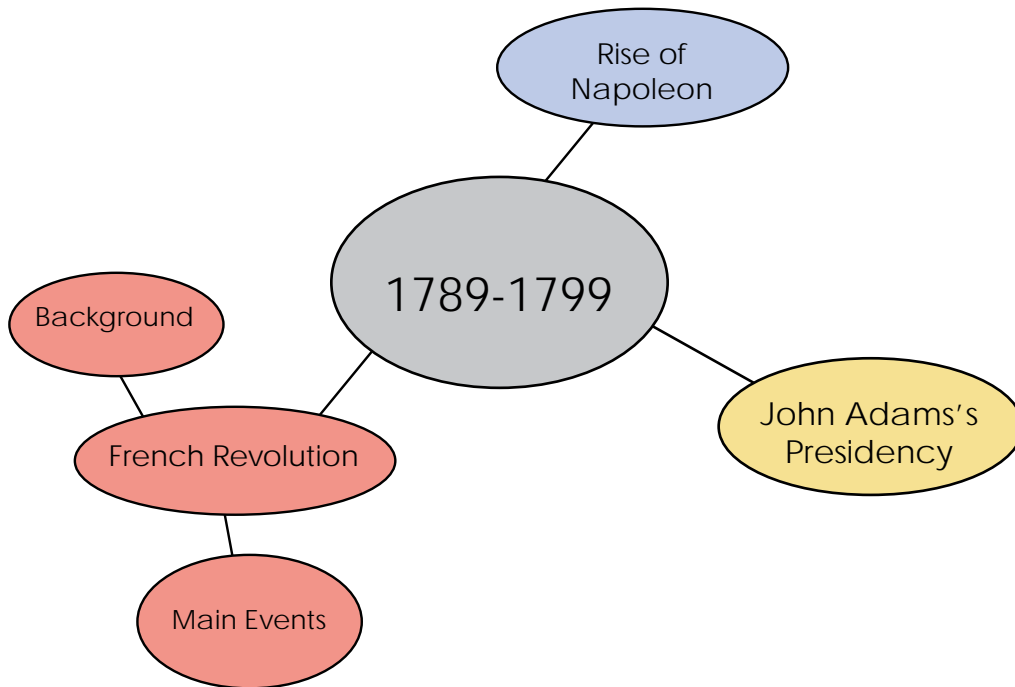


Fill in the rest of this mind map, extending the categories already provided.



DIAGNOSTIC REVIEW QUIZ

The following quiz is a review for students who have completed Year 2 of *Tapestry of Grace*. Because the goal of the quiz is to help you review the material you learned last year and to show how much you remember, this quiz is not graded.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

For each question, circle the best answer or write its letter in the blank.

1. _____ Which of the following rulers defeated the Anglo-Saxon Army at the Battle of Hastings in 1066?
 - A. Erik the Red
 - B. Justinian
 - C. Charles the Hammer
 - D. William the Conqueror

2. _____ Which of the following is an accurate definition of feudalism?
 - A. A system of political and social relationships based on service, loyalty, and military service
 - B. A system of cultural relationships between all social classes
 - C. A system of organized agricultural labor
 - D. A system of governmental relationships based on family and heritage

3. _____ Which of the following was NOT a reason why European people fought in the Crusades?
 - A. To recapture the Holy Land from the Muslims
 - B. To gain territory and wealth
 - C. To forge alliances with the Muslims
 - D. To allow Christian pilgrims to resume their trips unmolested

4. _____ Which of the following was NOT an influential artist during the Renaissance?
 - A. Leonardo da Vinci
 - B. Lorenzo d'Medici
 - C. Michelangelo
 - D. Albrecht Dürer

5. _____ Which of the following was NOT one of the original thirteen American colonies?
 - A. Georgia
 - B. Maryland
 - C. Maine
 - D. New Hampshire

6. _____ What was William Pitt famous for during the American Revolution?
 - A. He was king of England during that time.
 - B. He served in Parliament and spoke out for the rights of the colonists.
 - C. He was a British general who won several significant battles.
 - D. He was a delegate to the Second Continental Congress.

