

**Part 1: The Anchor Facts of American History**

Write a brief description of the key event occurring at the date indicated, including its ***present-day*** significance.

1. c.3000 BC

Menes Narmer unifies ancient Egypt, becoming its monarch (ruler). This event symbolizes the uncontested prevalence of monarchy throughout the world for the entire first half of history, and most of it since, helping us to understand the importance of America.

**(4 pts: 1 for Menes/Narmer, 1 for unification/ruling, 1 for Egypt, 1 for prevalence of monarchy)**

2. c.508 BC / c. 509 BC

Athenians invent democracy / Romans invent republic. These are the ancient prototypes of free government incorporating ideas that were used by America's Founding Fathers to create the United States.

**(4 pts: 2 for Athenian democracy; 2 for Roman Republic)**

3. c.4 BC

Jesus Christ is born in the Roman Empire. This marks the origin of Christianity which is the most important religion in world history and in the world today.

**(3 pts: 1 for Jesus, 1 for birth, 1 for Roman Empire)**

4. 476 AD

European barbarians cause the fall of the Roman Empire. This leads to the rise of the distinct European civilization of different nations that globalized the world, populated the Americas, and dominated the world before the United States, shaping it more than any other civilization.

**(3 pts: 1 for European barbarians, 1 for cause fall, 1 for Roman Empire)**

5. 1492 AD

Christopher Columbus discovers America. This leads to the colonization of the Americas by Europeans and the formation of the United States of America. This is the dominant feature of the globalized world today.

**(3 pts: 1 for Founding Fathers, 1 for sign DoI, 1 for Philadelphia/USA)**

6. 1776 AD

Founding Fathers sign the Declaration of Independence, giving rise to the United States of America. The world today is America-centric, meaning that America is far and away the most pre-eminent nation, militarily, economically, and culturally.

**(3 pts: 1 for Founding Fathers, 1 for sign DoI, 1 for Philadelphia/USA)**

7. 9-11-2001 AD

Muslim terrorists destroy the World Trade Center in New York city. This leads to the War on Terror, in which the United States is trying to lead the globalized world, but Islamists wish to overthrow American power and replace it with an Islamic religious civilization.

**(3 pts: 1 for Founding Fathers, 1 for sign DoI, 1 for Philadelphia/USA)**

**Total Points for this page: 23 points**

**Part 2: The Renaissance**

8. What was the “Renaissance”? How are both Columbus and (much later) the Founding Fathers of America connected to it?

The word “Renaissance” comes from French. It means “rebirth.” The Renaissance was a period where ancient ideas were reborn in Europe. Three parts of life that change because of the rebirth of Greco-Roman ideas were art, science, and government. Columbus was part of this change as a Renaissance geographer and explorer. Since kings were fully in control of Europe, it would take longer for freedom in government to return. It would have to wait until 1776 and the Founding Fathers to be reborn. **(5 pts: 2 pts for meaning of Renaissance, including rebirth and Greco-Roman culture; 1 pt for Columbus/Science; 1 pt for freedom/Founders; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Part 3: The Age of Discovery**

9. What were the roles of Marco Polo and Prince Henry of Portugal in the Age of Discovery?

Marco Polo inspired the Age of Discovery by traveling to China, working there for the emperor for many years., and writing about his travels upon returning to Europe. Because of him, European explorers wanted to reach China and the rest of Asia. The Age of Discovery began with the Portuguese conquest of Ceuta in 1415 AD. Leading this expedition was Prince Henry, who became known as Prince Henry “the Navigator.” He is most responsible for starting the age of discovery because after he conquered Ceuta he started an institute of geography and exploration and organized Portuguese efforts to sail around Africa to reach Asia. **(5 pts: 2 pts for Marco Polo as inspiration—and how; 2 pts for initiation by Prince Henry—and how; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

10. Christopher Columbus sailed in 1492. Whose permission did he need, and why? Connect your answer to at least two anchor facts *prior* to 1492.

