

ORAL REVIEW OF YEAR 2

The purpose of this review is to remind your student of the major subjects he studied last year. Use the outline below to prompt your student to tell you what he remembers. As the student answers your questions, use the spectrum form on the following pages to note the areas that he remembers well and the areas that you may need to reinforce as you begin Year 3. If this is your first year using *Tapestry* but your student has studied the period from the fall of Rome to the French Revolution and the presidency of George Washington, you can still use this review to see how much your student's studies match *Tapestry's* Year 2 studies. As always, you yourself must assess your student's answers in relation to what you have taught him, so feel free to adjust this review form as needed.

Subjects in Year 2

You will notice that the following outline does not follow the organization of Year 2 exactly; some subjects are rearranged to fit a more general time line, accessible to those who have not used *Tapestry* before.

- I. The Fall of Rome and Rise of Byzantium
 - A. Rome falls and barbarians take over Europe.
 - B. Byzantine Empire reaches height during Justinian's reign.
 - C. Split between the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches
 1. Substantial differences in beliefs and hierarchy lead to split.
 2. Monasteries begin to arise.
- II. The Rise of Islam
 - A. Muhammad founds the religion of Islam.
 - B. Islam begins to spread through the Middle East and Africa.
- III. The Middle Ages
 - A. Reign of Charlemagne (crowned A.D. 800)
 - B. The Vikings
 - C. Feudalism
 - D. Medieval England
 1. Alfred the Great rules the Saxons in England.
 2. William the Conqueror leads the Normans to conquer England.
 - E. The Church
 1. Church officials became greedy for power and wealth.
 2. Popes began to struggle for secular power with kings and emperors.
 - F. The Crusades
 - G. Life in the Middle Ages
 1. Towns begin to grow up.
 2. Guilds control manufacturing and trade in most large towns.
 3. The Hundred Years' War between England and France
 4. The Black Death hits Europe and decimates the population.
- IV. The Far East
 - A. The Mongols, led by Ghengis Khan, conquer and rule Asia.
 - B. Marco Polo travels the Silk Road to China.
- V. The Southern Renaissance
 - A. Began in Italy and spread across Europe
 - B. Many artists, such as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo, created masterpieces.
 - C. Very human-centered
- VI. The Northern Renaissance
 - A. Different influences than Southern Renaissance
 - B. Scholars like Desiderius Erasmus begin work that will help the Protestant Reformation.

VII. The Age of Exploration

- A. Inventions such as the astrolabe and compass make exploration possible.
- B. The Portuguese under Henry the Navigator were the foremost explorers until Columbus.
- C. Columbus discovers the New World.
- D. Henry Hudson explores North America.
- E. Samuel de Champlain founds New France in Canada.

VIII. Native American Culture

- A. Mayans
- B. Aztecs
- C. Incas

IX. The Protestant Reformation

- A. Martin Luther sparks the Reformation.
- B. England forms its own state church because of Henry VIII's break with Rome.
- C. John Calvin leads the Swiss Reformation.
- D. The Roman Catholic Church reforms in response, known as the Counter Reformation.

X. Elizabethan England

- A. Culture flourishes under Edmund Spenser and William Shakespeare.
- B. The Spanish Armada is defeated.

XI. Early American Colonists

- A. Jamestown
- B. Plymouth founded by the Pilgrims fleeing religious persecution in England.
- C. Pennsylvania founded by William Penn to promote religious freedom.
- D. The Iroquois League and the Pueblo Revolt
- E. Slavery in the American colonies
- F. Benjamin Franklin and his inventions
- G. The French and Indian War

XII. Seventeenth-century Europe

- A. English Civil War
- B. Glorious Revolution
- C. Peter the Great of Russia
- D. Maria Theresa of Austria

XIII. The American Revolution

- A. Taxes imposed on the colonies gave root to the desire for freedom.
- B. The Battle of Lexington and Concord begins the war.
- C. The Declaration of Independence
- D. The Battle of Yorktown and the Treaty of Paris end the war.

