

Course: History/Social Studies 7**Disintegration of the Roman Empire**

1. The Roman Empire? Answer: was a period of the ancient Roman civilization, characterized by an autocratic form of government and large territorial holdings around the Mediterranean in Europe, Africa, and Asia
2. What was the religion of the Roman Empire? Answer: Pluralistic, subject to Imperial Cult and Christianity after AD 380
3. What was the Eastern Roman Empire called? Answer: The Byzantine Empire
4. When did the Western Roman Empire end? Answer: AD 476
5. When did the Eastern Roman Empire end? Answer: In 1453 when it fell to the Ottoman Turks
6. Who was the first emperor of Rome? Answer: Augustus
7. What was the language of the Romans? Answer: Latin
8. Citizens of Rome were either? Answer: Free or slaves
9. The Romans built many dams and reservoirs for water collection; and built? Answer: Aqueducts
10. Causes to the collapse of the Roman Empire include? Answer: Government corruption, wars and invasions, sickness, and the Rise of Christianity

Medieval and Early Modern Times

1. The Middle Ages lasted from? Answer: both of the above
2. The Medieval period is divided into? Answer: Early, High, and Late Middle Ages
3. In the early Middle Ages, invasions of people happened by? Answer: Barbarians and Germanic tribes
4. The Eastern Roman Empire survived after the Fall of the Western Roman Empire for another? Answer: 1,000 years
5. The rise of Islam occurred in the? Answer: Early Middle Ages
6. The crusades were? Answer: Religious conflicts during the High Middle Ages through the end of the Late Middle Ages
7. The High Middle Ages saw an expansion in? Answer: Population
8. Women in the Middle Ages were required to be? Answer: Subordinate to their husband, father, or other male figure
9. The High Middle Ages was the formative period in history for the? Answer: modern Western state
10. The Late Middle Ages were filled with? Answer: War, famine, and plague
11. A series of conflicts from 1337 to 1453 between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of France were called? Answer: Hundred Years' War
12. The most devastating pandemic in human history with about 75 to 200 million deaths was called? Answer: the plague of the Black Death
13. The invention that changed history and moved from the Late Middle Ages into Modern Times was? Answer: Johannes Gutenberg's Printing Press

Geo, Political, Economic, & Social Structures of Medieval Times

1. A society ordered around relationships derived from the holding of land during the Middle Ages is called? Answer: Feudalism
2. The word feudal derives from an ancient Gothic source means? Answer: Property
3. In the feudal system, only one individual owned the land who was the? Answer: The King
4. In the feudal system, a tenant could not be granted land until he was first made a? Answer: Vassal
5. From 529 to 534, Justinian I issued a body of civil law called? Answer: The Corpus Juris
6. A form of government in which sovereignty is actually or nominally embodied in a single individual is called? Answer: Monarchy
7. The most common form of government up until the 19th century was? Answer: Monarchy
8. An example of a modern day monarchy is? Answer: Saudi Arabia

The Reformation Period

1. The Reformation Period started about? Answer: 1517
2. What ended the European wars of religion? Answer: Peace of Westphalia
3. The Reformation Period led to? Answer: The creation of new national Protestant churches
4. During the Reformation Period, most of Europe turned? Answer: Protestant
5. Martin Luther was a? Answer: All of the above
6. The spark of the Reformation Period began when? Answer: When Martin Luther published The Ninety-Five Theses
7. The Reformation was also a Media Revolution because of? Answer: The invention of the printing press

The Scientific Revolution

1. The Scientific Revolution took place? Answer: At the end of the Renaissance era and through the late 18th century
2. Prior to the Scientific Revolution, it was thought that the Earth was? Answer: At the center of the solar system
3. Andreas Vesalius was the author of? Answer: One of the most influential books on human anatomy
4. Gottfried Leibniz refined the? Answer: Binary number system, the foundation of virtually all modern computer systems
5. The Scientific Revolution was built on? Answer: Both of the above
6. Galileo Galilei improved the? Answer: Telescope
7. In 1543 Copernicus? Answer: tried to demonstrate that the sun was the center of the universe

Age of Exploration, Enlightenment, and Reason

1. The Age of Discovery is a historical period of European global exploration that started in the early? Answer: 15th Century
2. In 1522, Portuguese navigator, _____, led a Spanish expedition West, achieving circumnavigation of the world. Answer: Ferdinand Magellan
3. To prevent conflict between Portugal and Spain, the _____ was signed dividing the world into two regions of exploration. Answer: Treaty of Tordesillas
4. The first European known to have sailed around the southernmost tip of Africa in 1488 was? Answer: Bartolomeu Dias
5. On October 12, 1492, Christopher Columbus discovered? Answer: the Bahamas
6. Trade was a significant factor in the development of the civilizations of China, the Indian subcontinent, Persia, Europe, and Arabia. What 4,000 mile trade route assisted these civilizations? Answer: Silk Route
7. The purpose of the Age of Enlightenment was? Answer: Both of the above

