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Q1 - History - History- World Religions

Which religion is considered the oldest monotheistic faith?

1. Judaism
2. Christianity
3. Islam
4. Hinduism

Q2 - History - History- World Religions

What is the holy book of Christianity?

1. Torah
2. Bible
3. Quran
4. Vedas

Q3 - History - History- World Religions

Which pillar of Islam requires Muslims to fast during the month of Ramadan?

1. Shahada
2. Salat
3. Zakat
4. Sawm

Q4 - History - History- World Religions

In Hinduism, what is the law of cause and effect known as?

1. Dharma
2. Karma
3. Moksha
4. Samsara

Q5 - History - History- World Religions

Who is the founder of Buddhism?

1. Confucius
2. Siddhartha Gautama
3. Laozi

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4. Mahavira

Q6 - History - History- World Religions

Which city is considered holy in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam?

1. Mecca
2. Jerusalem
3. Varanasi
4. Lhasa

Q7 - History - History- World Religions

What is the Hindu festival of lights called?

1. Holi
2. Diwali
3. Navratri
4. Pongal

Q8 - History - History- World Religions

Which branch of Christianity has the Pope as its leader?

1. Protestantism
2. Eastern Orthodoxy
3. Roman Catholicism
4. Anglicanism

Q9 - History - History- World Religions

In Islam, what is the term for the pilgrimage to Mecca that Muslims are expected to make at least once in their lifetime?

1. Hajj
2. Umrah
3. Zakat
4. Jihad

Q10 - History - History- World Religions

Which religion follows the teachings of the Guru Granth Sahib?

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1. Jainism
2. Sikhism
3. Buddhism
4. Hinduism

Q11 - History - History- World Religions

What is the Jewish day of rest and seventh day of the week called?

1. Sabbath
2. Yom Kippur
3. Hanukkah
4. Passover

Q12 - History - History- World Religions

Which major religion believes in the concept of reincarnation and karma?

1. Buddhism
2. Hinduism
3. Islam
4. Sikhism

Q13 - History - History- World Religions

What is the Islamic holy month of fasting called?

1. Ramadan
2. Shawwal
3. Eid al-Fitr
4. Eid al-Adha

Q14 - History - History- World Religions

What is the name of the first five books of the Hebrew Bible?

1. Psalms
2. Torah
3. Genesis
4. Exodus

Q15 - History - History- World Religions

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Which religion is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ?

1. Islam
2. Christianity
3. Judaism
4. Hinduism

Q16 - History - History- The Early Republic

What was the first constitution of the United States called?

1. The Articles of Confederation
2. The U.S. Constitution
3. The Declaration of Independence
4. The Federalist Papers

Q17 - History - History- The Early Republic

In which year was the Constitutional Convention held?

1. 1776
2. 1787
3. 1791
4. 1800

Q18 - History - History- The Early Republic

Who was the first President of the United States?

1. Thomas Jefferson
2. John Adams
3. George Washington
4. James Madison

Q19 - History - History- The Early Republic

Which two political parties emerged during the First Party System?

1. Democrats and Republicans
2. Federalists and Democratic-Republicans
3. Whigs and Tories
4. Libertarians and Socialists

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Q20 - History - History- The Early Republic

What landmark decision established the principle of judicial review?

1. McCulloch v. Maryland
2. Marbury v. Madison
3. Dred Scott v. Sandford
4. Plessy v. Ferguson

Q21 - History - History- The Early Republic

Which territory was acquired by the United States through the Louisiana Purchase?

1. Florida
2. Louisiana Territory
3. Texas
4. Oregon Territory

Q22 - History - History- The Early Republic

Who served as the primary author of the U.S. Constitution?

1. George Washington
2. James Madison
3. Benjamin Franklin
4. Alexander Hamilton

Q23 - History - History- The Early Republic

What was the main weakness of the Articles of Confederation?

1. It gave too much power to the federal government.
2. It lacked a national judiciary.
3. It allowed states to conduct their own foreign policy.
4. It provided no mechanism for amending the document.

Q24 - History - History- The Early Republic

Which event highlighted the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and led to the Constitutional Convention?

