



Snake Review



Directions

1. Take out a sheet of paper (do not write name on it)
2. I will read/ show a review question- you will answer question on answer sheet
3. I will then review answer, if you got it correct please stand, if you missed it remain seated
4. Move to the next AVAILABLE desk....wait I'll show you
5. You will continue this after every questions- you only move if you got the CORRECT answer
6. The 1st students to get back to their desk WINS



1. What is the difference between a direct democracy and a republic?

Direct democracy everyone votes
in a republic elected representatives
vote for the people



2. What is the lasting legacy of the Roman people?


Written law code

Representative democracy



3. Where did the Renaissance begin?

Florence, Italy



4. Why did the Renaissance start in Florence, Italy?

Easy trade access

Wealthy merchants

Church




5. What is humanism?

Valuing human dignity, achievement
and human potential



6. What is secularism?

Non-religious



7. How did art change during the Renaissance?

Artists used perspective to create 3 dimensional art. In NR It also focused on common man



8. Why is the printing press important?

Increased literacy

Spread ideas quickly



9. What caused the Reformation?

Renaissance values

Monarchs challenging the pope's power
corruption

Printing press allowed ideas to spread



10. What is the name of the Roman Law Code?

Twelve Tables



11. Who added hundreds of words and phrases to the English language with his plays and sonnets?

William Shakespeare



12. What artist is the best example of a “Renaissance Man”?

DaVinci- scientist, artist, sculptor,
educated




13. Who painted the Sistine Chapel?
Michelangelo



14. Where does the Pope Live? (name of city State)

Rome



15. Why did Henry VIII start his own church?

He wanted a divorce. He benefited politically and economically



16. How did the Reformation contribute to democracy?

Challenging authority, questioning the church



17. How was Martin Luther able to get his message across Germany?

The printing press spread his ideas/ they were also translated into the vernacular



18. What did the Catholic church do after the Reformation?

Council of trent reaffirmed all the church doctrine but reduced the corruption. Also, Ignatius Loyola created schools to teach and re-catholicize people



19. What 4 rights did Parliament receive with the Petition of Right

Can't imprison subjects w/o due cause, levy taxes w/o Parliament's consent, house soldiers in private homes, and impose martial law in peacetime.



20. Which English Monarch agreed to the Petition of Right?

Charles I



21. Why did the British want to restore the monarchy after Oliver Cromwell?

He was a military dictator that had harsh rules for society...no sports, theater, cards, dancing



22. Why was the revolution in England considered “glorious”?

Because it was bloodless



23. What type of government did Britain have after the Glorious Revolution?

Constitutional Monarchy



24. What was the “Act of Supremacy”?

This act put Henry VIII in charge of the church and removed the pope from power



25. What are the 2 houses that make up parliament?


House of Lords (nobility)

House of Commons (elected)



26. Which English monarch was put into power after the Restoration?

Charles II




27. What document did William and Mary agree to in order to limit the power of the monarchy and protect people's rights?

English Bill of Rights



28. Who advocated for women's rights during the Renaissance?

Christine de Pizan



29. What were some of Machiavelli's main ideas?

Importance of strong ruler, idea that it's better to be feared than loved, let the ends justify the means, it's okay to trick the people for the good of the government



30. What monarch ruled when Shakespeare was popular and left no heirs to the throne?

Elizabeth I




31. What religion believed in
predestination?

Calvinism



32. What corrupt Catholic practice did Martin Luther especially dislike?

Indulgences



33. Why wasn't the democracy in Athens truly "democratic"?

Only a small percentage of the people living in Athens were considered citizens with voting rights



34. Who was credited with developing the printing press?

Johannes Gutenberg



35. What was the most popular book printed with the printing press during the Renaissance and Reformation?

The Bible



36. Why did the printing of more Bibles lead to the start of the Reformation?

More people had the ability to read the Bible themselves in their own language, causing them to question the Catholic Church



37. Who fought in the English Civil War?

Protestant Roundheads vs. Catholic Cavaliers



38. How does the Reformation relate to the Glorious Revolution?

Henry VIII starting the Church of England/Anglican Church started the whole Catholics vs. Protestant issues once his heirs took over the throne