Course: Science 7**Cell Biology, Genetics, and Evolution**

1. The cell is the basic structural, functional and biological unit of all? Answer: living organisms
2. A cell is enclosed within a? Answer: membrane
3. Bacteria has cells called? Answer: prokaryotes
4. The first form of life on Earth were? Answer: Prokaryotic cells
5. Prokaryotic cells do not have a? Answer: nucleus
6. A prokaryotic cell has a? Answer: both of the above
7. DNA stands for? Answer: deoxyribonucleic acid
8. Prokaryotes cells undergo cell division called? Answer: binary fission
9. An organized structure of DNA, protein, and RNA found in cells is called? Answer: chromosomes
10. Humans have how many pairs of chromosomes? Answer: 23
11. Offsprings take on traits of their parents from? Answer: genes

12. The change in the inherited characteristics of biological populations over successive generations is called? Answer: evolution
13. The first person to formulate a scientific argument for the theory of evolution was? Answer: Charles Darwin

Living Systems: Plants, Animals, and People

1. Living Systems are? Answer: Self-organizing living things that interact with their environment
2. The Living Systems Theory was created by? Answer: James Grier Miller
3. Biology is the study of? Answer: Life
4. According to Scientists, life began on Earth? Answer: At least 3.5 billion years ago
5. A process used by plants and other organisms to convert light energy, normally from the sun, into chemical energy is called? Answer: Photosynthesis
6. A type of energy that animals and humans get from their food is called? Answer: Food Energy
7. All living and non-living things occurring naturally on Earth is the? Answer: Natural Environment
8. Non-living chemical and physical factors in the environment, which affect ecosystems are called? Answer: Abiotic
9. The process leading up to the appearance of modern humans is called? Answer: Human Evolution

Underlying Biological Structures and Functions

1. A hollow muscular organ that pumps blood throughout the blood vessels to various parts of the body by repeated, rhythmic contractions is the? Answer: Heart
2. An organ that serves as the center of the nervous system in all vertebrate and most invertebrate animals is? Answer: The Brain
3. The _____ is the most complex organ in a vertebrate's body. Answer: brain
4. _____ are usually considered the most important cells in the brain. Answer: Neurons
5. The _____ is the essential respiration organ in many air-breathing animals. Answer: Lung

Human Eye Quiz

1. What is A? Answer: lens
2. What is B? Answer: iris
3. What is C? Answer: cornea
4. What is D? Answer: pupil
5. What is E? Answer: aqueous
6. What is F? Answer: conjunctiva
7. What is G? Answer: sclera
8. What is H? Answer: retina
9. What is I? Answer: macula
10. What is J? Answer: optic nerve
11. What is K? Answer: vitreous

Human Heart Quiz 1

1. What is A? Answer: Anterior Vena Cava
2. What is B? Answer: Aorta
3. What is C? Answer: Pulmonary Artery
4. What is D? Answer: Pulmonary Vein
5. What is E? Answer: Septum
6. What is F? Answer: Left Ventricle
7. What is G? Answer: Mitral or bicuspid valve
8. What is H? Answer: Right Ventricular
9. What is I? Answer: Two Sets of Semi-lunar valves
10. What is J? Answer: Chordae Tendinae
11. What is K? Answer: Posterior Vena Cava
12. What is L? Answer: Tricuspid Valve (3 flaps)
13. What is M? Answer: Right Atrium

Human Heart Quiz 2

1. What is A? Answer: Brachiocephalic artery
2. What is B? Answer: Superior vena cava
3. What is C? Answer: Right pulmonary arteries
4. What is D? Answer: Right pulmonary veins
5. What is E? Answer: Right atrium
6. What is F? Answer: Atrioventricular valve or Atrioventricular (tricuspid) valve
7. What is G? Answer: Chordae tendineae
8. What is H? Answer: Right ventricle
9. What is I? Answer: Inferior vena cava
10. What is J? Answer: Left common carotid artery
11. What is K? Answer: Left subclavian artery
12. What is L? Answer: Aorta
13. What is M? Answer: Left pulmonary arteries
14. What is N? Answer: Left pulmonary veins
15. What is O? Answer: Left atrium
16. What is P? Answer: Semilunar valves
17. What is Q? Answer: Atrioventricular valve or Atrioventricular (mitral) valve
18. What is R? Answer: Left ventricle
19. What is S? Answer: Septum

Human Liver Quiz

1. What is A? Answer: Liver right Lobe
2. What is B? Answer: Esophagus
3. What is C? Answer: Liver left Lobe
4. What is D? Answer: Falciform ligament
5. What is E? Answer: Stomach
6. What is F? Answer: Common Hepatic duct
7. What is G? Answer: Pancreatic duct
8. What is H? Answer: Duodenum
9. What is I? Answer: Gall bladder
10. What is J? Answer: Cystic duct
11. What is K? Answer: Right and left Hepatic duct

Human Stomach Quiz

1. What is A? Answer: Cardia
2. What is B? Answer: Fundus
3. What is C? Answer: Serosa
4. What is D? Answer: Body
5. What is E? Answer: Rugae of Mucosa
6. What is F? Answer: Greater Curvature
7. What is G? Answer: Pyloric Antrum
8. What is H? Answer: Pyloric Canal
9. What is I? Answer: Pyloric Sphincter
10. What is J? Answer: Duodenum
11. What is K? Answer: Pylorus
12. What is L? Answer: Lesser Curvature
13. What is M? Answer: Muscularis Externa
14. What is N? Answer: Esophagus