RLP-WHB · RLP World History B — World Wars, Cold War and the Contemporary World

Unit 5: Missouri World History Supplement

Practice Workbook. The same problems, in the same order, as the Practice sections of the online lessons.

Name _____ Period _____

Lesson 5.1 — Who Counts? Social Structures and Stratification

FLUENCY

1. Under article 198 (a freed man's eye: one gold mina) and article 204 (a freed man strikes a freed man: ten shekels), can you say from the text alone which penalty is larger? Explain.

2. Name the four groups in Manu I.87-91 and give the one duty the Sudra is assigned.

APPLICATION

3. Compare articles 203 and 204 of Hammurabi's code. What do they show about how the price of an injury changes by rank?

4. Explain why Adalberon's three orders put very different people (peasants and townspeople) into one group, and name an effect this had in France in 1789.

5. Using article 6 of the 1789 Declaration, quote the phrase that says what may distinguish citizens in public office, and say how it differs from rank by birth.

REVIEW

6. Review (sourcing): the Laws of Manu text in this lesson is a translation published in 1886. Why does a historian name the translator?

Lesson 5.2 — Medieval Empires and the Roads That Joined Them

FLUENCY

1. Ibn Battuta says salt sold for 8 to 10 mithqals at Iwalatan and 20 to 30 in Mali. What are the smallest and largest ratios of the Mali price to the Iwalatan price you can form from those figures?

2. Name the two goods that moved in opposite directions across the Sahara in Ibn Battuta's account.

APPLICATION

3. Marco Polo says 43 loads of pepper, each 223 pounds, entered Kinsay daily. Compute the daily weight and the weight in a 365-day year, and say why a historian still treats the figure as a claim.

4. Faxian wrote that in the Middle Kingdom the people "have not to register their households, or attend to any magistrates and their rules." Name one reason a historian cannot treat this as a full description of Gupta government.

5. Cahokia lay across the river from present-day St. Louis. Give two reasons that location supported long-distance trade.

REVIEW

6. Review (sourcing): the three readings in this lesson are translations. Which of them did the translator publish in 1929?

Lesson 5.3 — From the Crusades to the Renaissance

FLUENCY

1. The Council of Clermont met in 1095 and Boccaccio describes the plague in Florence in 1348. How many years separate them?

2. By 1500 presses in Western Europe had produced over 20 million copies; by 1600 an estimated 150 to 200 million. By what factor, at least, did output grow from 1500 to 1600?

APPLICATION

3. Boccaccio writes that almost everyone who caught the plague died "within three days." What does that detail tell a historian, and what should the historian check before relying on it?

4. Explain, using the reading, one way Brunelleschi's dome was a rebirth of classical ideas and one way it was new.

5. Explain how printing and the fall of Constantinople together made classical learning spread faster in the 1400s.

REVIEW

6. Review (sourcing): Fulcher wrote his account of the pope's speech some years after the council. Why does the date of writing matter to a historian?

Lesson 5.4 — Reformation and Scientific Revolution: New Institutions, New Ways of Thinking

FLUENCY

1. How many years passed between the Ninety-Five Theses (1517) and the Peace of Augsburg (1555)?

2. How long did the Thirty Years' War last by its own dates, 1618 to 1648? Is the name accurate?

APPLICATION

3. In thesis 28, what does Luther say can be increased when the penny jingles in the box, and what does he say belongs to God alone?

4. Estimates say 4.5 to 8 million people died in the Thirty Years' War. What is the range, and why do historians give a range?

5. Galileo saw three small stars near Jupiter on 7 January 1610 and "believed them to belong to the number of the fixed stars." What happened on 8 January that changed his mind, according to the reading?

REVIEW

6. Review (sourcing): the Luther text in this lesson is the 1915 Holman translation by Jacobs. Why is it a primary source even though it is a translation?

Lesson 5.5 — European Overseas Expansion and the Columbian Exchange

FLUENCY

1. Columbus sailed in 1492 and Vasco da Gama reached India in 1498. How many years apart?

2. Las Casas says three million people lived on Hispaniola and "scarce Three Hundred" remain. What fraction of the original population is that, and what percent?