1. Boston Tea Party
2. Shays' Rebellion

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3. Whiskey Rebellion
4. War of 1812

Q25 - History - History- The Early Republic

Who was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during the establishment of judicial review?

1. John Jay
2. John Marshall
3. Roger B. Taney
4. Salmon P. Chase

Q26 - History - History- The Early Republic

Which President authorized the Louisiana Purchase?

1. John Adams
2. Thomas Jefferson
3. James Monroe
4. Andrew Jackson

Q27 - History - History- The Early Republic

What was the purpose of the Lewis and Clark Expedition?

1. To find a trade route to Asia
2. To explore the newly acquired western territories
3. To establish colonies on the West Coast
4. To map a route to Canada

Q28 - History - History- The Early Republic

Which compromise during the Constitutional Convention resulted in a bicameral legislature?

1. The Three-Fifths Compromise
2. The Great Compromise
3. The Missouri Compromise
4. The Compromise of 1850

Q29 - History - History- The Early Republic

Who was the first Secretary of the Treasury and a leading Federalist?

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1. Thomas Jefferson
2. Alexander Hamilton
3. John Adams
4. James Madison

Q30 - History - History- The Early Republic

Which event marked the peaceful transfer of power between political parties in the U.S.?

1. The Boston Massacre
2. The Election of 1800
3. The Signing of the Declaration of Independence
4. The War of 1812

Q31 - History - History- Islamic Empires

What is a caliphate?

1. A type of government led by a caliph
2. A religious building
3. A holy book in Islam
4. A festival celebrated by Muslims

Q32 - History - History- Islamic Empires

Who was the first caliph after Prophet Muhammad's death?

1. Umar ibn al-Khattab
2. Uthman ibn Affan
3. Ali ibn Abi Talib
4. Abu Bakr

Q33 - History - History- Islamic Empires

Which city served as the capital of the Umayyad Caliphate?

1. Baghdad
2. Damascus
3. Cairo
4. Mecca

Q34 - History - History- Islamic Empires

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The Abbasid Caliphate is known for establishing which major city as its capital?

1. Baghdad
2. Istanbul
3. Jerusalem
4. Medina

Q35 - History - History- Islamic Empires

What was the primary language of administration and culture during the Islamic Golden Age?

1. Persian
2. Arabic
3. Turkish
4. Urdu

Q36 - History - History- Islamic Empires

Which caliphate is known for its significant contributions to science, mathematics, and medicine?

1. Umayyad
2. Abbasid
3. Ottoman
4. Fatimid

Q37 - History - History- Islamic Empires

What was the House of Wisdom?

1. A palace for caliphs
2. A library and center for learning in Baghdad
3. A mosque in Mecca
4. A marketplace in Cairo

Q38 - History - History- Islamic Empires

Who was Al-Khwarizmi?

1. A famous Islamic poet
2. A renowned Islamic mathematician
3. A military leader
4. A merchant

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Q39 - History - History- Islamic Empires

The Islamic Empire expanded into which European country in the 8th century?

1. France
2. Italy
3. Spain
4. Germany

Q40 - History - History- Islamic Empires

What is the significance of the Battle of Tours (732 CE)?

1. It marked the end of the Umayyad Caliphate.
2. It halted the northward advance of Islam into Western Europe.
3. It was the first battle between Muslims and Christians.
4. It led to the fall of Constantinople.

Q41 - History - History- The Civil War

What event marked the beginning of the American Civil War?

1. The Battle of Gettysburg
2. The signing of the Emancipation Proclamation
3. The attack on Fort Sumter
4. The secession of South Carolina

Q42 - History - History- The Civil War

Who was the President of the Confederate States during the Civil War?

1. Abraham Lincoln
2. Jefferson Davis
3. Robert E. Lee
4. Ulysses S. Grant

Q43 - History - History- The Civil War

Which battle is considered the turning point of the Civil War?

1. Battle of Antietam
2. Battle of Gettysburg
3. Battle of Bull Run

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4. Battle of Shiloh

Q44 - History - History- The Civil War

What was the primary purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation?

