

# CHALLENGE THE

**P**ALMETTO **A**CHIEVEMENT **C**HALLENGE **T**EST

## SEVENTH GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES

**SAMPLE PAGES**

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction .....	v
Social Studies PACT Questions .....	vii

## STANDARD 7-1: EUROPEAN COLONIAL EXPANSION TO 1700

7-1.1	<b>European Expansion in Africa, Asia, Oceania and the Americas</b> .....	5
	Practice for Indicator 1 .....	7
7-1.2	<b>Technological and Scientific Advances During Colonial Expansion</b> .....	8
	Practice for Indicator 2 .....	10
7-1.3	<b>Political and Economic Power in the American Colonies</b> .....	11
	Practice for Indicator 3 .....	13
7-1.4	<b>European Colonization in Africa</b> .....	14
	Practice for Indicator 4 .....	16
7-1.5	<b>European Colonization in Asia</b> .....	18
	Practice for Indicator 5 .....	19
7-1.6	<b>Economic Developments of Colonial Expansion</b> .....	20
	Practice for Indicator 6 .....	22
	<b>Standard 7-1 Review</b> .....	25

## STANDARD 7-2: ABSOLUTE MONARCHIES AND THE EXPANSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

7-2.1	<b>Limited and Unlimited Government in Europe</b> .....	33
	Practice for Indicator 1 .....	35
7-2.2	<b>The Age of Enlightenment</b> .....	37
	Practice for Indicator 2 .....	39
7-2.3	<b>Developing A Constitution</b> .....	40
	Practice for Indicator 3 .....	41
	<b>Standard 7-2 Review</b> .....	43

## STANDARD 7-3: THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS

7-3.1	<b>The Scientific Revolution</b> .....	51
	Practice for Indicator 1 .....	53
7-3.2	<b>The French Revolution</b> .....	54
	Practice for Indicator 2 .....	58
7-3.3	<b>The Independence Movement in Latin America</b> .....	59
	Practice for Indicator 3 .....	61
7-3.4	<b>The Industrial Revolution</b> .....	62
	Practice for Indicator 4 .....	65
7-3.5	<b>New Technology of the Industrial Revolution</b> .....	67
	Practice for Indicator 5 .....	69
7-3.6	<b>Nationalism in Europe</b> .....	70
	Practice for Indicator 6 .....	72
	<b>Standard 7-3 Review</b> .....	75

## STANDARD 7-4: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY IMPERIALISM

7-4.1	<b>European Imperialism</b> .....	83
	Practice for Indicator 1 .....	86
7-4.2	<b>Geographic Boundaries of Imperialism</b> .....	87
	Practice for Indicator 2 .....	89

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---

<b>7-4.3</b>	<b>The Spanish-American War and American Imperialism</b> . . . . .	<b>90</b>
	Practice for Indicator 3 . . . . .	93
<b>7-4.4</b>	<b>Varied Viewpoints on Colonial Rule</b> . . . . .	<b>95</b>
	Practice for Indicator 4 . . . . .	97
<b>7-4.5</b>	<b>Japanese Imperialist Expansion</b> . . . . .	<b>99</b>
	Practice for Indicator 5 . . . . .	100
	<b>Standard 7-4 Review</b> . . . . .	<b>101</b>

**STANDARD 7-5: A WORLD IN CONFLICT: THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY**

<b>7-5.1</b>	<b>World War I</b> . . . . .	<b>109</b>
	Practice for Indicator 1 . . . . .	114
<b>7-5.2</b>	<b>The Results of World War I</b> . . . . .	<b>116</b>
	Practice for Indicator 2 . . . . .	119
<b>7-5.3</b>	<b>The Great Depression</b> . . . . .	<b>120</b>
	Practice for Indicator 3 . . . . .	123
<b>7-5.4</b>	<b>The Rise of Totalitarian Government</b> . . . . .	<b>124</b>
	Practice for Indicator 4 . . . . .	126
<b>7-5.5</b>	<b>World War II</b> . . . . .	<b>127</b>
	Practice for Indicator 5 . . . . .	133
<b>7-5.6</b>	<b>The Holocaust</b> . . . . .	<b>134</b>
	Practice for Indicator 6 . . . . .	136
	<b>Standard 7-5 Review</b> . . . . .	<b>137</b>