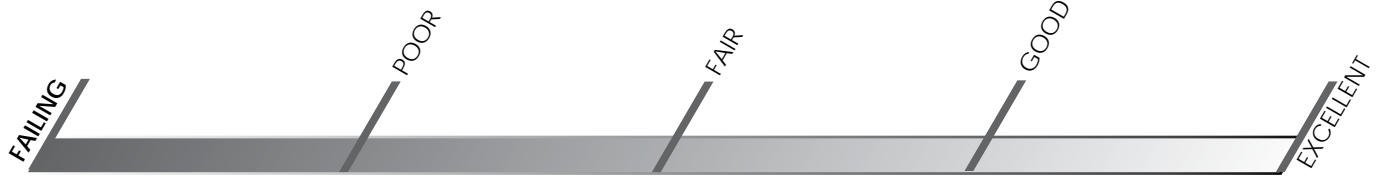
XIV. The Constitution

- A. The Articles of Confederation
- B. The Constitutional Convention
 - 1. Three branches of government
 - 2. The Bill of Rights
- C. George Washington and John Adams are the first two presidents of the United States.

XV. The French Revolution

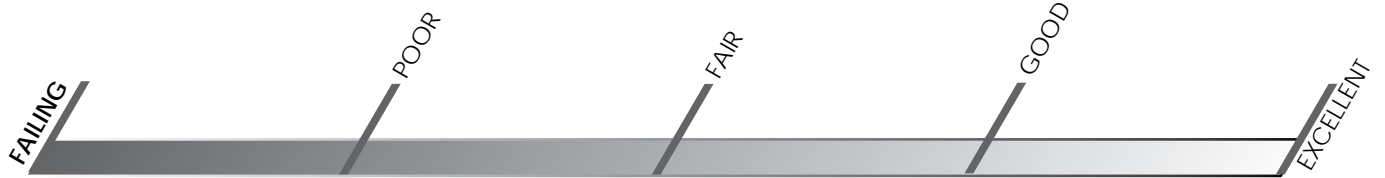
- A. Robespierre and the Reign of Terror
- B. Napoleon rises to power.

