

Part 1: The Anchor Facts of American History

Write a brief description of the key event occurring at the date indicated.

1. c.3000 BC

Menes Narmer unifies ancient Egypt, becoming its monarch (ruler).

(3 pts: 1 for Menes/Narmer, 1 for unification/ruling, 1 for Egypt)

2. c.508 BC / c. 509 BC

Athenians invent democracy / Romans invent republic.

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

3. c.4 BC

Jesus Christ is born in the Roman Empire.

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

4. 476 AD

European barbarians cause the fall of the Roman Empire.

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

5. 1776 AD

Founding Fathers sign the Declaration of Independence, giving rise to the United States of America.

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

Part 2: The Renaissance

6. What language does the word “Renaissance” come from, what does it mean? What are three parts of life that experienced this change?

The word “Renaissance” comes from French. It means “rebirth.” Three parts of life that change because of the rebirth of Greco-Roman ideas are art, science, and government. Beautiful realistic art returned, science and exploration returned, and freedom returned because of the rebirth of Greek and Roman culture. **(4 pts: 1 pt for French; 1 pt for rebirth; 1 pt for list of things that changed; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points for this page: 20 points

Part 3: The Age of Discovery

7. What did Marco Polo do to inspire the Age of Discovery? What part of the world did European explorers want to reach, and why, because of him?

Marco Polo inspired the Age of Discovery by traveling to China and working there for the emperor for many years. Then he returned and wrote about his travels. Because of him, European explorers wanted to reach China and the rest of Asia. **(3 pts: 1 pt for travels and writings; 1 pt China/Asia; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

8. How did the Age of Discovery begin? Who is most responsible for starting it, and how?

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. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Ceuta; 1 pt for Prince Henry; 1 pt organizing efforts to sail to Asia; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

9. What was Columbus’s idea about reaching Asia? Who finally succeeded, using his basic method?

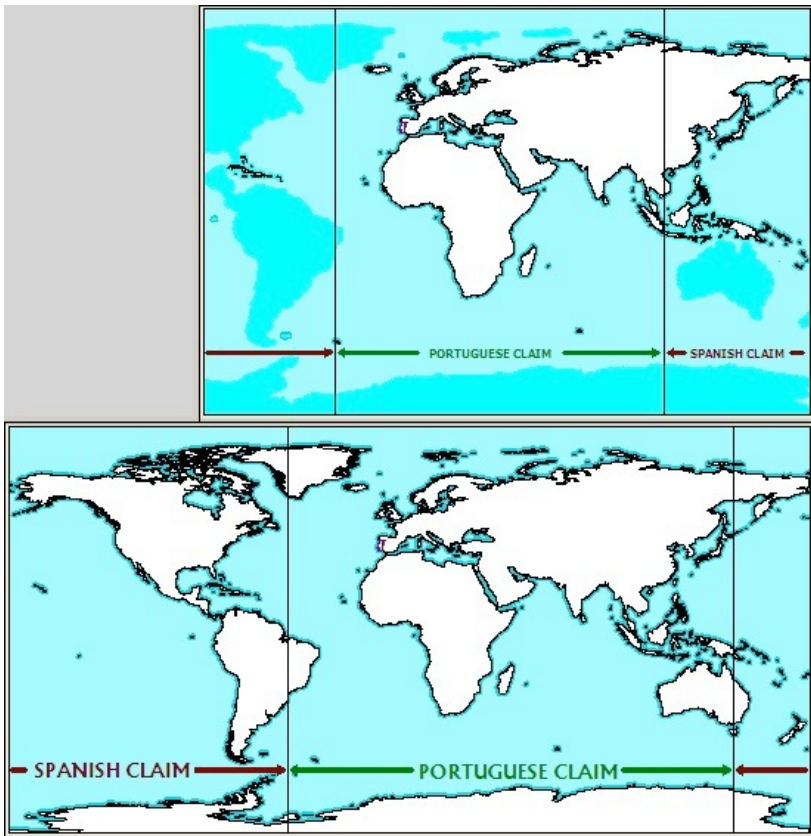
Columbus’s idea for reaching Asia from Europe was to sail west to get there. The first European explorer to sail west to Asia was Ferdinand Magellan, who had to get around the Americas before continuing to Asia in that direction. **(2 pts: 1 pt for west; 1 pt Magellan; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

10. What were the main priorities of the Spanish following Christopher Columbus’s discovery of the “New World”?

The main priority of the Spanish following the discovery of America was still to get to the great empires of Asia, especially China. Their other priorities were to find gold, if possible, and to convert primitive natives to Christianity **(3 pts: 1 pt for reaching Asia; 1 pt for gold and/or Christianity; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points for this page: 12 points

11. What does the following set of maps show? (Be specific. 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)

Part 3: The Break-up of Christianity

12. What Latin expression captures the outcome of the Schmalkaldic War? What does it mean?

The Schmalkaldic War ended with the bargain “cuius regio, eius religio” — the ruler chooses the religion. The only choices allowed were Lutheranism and Catholic Christianity. **(3 pts: 1 pt for phrase; 1 pt for translation; 1 pt for spelling and grammar) [1 bonus point for Lutheranism/Catholicism]**

Total Points for this page: 7 points

Total bonus points for this page: 1 point

Part 4: Bonus

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

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

14. What king of England started Anglicanism?

Henry VIII (0.5 bonus points)

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

Cathay and Cippangu (1 bonus point)

16. What family came to be in charge of both Spain and the Holy Roman Empire during the Age of Discovery?

Hapsburgs (0.5 bonus points)

Total bonus points for this page: 3 points

Total Points on Test: 39 points

Total bonus points on Test: 4 points