APPLICATION

3. Compare Las Casas's implied loss on Hispaniola (0.01 percent remaining) with the modern estimate that Old World diseases reduced the Indigenous population of the Americas by 80 to 95 percent. Why can both be true and still differ so much?

4. Give two pieces of evidence from Columbus's letter that the islanders knew the seas and traded among themselves.

5. Name two American crops and two Old World crops that were carried across the Atlantic and say who benefited.

REVIEW

6. Review (sourcing): the 1689 edition of Las Casas has a title page that attacks the "Popish Spanish Party." How does that affect how a historian uses it?

Lesson 5.6 — Trade Networks, New Wealth and Coerced Labor

FLUENCY

1. About 12.75 million Africans were loaded onto slave ships and up to 2 million died on the voyage. What is the largest percent that died, to one decimal place?

2. Marquette traveled the Mississippi in 1673 and St. Louis was founded in 1764. How many years apart?

APPLICATION

3. At the mouth of the river he calls the Pekitanoui, what did Marquette hope to find by following it, according to his journal?

4. Name two coerced labor systems from the lesson, one in the Americas and one outside it, and give one effect of each.

5. Equiano says the crowding and heat "almost suffocated us." What kind of source is his narrative, and what can it tell a historian that the shipping numbers cannot?

REVIEW

6. Review (sourcing): Marquette's journal reaches us through a translation in the Jesuit Relations. Name one reason a historian checks the edition.

Lesson 5.7 — Land Empires: Challenges, Benefits and Governments

FLUENCY

1. Suleiman the Magnificent reigned 1520 to 1566. For how many years?

2. Peter the Great founded Saint Petersburg in 1703 and was proclaimed Emperor in 1721. How many years between the two events?

APPLICATION

3. Quote the phrase in which Machiavelli says how the Turk's servants are treated, and say what it implies about their loyalty to the people.

4. Qianlong tells George III that European trade has long been at Canton. What does this show about how the Qing government dealt with an interconnected world?

5. Busbecq says there was "no distinction of Age" among the captives he met. What does that detail show about how the slave trade treated age, and why should a historian also ask who Busbecq was?

REVIEW

6. Review (lesson 5.1): in the Ottoman devshirme, which group did the law single out, and which two features of status from lesson 5.1 does it show?

Lesson 5.8 — Republics, Limited and Absolute Government, and Reform

FLUENCY

1. The Dutch Republic existed from 1588 to 1795. For how many years?

2. The Glorious Revolution deposed James II in 1688, and the Bill of Rights is dated 1689. The Declaration of the Rights of Man is dated 1789. How many years after the Bill of Rights is the Declaration?

APPLICATION

3. Name two limits on the Crown in the Bill of Rights quoted in the lesson.

4. Compare Article 3 of the 1789 Declaration with the divine right of kings. Where does each locate final authority?

5. Wollstonecraft says she does not wish women to have power "over men; but over themselves." Explain in one or two sentences what she means and how it connects to the republican idea of liberty.

REVIEW

6. Review (lesson 5.1): Article 6 of the 1789 Declaration says all citizens are equally eligible for public positions "according to their abilities." What does Wollstonecraft say about whether the principle covers women?

Lesson 5.9 — Revolutions Remake Places; Technology Remakes the Environment

FLUENCY

1. Work began on the Eads Bridge in 1867 and it was completed in 1874. How many years did the work take?

2. The Haitian Revolution began with the revolt of 21 August 1791 and independence was declared on 1 January 1804. About how many years and months is that?

APPLICATION

3. Three Flags Day in St. Louis was on 9 and 10 March 1804 and the treaty was dated 30 April 1803. About how many months between them?

4. Twain says the Mississippi has shortened itself by thirty miles in a single cut-off. What problem does this create for a state boundary drawn along the river?

5. The Eads Bridge was the first bridge across the Mississippi south of the Missouri River. Why does it matter that it was built where the river was wider?

REVIEW

6. Review (lesson 5.6): Marquette in 1673 reported dangerous debris at the mouth of the Missouri River. Name the later technology in this lesson that crossed the same river system, and say how it changed the barrier.