1. THE FALL OF ROME AND THE RISE OF BYZANTIUM



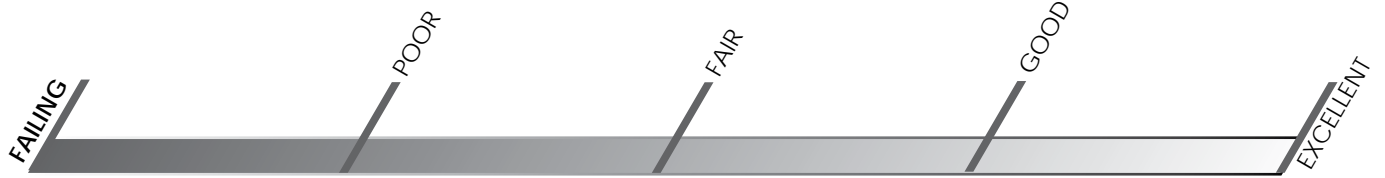
COMMENTS: _____

2. THE RISE OF ISLAM



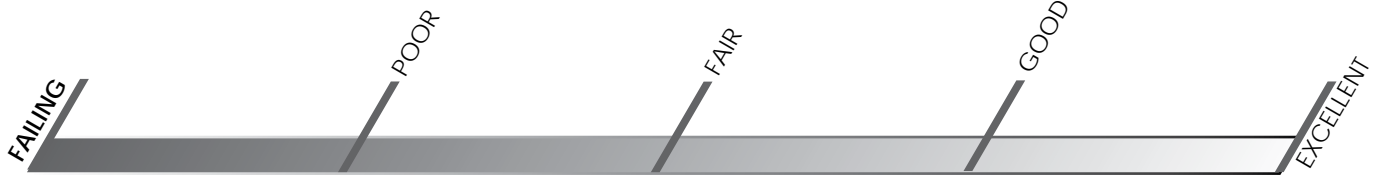
COMMENTS: _____

3. THE MIDDLE AGES



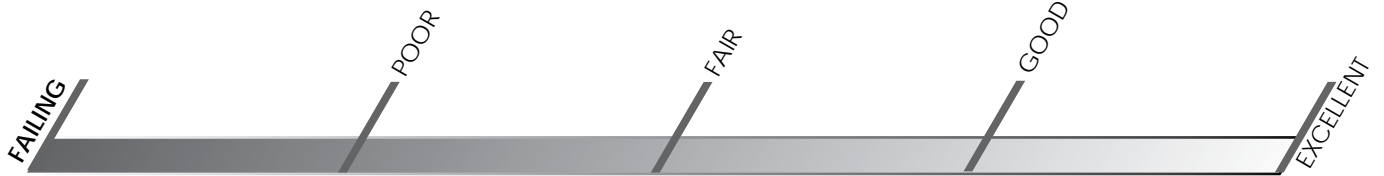
COMMENTS: _____

4. THE FAR EAST



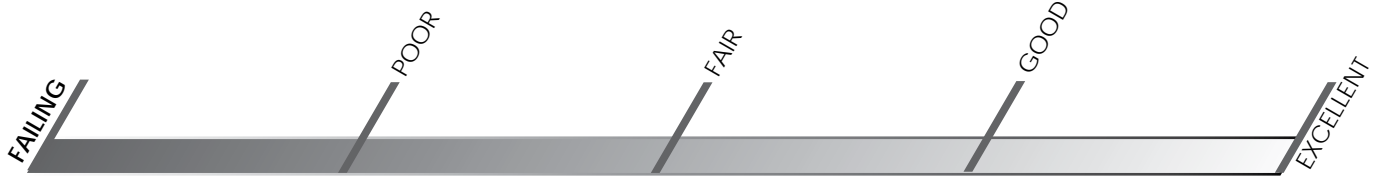
COMMENTS: _____

5. THE SOUTHERN RENAISSANCE



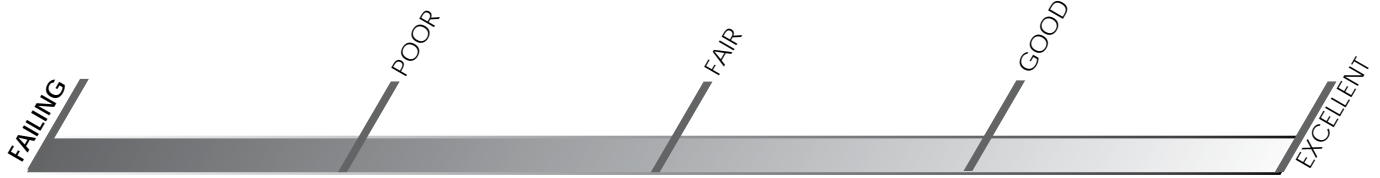
COMMENTS: _____

6. THE NORTHERN RENAISSANCE



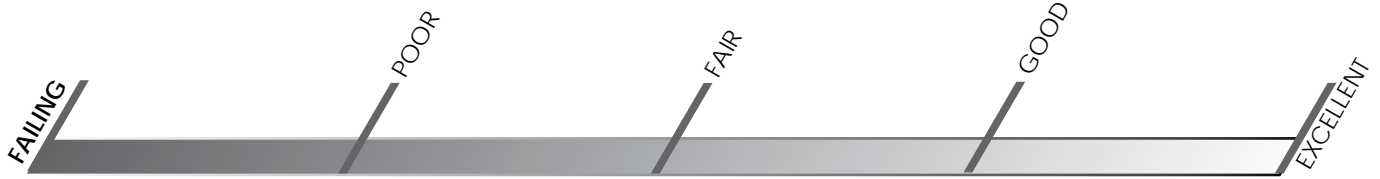
COMMENTS: _____

7. THE AGE OF EXPLORATION



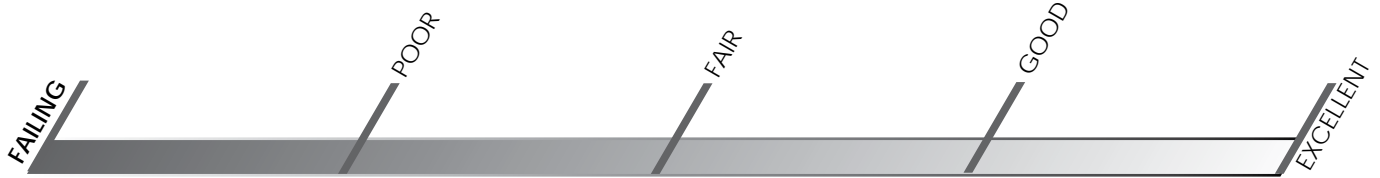
COMMENTS: _____

8. NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE



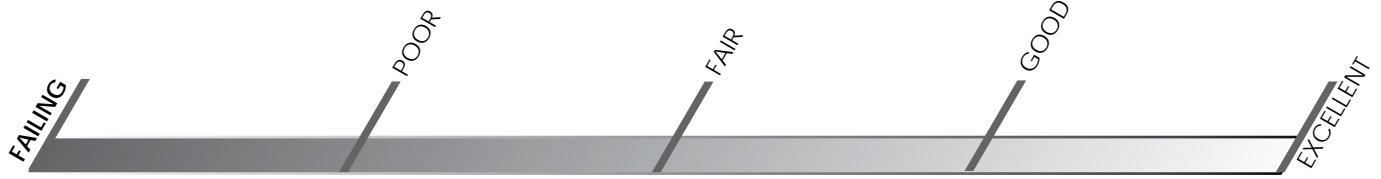
COMMENTS: _____

9. THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION



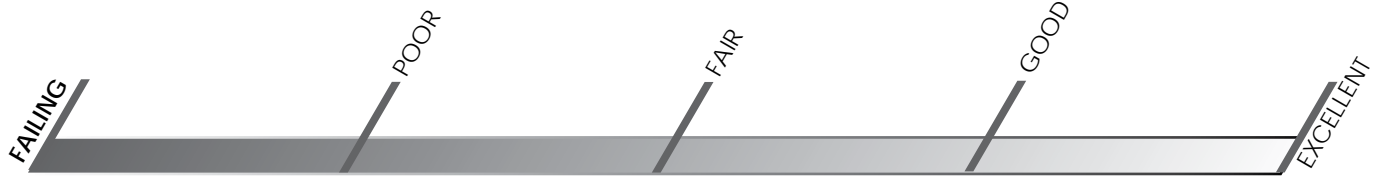
COMMENTS: _____

10. ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND



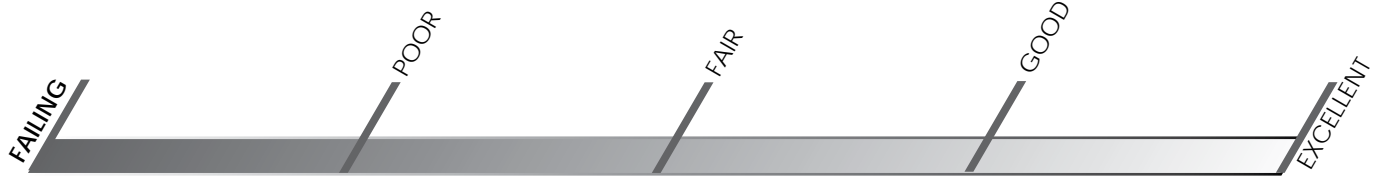
COMMENTS: _____

11. EARLY AMERICAN COLONISTS



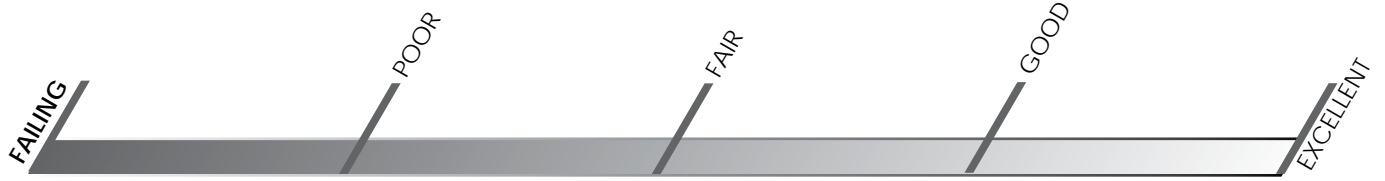
COMMENTS: _____

12. SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE



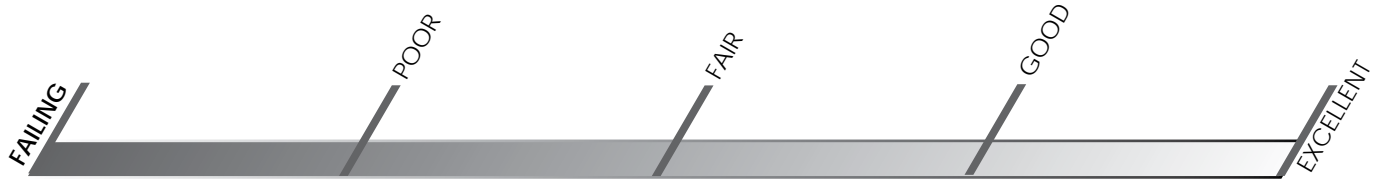
COMMENTS: _____

13. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



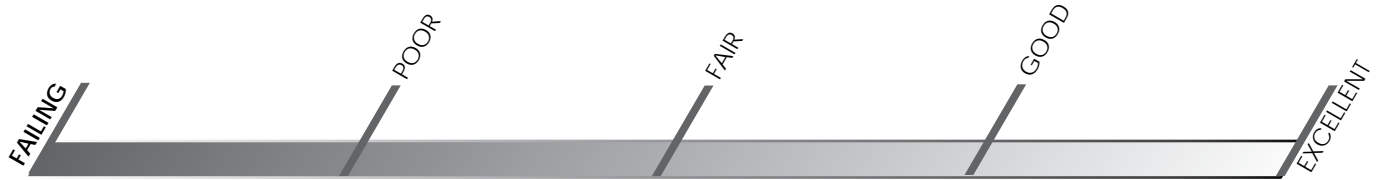
COMMENTS: _____

14. THE CONSTITUTION



COMMENTS: _____

15. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION



COMMENTS: _____

CUMULATIVE ORAL QUIZ ON NAPOLEON

The points and level of detail given below are those that an upper-grammar student might be expected to know from his reading about Napoleon. You may also use these points to prompt your student.

1. On what island near the coast of France was Napoleon born?