**STANDARD 7-6: POST WORLD WAR II AND THE COLD WAR**

<b>7-6.1</b>	<b>Post-World War II Political and Economic Changes</b> . . . . .	<b>145</b>
	Practice for Indicator 1 . . . . .	149
<b>7-6.2</b>	<b>The Cold War</b> . . . . .	<b>151</b>
	Practice for Indicator 2 . . . . .	156
<b>7-6.3</b>	<b>The Middle East in the Post World War II Era</b> . . . . .	<b>157</b>
	Practice for Indicator 3 . . . . .	159
<b>7-6.4</b>	<b>Post World War II National Movements</b> . . . . .	<b>160</b>
	Practice for Indicator 4 . . . . .	162
	<b>Standard 7-6 Review</b> . . . . .	<b>165</b>

**STANDARD 7-7: MAJOR ADVANCEMENTS OF THE 20TH CENTURY**

<b>7-7.1</b>	<b>The Collapse of the Soviet Union</b> . . . . .	<b>173</b>
	Practice for Indicator 1 . . . . .	175
<b>7-7.2</b>	<b>The Information Revolution</b> . . . . .	<b>177</b>
	Practice for Indicator 2 . . . . .	178
<b>7-7.3</b>	<b>20th Century Changes and the Environment</b> . . . . .	<b>179</b>
	Practice for Indicator 3 . . . . .	180
<b>7-7.4</b>	<b>Human Rights in the 20th Century</b> . . . . .	<b>182</b>
	Practice for Indicator 4 . . . . .	184
<b>7-7.5</b>	<b>The Changing Role of Women in the 20th Century</b> . . . . .	<b>185</b>
	Practice for Indicator 5 . . . . .	186
<b>7-7.6</b>	<b>Global Economic Interdependence</b> . . . . .	<b>188</b>
	Practice for Indicator 6 . . . . .	190
<b>7-7.7</b>	<b>Protecting the Natural Environment</b> . . . . .	<b>192</b>
	Practice for Indicator 7 . . . . .	193
	<b>Standard 7-3 Review</b> . . . . .	<b>195</b>
	<b>Practice Test 1</b> . . . . .	<b>201</b>
	<b>Practice Test 2</b> . . . . .	<b>215</b>

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## THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

### Goal

Be able to explain the major achievements and contributions of the scientific revolution

### Words and Events to Know

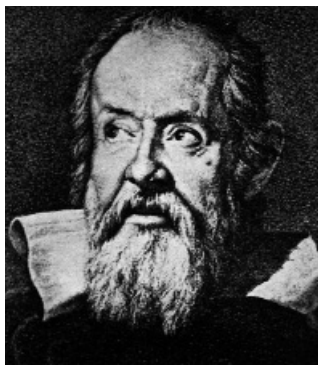
Scientific Revolution  
scientific method

### People to Know

Isaac Newton  
Galileo Galilei  
Nicolaus Copernicus  
Francis Bacon

## The Scientific Revolution

During the Middle Ages, Europeans looked at the work of ancient philosophers, especially **Aristotle**, for information about science. However, after the Renaissance there were some major changes. Many thinkers began to make their own observations about the world around them instead of depending on the work of the ancient thinkers. In fact, they began to challenge much of the information developed by ancient thinkers. This was a time of tremendous growth in the sciences and was known as the **Scientific Revolution**. These new ideas were easily spread through the use of the printing press. Math was very important to the scientific revolution. Many



