

PRACTICE Questions to Prep for the COMMON ASSESSMENT

Document 1: Excerpt from *Piers Plowman*, translated by Terence Tiller

The most needy are our neighbours, if we notice right well,
As prisoners in pits and poor folk in cottages,
Charged with their children, and chief lord's rent,
What by spinning they save, they spend it in house-hire,
Both in milk and in meal to make a mess of porridge,
To cheer up their children who chafe for their food,
And they themselves suffer surely much hunger. . . .
So 'tis pity to proclaim or in poetry to show
The woe of these women who work in such cottages;
And of many other men who much woe suffer,
Crippled with hunger and with thirst, they keep up appearances,
And are abashed for to beg, and will not be blazoned
What they need from their neighbours, at noon and at evensong.

These questions, like those in the World History Common Assessment, focus on readings, charts, maps and such, asking for information in those items, or analysis of those items content. Practice with these to prepare for the Common Assessment.

16. What characteristic of poor peasants does the poet focus on here?

Document 2: Quotation from Juan Ruiz, translated by Rigo A. DiCesare

Money can do much; it should be held in high esteem. It turns a tramp into a respected and honorable man. . . . The more money a man has, the more worthy he becomes, while the man who is penniless cannot call himself his own master. If you have money, you can have luxury, pleasure, and joy. . . . All over the world, money does marvelous things. . . . Money makes knights out of stupid farmers, counts and noblemen out of peasants. The man who has money puts on the airs of a gentleman and everybody kisses his hand.

17. What are some of the benefits that money brings to a person according to Ruiz?

Document 3: Picture of a medieval marketplace



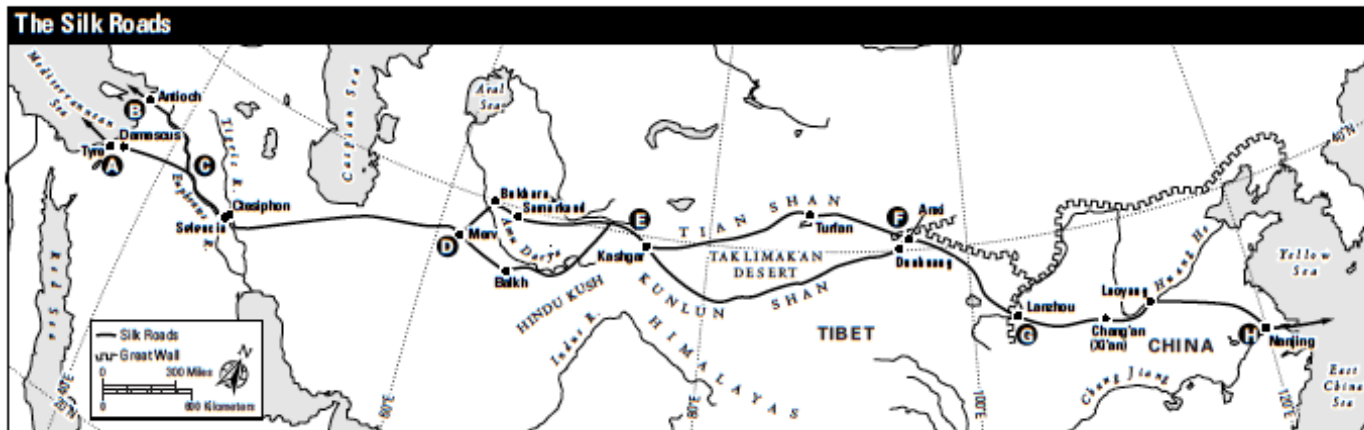
18. Are the majority of people pictured here more like those described in Document 1 or Document 2? Explain.

A Look at Three Faiths Today

	Islam	Judaism	Catholicism
Founded	in Saudi Arabia, A.D. 622 by Muhammad	in Palestine, about 2000 B.C. by Abraham	in Palestine, about A.D. 30 by Jesus' followers
Major branches	Sunni, Shi'a	Orthodox, Conservative, Reform	–
Holy books and laws	Qur'an; Shari'a	Torah, Ten Commandments	Bible (Old and New testaments)
a moral life through	Submission to God's will	Obedience to God's law	Personal relationship with God
Important teachings	One God (Allah); Judgment Day; life after death; dietary laws	One God (Yahweh); covenants; coming Messiah; Judgment Day; life after death; dietary laws	One God; Jesus' resurrection from the dead; Judgment Day; life after death
View of Jesus	one of many prophets	a teacher; not the Messiah	The Messiah; the Son of God
Local spiritual leader	Imam ("Leader") Allowed to marry	Rabbi ("Teacher") Allowed to marry	Priest ("Elder; Father") Not allowed to marry
Place of worship	Mosque ("Place of Kneeling")	Synagogue ("Assembly")	Church ("House of God")
Conversion efforts	Yes	No	Yes