Napoleon was born on the small island of Corsica near the coast of France. [NOTE: An atlas may be helpful to show your student Corsica in relation to the country of France.]
2. While attending a military academy in Paris, what did Napoleon most enjoy studying?
As a student at the academy, Napoleon enjoyed studying arithmetic and geometry, and geography and history.
3. When he graduated from the academy at the age of sixteen, what did he do next?
He became a second lieutenant in the French army.
4. What military victory did Napoleon have that made him a general at the age of twenty-four?
Napoleon successfully attacked the British navy as it tried to take control of the French seacoast town of Toulon. His success earned him the reward of becoming a general at the age of twenty-four.
5. As a general, it was not unusual to see Napoleon working side by side with his troops. As a result, what nickname was he given?
He was known as the Little Corporal.
6. What title was Napoleon given when he seized control of France in 1799?
He was given the title of First Consul.
7. At what famous battle did Napoleon and his French army suffer a major defeat, which ended his career as a soldier and leader of France?
At the Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon and his army suffered a crushing defeat. [NOTE: Shortly after, Napoleon was exiled to an English-controlled island in the South Atlantic, called St. Helena, where he eventually died.]

1. ON WHAT ISLAND NEAR THE COAST OF FRANCE WAS NAPOLEON BORN?

COMMENTS: _____

2. WHILE ATTENDING A MILITARY ACADEMY IN PARIS, WHAT DID NAPOLEON MOST ENJOY STUDYING?

COMMENTS: _____