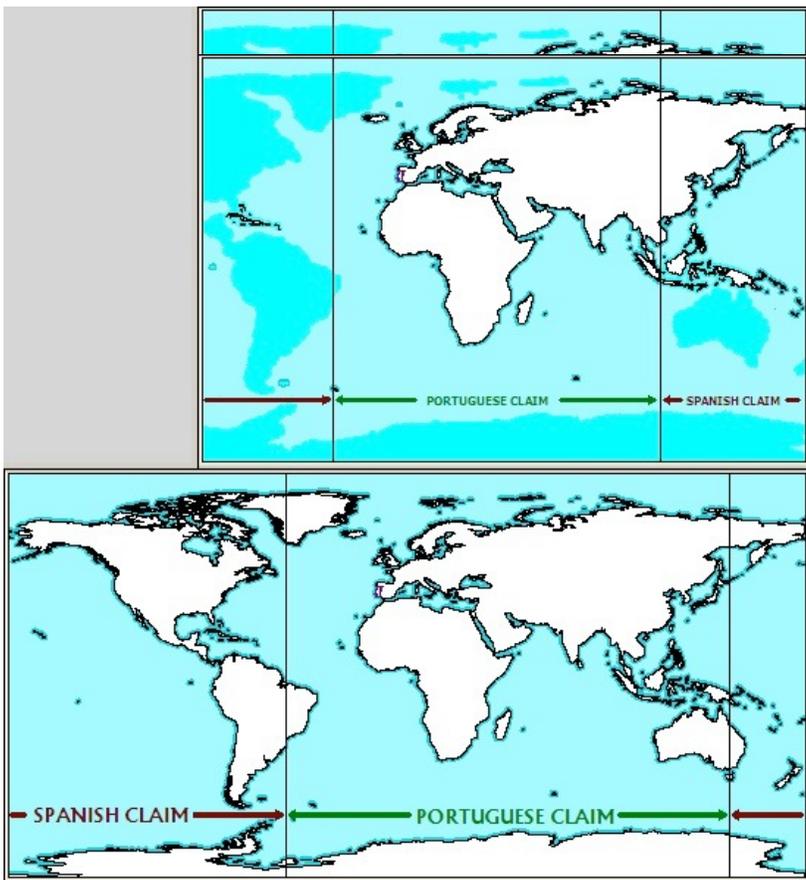
Christopher Columbus sailed in 1492 with the permission of queen Isabella of Castile. He needed her permission because she was the Menes/Narmer of her day. Just as in c.3000 BC, the people of 1492 AD remained under the power of monarchs. Columbus was in Europe, however, a place many different tribes and nations after 476 AD — the Fall of the Roman Empire — which meant he could go to different rulers for permission. Isabella was the one who finally agreed. Columbus was only allowed to leave after his Christian rulers (Christianity originates with Jesus c. 4 BC) defeated the Muslims in the Reconquista. **(5 pts: 2 pts for each of two (of three possible) anchor facts and the connection; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points for this page: 15 points**

11. What were Spain’s priorities in the Americas, once they were discovered by Columbus? Who finally proved that Columbus was basically right and achieved his goal of sailing west to Asia from Europe?

Spain’s rulers had three main priorities following the discovery of America. Their first priority was unchanged. They wanted Columbus to reach the great empires of Asia. Of less importance, but still worth pursuing to them were the discovery of any gold that might be found in the Americas, and the conversion of the natives to Christianity. Achieving the main priority continued to elude the Spanish until Ferdinand Magellan reached Asia using Columbus’s basic concept of sailing west. **(4 pts: 1 pt for reaching Asia; 1 pt for gold and Christianity; 1 pt for Magellan ; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

12. What does the following set of maps show? (Be specific and thorough in your description. There are two maps!)



This set of maps shows the Treaty of Tordesillas of 1494 between Portugal and Spain. The treaty followed the discovery of America by Columbus. Spain and Portugal wished to lay claim to the non-Christian world, and divide it into equal halves for each of them. What the maps also show, however, is that they did not really understand how big the world is, so the treaty accidentally gave Brasil to Portugal, and Philippines to Spain. The real world in the bottom would show how the treaty would have divided the world, if the knowledge of the time was perfect.

**(4 pts: 1 pt for Treaty of Tordesillas; 1 pt for Spain and Portugal dividing the world; 1 pt for imperfect knowledge and its consequences 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points for this page: 8 points**

**Part 4: The Break-up of Christianity**

13. What was the “Hapsburg Sandwich,” and how did it get created? What might have happened if this arrangement had eventually expanded to include France?

The “Hapsburg Sandwich” was a situation where France was “sandwiched” by an alliance of rulers from the same family, the Hapsburgs. If the Hapsburgs had been able to take over the ruling dynasty of France, Europe might have become unified under a single ruling family, and eventually unified as a single nation or empire. **(3 pts: 1 pt for France surrounded; 1 pt for potential for union; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

14. Who originated the three main forms of Christianity that arose as a result of a revolt against the authority of the pope that occurred at the same time as the Age of Discovery, and what is each new form called?

Three important new forms of Christianity originated during the Reformation as part of a “Protestant” revolt against the Pope, which occurred at the same time as the Age of Discovery. Martin Luther originated a sect called Lutheranism. Henry VIII of England originated a sect called Anglicanism. Finally, John Calvin created Calvinism. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Luther and Lutheranism; 1 pt Henry VIII and Anglicanism; 1 pt for Calvin and Calvinism; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

15. Since there was no religious freedom in Europe, what did the pope do when his authority was attacked? What did each new sect need in order to survive against the pope’s power? What Latin phrase encapsulates the basic principle by which each sects struggled to survive?

When the pope’s authority was attacked by Protestants during the Reformation he called upon his ally, the Holy Roman Emperor, to silence the opposition. Each sect needed a ruler with an army in order to protect itself successfully against this threat. The Latin phrase that reflects this need is “*cuius region, eius religio*”—the ruler choose the religion. With at the backing a powerful ruler, a new sect could survive in Europe. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Holy Roman Emperor; 1 pt idea of the need for protection; 1 pt for *cuius regio*; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points for this page: 11 points**

**Part 5: Bonus**

16. What were the names of Columbus's three ships on his voyage of 1492?

**Niña, Pinta, and Santa Maria (1 bonus point)**

17. What was the name of the alliance that protected Martin Luther from the Holy Roman Emperor?

**Schmalkaldic League (1 bonus point)**

18. What were the names for China and Japan in Columbus's time?

**Cathay and Cippangu (1 bonus point)**

**Total bonus points for this page: 3 points**

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**Total Points on Test: 57 points**

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