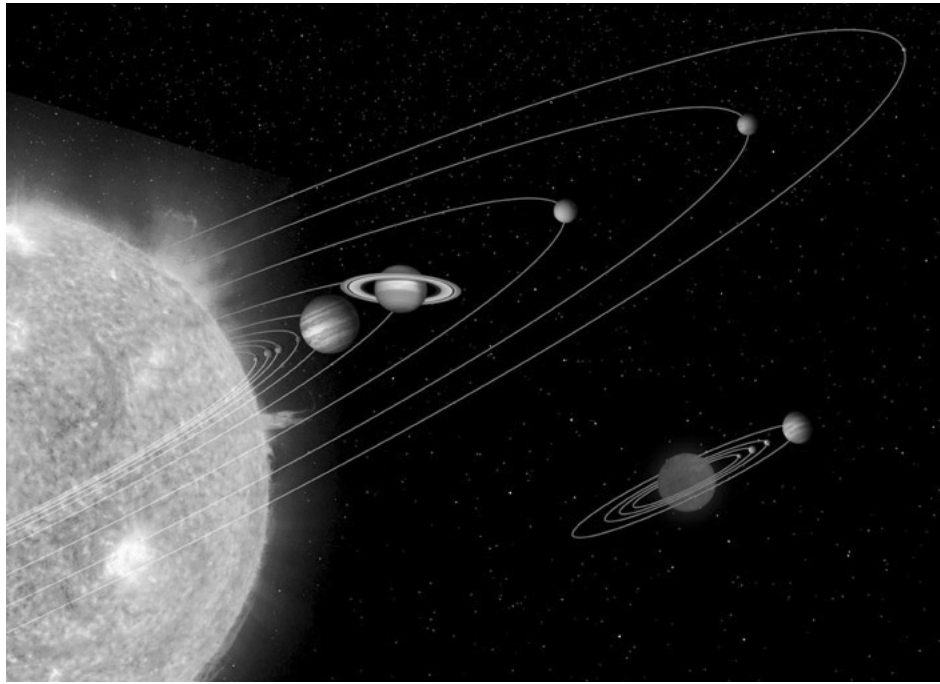
**Galileo Galilei**

mathematicians, including **Isaac Newton** and **Galileo Galilei** used math to unlock the secrets of science in the natural world. Progress was also made in other fields, including physics, astronomy and medicine.



**Isaac Newton**

At the same time, there were a lot of new inventions that made the scientific revolution possible. Those inventions included the **telescope**, the **microscope**, and the **barometer**. They allowed the scientist to make first-hand observations about the natural world around them. The information taken from them gave proof to people that only trusted the work of ancient thinkers.



One of the major advancements of the Scientific Revolution was a new model of the universe. Prior to this time, people believed that the earth was the center of the universe because of the work of **Ptolemy**. Ptolemy was the greatest astronomer of ancient times. During the scientific revolution, a man named **Copernicus** wrote that the sun, not the earth, was the center of the universe. He also said that the planets revolved around the sun, not the earth.

The field of **medicine** also changed during the period. Scientists began to use observations and experiments to learn how the human body worked. Many scientists also dissected the human body to learn about organs and the structure of the body.

## The Scientific Method

The **scientific method** was developed during the Scientific Revolution by a man named **Francis Bacon**. The scientific method was an organized way of collecting and studying evidence. Scientists followed the four steps of the scientific method in order to conduct valid experiments. Because of the work of Bacon and other scientists of this period, the scientific method is still used by scientists today.



### THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

STEP 1: State the Problem or Question

STEP 2: Gather Information Using Observation and Experimentation

STEP 3: Analyze the Data and Make a Conclusion

STEP 4: Test and Retest the Conclusion

## Scientific Thought versus Religion

Many times people do not believe new ideas right away. This was the case with scientists of the Scientific Revolution who also had **conflicts** with the Catholic church. Traditionally, the Catholic church supported many of the beliefs of the ancient thinkers. The Catholic church believed that some of the new ideas were in conflict with the beliefs of the church. Many of the scientists were excommunicated, or kicked out of the church. The new work of philosophers and scientists like Galileo upset religious leaders. The Catholic church was so upset by Galileo's work that they put him on trial. Galileo was placed on house-arrest for the rest of his life.

## Let's Review

1. Describe some of the new advancements made during the Scientific Revolution.

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2. How did the Catholic church respond to the Scientific Revolution?

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# THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

## Goal

Be able explain the causes, key ideas and effects of the French Revolution.

### Words to Know

French Revolution  
First Estate  
Second Estate  
Third Estate  
Estates General

### People to Know

King Louis XVI  
Marie Antoinette  
Napoleon Bonaparte  
Marquis de Lafayette

During the Middle Ages, French society was organized like most countries in Europe. People lived under **feudalism**. In feudalism, there was a strict division between the classes. French society was divided into three classes: the **First Estate**, the **Second Estate** and the **Third Estate**. The First and Second Estates were privileged. They had all of the political, social and economic power. The Third Estate did not have any political, social or economic power. They were forced to do whatever the First and Second Estates wanted them to do.