7. _____ Which of the branches of the federal government has the power to pass laws?
 - A. Executive
 - B. Royal
 - C. Judicial
 - D. Legislative

8. _____ Which of the three estates of French society included the clergy?
A. First Estate
B. Second Estate
C. Third Estate
D. All of the above
9. _____ Who is considered the “Father of the Constitution”?
A. James Madison
B. George Washington
C. Thomas Jefferson
D. Benjamin Franklin
10. _____ Which of these acts was NOT influential in leading the colonists to rebel.
A. Stamp Act
B. Townshend Acts
C. Livestock Act
D. Intolerable Acts

TRUE OR FALSE?

For each of these questions, write T (for True) or F (for False) in the space provided.

- _____ King Richard the Lionhearted signed the Magna Charta.
- _____ Desiderius Erasmus and Martin Luther agreed on how to address abuses in the church.
- _____ Henry VIII had six wives, and his dispute over divorcing his first wife started the English Reformation.
- _____ Hernando Cortéz conquered the Aztecs.
- _____ The English Civil War was a bloodless transition of power from Charles I to Oliver Cromwell.
- _____ The *Mayflower* landed at Plymouth, where the Pilgrims founded a new colony.
- _____ Louis XIV of France was known as the “Sun King.”
- _____ The Battle of Saratoga was the first major battle of the American Revolutionary War.
- _____ The Articles of Confederation laid out the structure of the first American system of government implemented after the signing of the Declaration of Independence.
- _____ Benjamin Franklin drafted the Declaration of Independence.

FILL IN THE BLANK

Fill in the blanks below with the name of the correct person.

1. _____ was an influential queen of England during the England's Golden Age. She was the daughter of Henry VIII, and under her reign England flourished culturally and economically. She made England more religiously tolerant and allowed the arts to flourish, with such talented artists as William Shakespeare and Edmund Spenser. She supported the travels and military adventures of Sir Francis Drake, and when Spain tried to retaliate for his actions, the smaller English navy destroyed the Spanish Armada.
2. _____, the founder of the religion of Islam, was born in Mecca during the sixth century. He claimed to have been visited by the angel Gabriel, who appointed him as the last and greatest messenger of God.
3. _____ was a great king of the Franks whose reign was foundational in the development of the Middle Ages. He reigned during the late eighth and early ninth centuries. He was crowned Holy Roman Emperor by the pope in 800. He consolidated power, ruling over a large portion of western Europe. His system of government also formed the basis for feudalism.
4. _____, an explorer for Spain, discovered the New World in 1492. He was Portuguese in descent but sailed under the Spanish flag. He was searching for a route to India by sailing across the ocean, not expecting a whole new continent there. He landed on the island of San Salvador but thought he was in Asia. His discovery opened up the New World to exploration and colonization.
5. _____ was a German monk who started the Protestant Reformation by nailing his Ninety-Five Theses to the door of Castle Church in Wittenberg. His writings became very influential, and he was called to trial for his writings at the Diet of Worms, where he refused to recant.
6. _____ was a Virginia landowner who served as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, holding the army together through eight long years of war and finally winning the war. He presided over the Constitutional Convention and was elected as the first President of the United States, where he was very influential in shaping the role of the executive branch in the new government.
7. _____ was king of England during the American Revolutionary War. He tried to exert his authority over the American colonies but instead drove them to declare independence.
8. _____ was a leader of the French Revolution who presided over the Reign of Terror, during which 18,000 French citizens were executed on the guillotines. He was a charismatic leader, but he was finally overthrown as a tyrant and executed on his own guillotine.
9. _____ was a young French general who rose to prominence by defeating the British in several important battles. He seized control of the French government in 1799, ending the French Revolution. His military exploits as dictator of France led him to control most of continental Europe. He was finally defeated by a coalition of European powers in 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo.
10. _____ was an influential American statesman, author, and inventor. He experimented with electricity and determined that lightning is electricity. He wrote a yearly almanac called *Poor Richard's Almanac* and became known for his witty and pithy proverbs. He also served as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress, where he was influential in convincing people to vote for independence.

Fill in this 2-way comparison chart by supplying details about how the events affected Napoleonic France and Great Britain.

	CONSEQUENCES FOR NAPOLEONIC FRANCE	CONSEQUENCES FOR GREAT BRITAIN
INVASION OF IRELAND		
BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR		
THIRD COALITION		
CONTINENTAL SYSTEM		

Describe in as much detail as you can the early Industrial Revolution's effects on the following five aspects of society listed below.

Factories and Cities

Housing

Quiz continues on the next page ...

Child Labor

Slavery

The Middle Class
