test The Renaissance and Reformation Form B

SHORT ANSWER

1. While both the Middle Ages and the Renaissance had thinkers who were interested in religion, only the Renaissance had thinkers who were interested in other ideas as well.
2. The Northern Renaissance focused on the history of Christianity, rather than classical works. Northern Renaissance art was more realistic than the biblical scenes of the Italian Renaissance.
3. The Treaty of Westphalia ended the Thirty Years' War, allowed rulers to decide if their countries would be Catholic or Protestant, and made Germany independent of the Holy Roman Empire.
4. Federalism is the sharing of power between local governments and a strong central government. A sharp rise in federalism was one of the major effects of the Protestant Reformation.

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

5. Machiavelli thought that people are greedy.
6. His purpose was to give rulers advice on the best way to rule.

Chapter Test Science and Exploration Form A

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. A

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

13. C

COMPLETION

1. Rationalists
2. caravels
3. Columbian Exchange
4. England and the Netherlands
5. increase

TRUE/FALSE

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F

MATCHING

1. F
2. C
3. L
4. G
5. D
6. J
7. I
8. K
9. B
10. E

Chapter Test Science and Exploration Form B

SHORT ANSWER

1. The scientific method is a step-by-step process for scientific research. The basics of this method—observation and experimentation—are the main principles of modern science.
2. The voyages of discovery brought new knowledge about geography and proved some old beliefs wrong. This knowledge led to the establishment of colonies and new trade networks.
3. Banks contributed to economic growth. At banks, merchants could exchange money from one country for money from another. Banks also loaned money to new businesses.

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

4. Cattle, chickens, horses, and pigs were all brought to the Americas from Europe.
5. It had a lasting effect on the people of Europe.

Copyright © by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. All rights reserved.