## THE THREE ESTATES

Class	Members	Population	Land Ownership	Taxation
<b>1st Estate</b>	Catholic church	0.5%	10%	0% by law, but often donated 2% of church earnings for the welfare of the people
<b>2nd Estate</b>	Nobility	1.5%	30%	0 %
<b>3rd Estate</b>	Commoners	98%	70%	100%

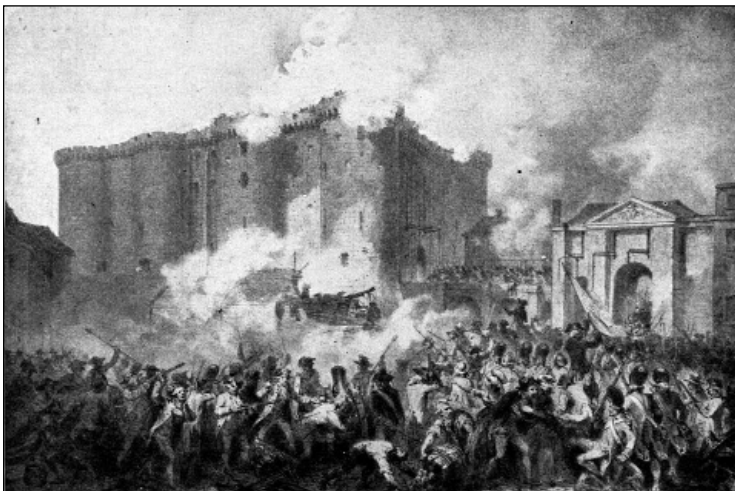
By the 1780's, many French people were angry at the king, **Louis XVI**. They thought that he was an unfair ruler. The French government did not have a lot of money. Yet the king and the nobility were living lives of luxury and they paid little taxes. The poor paid a lot of taxes. These were very hard times and there was not enough work or food for everyone. By 1789, the government was bankrupt. The king decided to call a meeting of the legislature known as the **Estates General** to ask for more taxes. Each of the Estates had one vote in the Estates General. The 1st and 2nd Estates voted to make the 3rd Estate pay more taxes. The members of the Third Estate were very upset. They wanted the king to make everyone pay fair taxes, but the king refused. This was the start of the **French Revolution**.



### CAUSES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (1789-1815)

1. Louis XVI was an absolute ruler, but he was weak and found it hard to make decisions.
2. The rich members of the 1st and 2nd Estate paid little or no taxes and the poor members of the 3rd Estate paid the most taxes.
3. The members of the 3rd Estate had very little political power.
4. The poor could not afford to buy food, especially bread.

## The Storming of the Bastille



On July 14, 1789, a group of peasants attacked a French prison called the **Bastille**. The Bastille was used to hold people accused of speaking out against the government of France. The peasants took over the Bastille. This encouraged many others to rebel against the government and a revolution broke out all over France. A period of panic, called the **Great Fear**, moved across the countryside. Members of the middle class took over the government. They created a new

Constitution to run the government. The king and the queen, **Louis XVI** and **Marie Antoinette**, were both executed. The revolution quickly became violent. Thousands of nobles were killed along with anyone who spoke out against the new government. This period was known as the **Reign of Terror**.

## The Age of Napoleon

**Napoleon Bonaparte** was a military leader during the French Revolution. Napoleon began as a foot soldier in the French army in the 1790's and he rose to become the most important ruler, consul for life, in France. By 1799, he had taken control of the government and made significant changes to the French government and French society. He restored order to France.