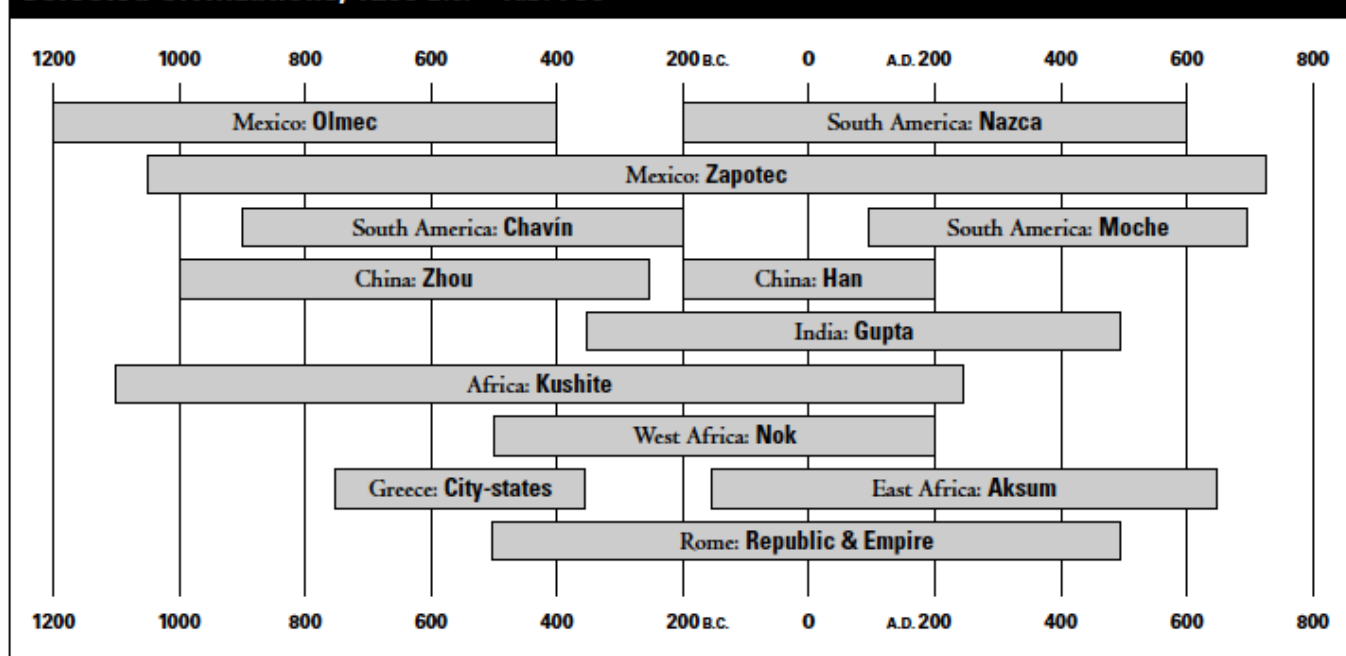
Source: *World History Formal Assessment*, p. 116, 119

- _____ 16. In which faith(s) are spiritual leaders required to remain unmarried?
- Islam
 - Judaism
 - Catholicism
 - Islam and Catholicism
- _____ 18. In which faith(s) is the spiritual leader called by a term that means "Leader"?
- Islam
 - Judaism
 - Catholicism
 - all of the above
- _____ 19. What are two important teachings that are common to all three faiths?
- Judgment Day and dietary laws
 - one God and dietary laws
 - one God and life after death
 - Judgment Day and Five Pillars
- _____ 20. How do Muslims lead a moral life?
- through obedience to God's law
 - through submission to God's will
 - through a personal relationship with God
 - through following the Five Pillars



- _____ 20. Judging from the map, what was true of the Silk Roads?
- Their only destination was the Mediterranean Sea.
 - They stretched from sea to sea.
 - They primarily followed rivers.
 - Their only destination was the Yellow Sea.

Selected Civilizations, 1200 B.C. – A.D. 700



- _____ 17. Which civilization lasted about the same length of time as the Chavin civilization?
- Nok
 - Aksum
 - the Roman Republic & Empire
 - Kushite
- _____ 18. Which civilization began around the height of the Roman Empire in about A.D. 120?
- Olmec
 - Aksum
 - Moche
 - Han

_____ 11. What was Greece's largest island?

a. Rhodes
 b. Marathon
 c. Crete
 d. Knossos

_____ 12. What sea separates Greece from Asia Minor?

a. Mediterranean
 b. Ionian
 c. Aegean
 d. all of the above



Causes and Effects of Migration		
Cause	Example	Effect
Environmental change	Shift in climate, depletion of natural resources, drought, earthquake	Redistribution of world's population, blending of cultures
Economic pressure	Increasing population, famine, unemployment	Shifts in population
Political and religious persecution	Slave trade, war, ethnic cleansing, repression	Dislocation and oppression of peoples, spread of ideas and religions

- _____ 16. How might political persecution have caused people to migrate?
- If there is a famine, people will relocate to find food.
 - If there is repression, people will relocate to find a place where they are accepted.
 - If there is a depletion of natural resources, people will move to find more resources.
 - If there are no jobs, people will move to find jobs.
- _____ 17. Why has environmental change been important to history?
- It has led to the development of empires.
 - It has been a cause of war.
 - It has increased populations.
 - It has led to a blending of cultures.