WH9 FINAL REVIEW

**SPEC**

1. SPEC deals with what aspects of social studies?
2. The economics of any group only deals with the gathering of money—T/F?
3. Aspects of a group of people that help set it apart from other groups, such as art, customs and rituals, or architecture, could all be considered part of what aspect of SPEC?
4. How might you describe the term “political” within the context of SPEC?
5. If you were describing how different groups of people are categorized within a society, which aspect of SPEC would we be discussing?
6. The industry of a nation would best describe this aspect of SPEC.
7. This is the aspect of SPEC that focuses on how people interact with each other, from our everyday contact within one’s life, as well as how one impacts the world in the “big picture.”
8. All groups of people could have the aspects of SPEC applied to them in one way or another—T/F?

**The Catholic Church in the Middle Ages**

1. To be excommunicated means what?
2. Sacraments were used to do what?
3. If someone was going on a pilgrimage, they would be doing what?
4. Thomas Aquinas was known mainly known for what?
5. How was the power of the king limited in England during the Middle Ages?
6. Why were churches decorated with stained glass showing stories from the Bible?
7. What does Habeas Corpus mean?

**Islam, The Crusades, and Black Death**

1. What were the causes of the spread of Islam?
2. Why did the Crusades begin?
3. What disease did I say **might** be linked with the Black Death?
4. What city would Muslims most likely take a pilgrimage to?
5. The animal most associated with the spread of the plague is believed to be what?
6. This group of people was one of the first groups to be blamed for the spread of the plague in Europe.
7. What was the original purpose of the Ka’ba?
8. This is the name of God within the faith of Islam.
9. As the success of the Crusades waned, Europeans found different enemies closer to home. Why?
10. Why did I say the Crusades were important?
11. The Black Death was a plague that spread through Europe killing what portion of the population?
12. Is the supreme being in the Christian and Muslim faiths the same?
13. Saladin captured this major city that was important to both Christians and Muslims in 1187.
14. Was the Black Death easily recognized, treated, and contained in most European towns?

**Early Renaissance**

1. What is the name of the period beginning in the early 1300’s and peaking around 1500 that was characterized by creative thinking and great change in many areas such as art and economics? It marks the transition from medieval times to modern times. The name literally means “rebirth.”
2. What was the intellectual movement at the heart of the Renaissance that focused on the ancient Greek and Roman classics in art and philosophy as well as education?
3. What artistic technique was used to give paintings and drawings three-dimensional effects?
4. He modeled his statues on ancient Greek designs and fi famous for sculpting David and The Pieta out of marble.
5. Why did the Renaissance begin in and around Florence?
6. A “patron” of the arts could be described as?
7. The Renaissance refers to the “rebirth” of what?
8. This family rose to power in the city-state of Florence during the early Renaissance.
9. The secret of using arches in architecture was rediscovered by whom? What did he build?
10. Florence was a city whose main focus of business what centered around what industry?

**Protestant Reformation**

1. What is the movement sparked by Renaissance thought that affected Christians at all levels of society. Called for Church reform in Northern Europe eventually shattered Church unity.
2. He introduced the concept of “predestination,” which meant that God had already determined who would gain salvation.
3. What is a government run by religious leaders?
4. This is a subgroup of a major religious group.
5. This monarch took over control of the English church from the pope after the pope refused to annul his marriage.
6. This act of Parliament made Henry permanent head of the Church of England and cemented the separation with the Roman Catholic Church.
7. This man founded the Jesuits.
8. First created in Venice, it is a separate area of the city set aside for a minority.
9. He wrote the 95 theses in protest to the Catholic Church.

**The Scientific Revolution**

1. He invented the first modern European printing press which allowed books to become inexpensive and available to more people.
2. He challenged the views of ancient astronomers by proposing that the sun was the center of the universe and not the Earth.
3. This is an approach to science based on observation and experimentation that is characterized by a step-by-step process.
4. This theory states that the Earth revolves around the sun.
5. He said, “I think, therefore I am.” In addition, he believed that human reasoning is the best road to understanding.
6. He developed the theory of gravity to explain how the planets of our solar system move together.
7. He calculated the orbits of the planets helping to confirm the heliocentric theory.