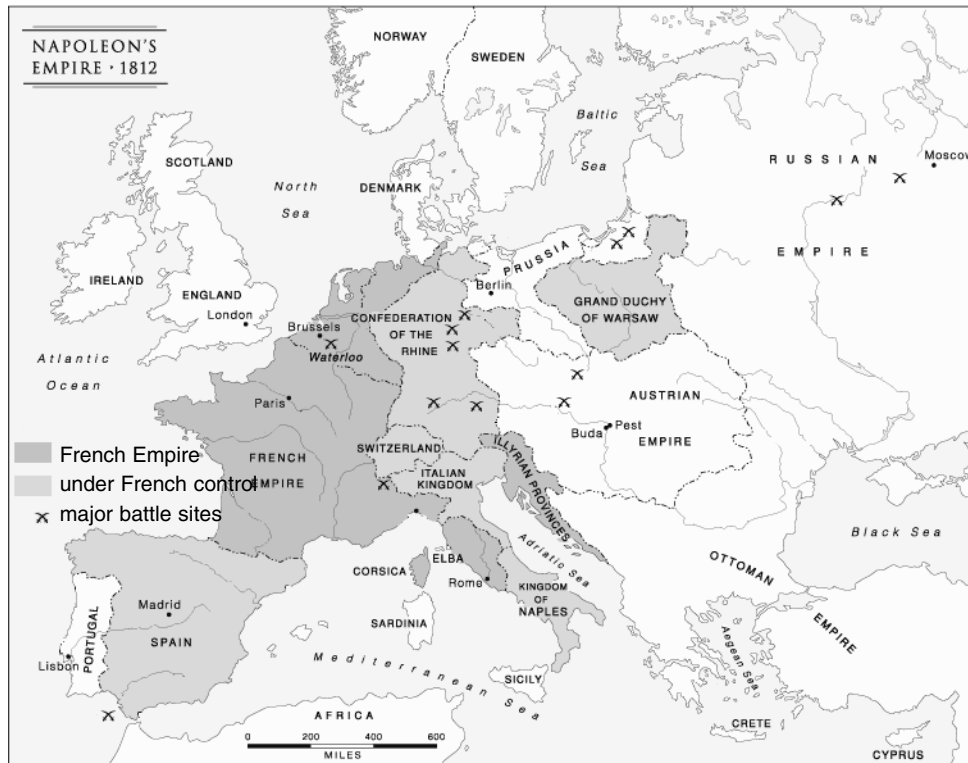


### NAPOLEON'S CHANGES

Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Napoleon created a new set of laws called the Napoleonic Code.</li> <li>• Napoleon ended special treatment for the nobility.</li> </ul>
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Napoleon created government-run public schools.</li> <li>• Napoleon employed people in the government based on ability, not family connections.</li> </ul>
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Napoleon created equal taxation for all people.</li> <li>• Napoleon established a national banking system.</li> </ul>
Religious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Napoleon developed a new relationship with the Catholic church, but the church could not control political affairs.</li> </ul>

Although Napoleon made important changes in France, he was also responsible for continuing wars against France's neighbors. Napoleon wanted France to control all of Europe. He fought the British, Germans, Spanish and Russians to gain territory for France. These were called **The Napoleonic Wars**. Thousands of soldiers were killed and the French people eventually

removed Napoleon from power. They sent him away, but he returned for a short time. This time was called the **Hundred Days**. Once Napoleon was out of power, the French Revolution ended. France developed the first of many constitutions and began a new government.



## The Influence of the Age of Enlightenment and American Revolution

The Age of Enlightenment and the American Revolution greatly influenced the French Revolution. The work of philosophers gave the revolutionaries new ideas about how a government should treat its people. The fact that the American Revolution had been a success made many French believe that they could do the same thing. The same political ideals written by the philosophers of the Age of Enlightenment were used to promote the ideals of the French Revolution. **Marquis de Lafayette** wrote a document modeled on the American Declaration of Independence. It was called *A Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen*.

## The Results of the French Revolution

The French Revolution had a tremendous effect on Europe. Besides the territorial changes made by the Napoleonic Wars, the Holy Roman Empire was weakened. The number of German states decreased. This made German Unification easier. The French Revolution also inspired revolutions across Europe. Over the next century, many countries began to fight for independence and more democratic governments.

### RESULTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

1. In order to protect themselves, countries increased the size of their military. This is called militarism.
2. Nationalism grew in many countries across Europe.
3. Countries begin to seek independence from absolute rulers.

## Let's Review

1. Describe the class structure of France prior to the French Revolution.

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2. What were the causes of the French Revolution?

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