3. WHEN HE GRADUATED FROM THE ACADEMY AT THE AGE OF SIXTEEN, WHAT DID HE DO NEXT?

COMMENTS: _____

4. WHAT MILITARY VICTORY MADE NAPOLEON A GENERAL AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-FOUR?

COMMENTS: _____

5. AS A GENERAL, NAPOLEON WORKED SIDE BY SIDE WITH HIS TROOPS. WHAT NICKNAME WAS HE GIVEN?

COMMENTS: _____

6. WHAT TITLE WAS NAPOLEON GIVEN WHEN HE SEIZED CONTROL OF FRANCE IN 1799?

COMMENTS: _____

7. AT WHAT FAMOUS BATTLE DID NAPOLEON AND HIS FRENCH ARMY SUFFER A MAJOR DEFEAT, WHICH ENDED HIS CAREER AS A SOLDIER AND LEADER OF FRANCE?

FAILING POOR FAIR GOOD EXCELLENT

COMMENTS: _____

Draw a line from each term to its correct description.

TERMS

Cotton gin

Industrial Revolution

Factories

Francis Cabot Lowell

Invention

Robert Fulton

Interchangeable parts

Eli Whitney

Textile factory

Samuel Slater

DESCRIPTIONS

An engineer and inventor who developed the first successful steam-powered steamboat known as the *Clermont*

A new or improved form of something that is made by an individual

An engineer credited with launching the Industrial Revolution in America; he built and owned many textile factories.

A building in which machines make cloth

A machine that removes seeds from cotton; also known as the "cotton engine"

A period in the nineteenth century of great scientific and technological advancements in the production of items; it first began in England.

An American inventor who created the cotton gin

Large buildings in which people work to make different kinds of items

A Boston businessman who built the first textile factory in America

Pieces of something that have the exact same shape and size; for example, all the parts from one musket can fit every other musket as well.