1. To free all slaves in the United States
2. To free slaves in the Confederate states
3. To end the Civil War
4. To grant citizenship to former slaves

Q45 - History - History- The Civil War

Which amendment to the U.S. Constitution abolished slavery?

1. 14th Amendment
2. 13th Amendment
3. 15th Amendment
4. 16th Amendment

Q46 - History - History- The Civil War

Who was the commanding general of the Union Army at the end of the Civil War?

1. George McClellan
2. William T. Sherman
3. Ulysses S. Grant
4. George Meade

Q47 - History - History- The Civil War

What was the significance of the Battle of Antietam?

1. It was the first battle of the Civil War
2. It was the bloodiest single-day battle in American history
3. It marked the end of the Civil War
4. It led to the capture of the Confederate capital

Q48 - History - History- The Civil War

Which state was the first to secede from the Union?

1. Virginia

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2. Georgia
3. South Carolina
4. Mississippi

Q49 - History - History- The Civil War

What was the main economic difference between the North and the South before the Civil War?

1. The North relied on slave labor, and the South did not
2. The North was industrialized, and the South was agricultural
3. Both the North and South had equal economic structures
4. The South was industrialized, and the North was agricultural

Q50 - History - History- The Civil War

What was the capital of the Confederacy?

1. Atlanta
2. Richmond
3. Montgomery
4. New Orleans

Q51 - History - History- The Civil War

Which battle was the deadliest battle of the Civil War?

1. Battle of Antietam
2. Battle of Gettysburg
3. Battle of Shiloh
4. Battle of Vicksburg

Q52 - History - History- The Civil War

What was the name of the famous speech given by Abraham Lincoln in 1863?

1. The Declaration of Independence
2. The Gettysburg Address
3. The Bill of Rights
4. The Emancipation Proclamation

Q53 - History - History- The Civil War

Who assassinated President Abraham Lincoln?

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1. John Wilkes Booth
2. Robert E. Lee
3. Andrew Johnson
4. Nathan Bedford Forrest

Q54 - History - History- The Civil War

What was the main goal of the Union's Anaconda Plan?

1. To capture Confederate ports
2. To blockade Southern ports
3. To protect Washington D.C.
4. To gain control of the Mississippi River

Q55 - History - History- The Civil War

Which Confederate general surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House?

1. James Longstreet
2. Stonewall Jackson
3. J.E.B. Stuart
4. Robert E. Lee

Q56 - History - History- Colonial America

What were the primary economic activities in the New England Colonies?

1. Agriculture and plantation farming
2. Shipbuilding and fishing
3. Mining and metallurgy
4. Textile manufacturing

Q57 - History - History- Colonial America

Which colonies were known collectively as the Middle Colonies?

1. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware
3. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia
4. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina

Q58 - History - History- Colonial America

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What was the main cash crop in the Southern Colonies?

1. Wheat
2. Tobacco
3. Corn
4. Rice

Q59 - History - History- Colonial America

Which colony was originally founded as a haven for Catholics?

1. Georgia
2. Maryland
3. Pennsylvania
4. Massachusetts

Q60 - History - History- Colonial America

What was the primary purpose of the Mayflower Compact?

1. To establish trade agreements with Native Americans
2. To set guidelines for self-governance among the Pilgrims
3. To declare independence from England
4. To outline the rights of indentured servants

Q61 - History - History- Colonial America

Which colonial region was known for its religious diversity and tolerance?

1. New England Colonies
2. Middle Colonies
3. Southern Colonies
4. Western Frontier

Q62 - History - History- Colonial America

Who founded the colony of Pennsylvania?

1. James Oglethorpe
2. William Penn
3. John Smith
4. Roger Williams

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Q63 - History - History- Colonial America

What was the main reason for the establishment of the Georgia colony?

1. To establish a major trading port
2. To create a buffer against Spanish Florida
3. To find gold and other precious metals
4. To promote tobacco farming

Q64 - History - History- Colonial America

Which colony was originally settled by the Dutch and later taken over by the English?

1. Virginia
2. New York
3. Massachusetts
4. South Carolina

Q65 - History - History- Colonial America

Which colonial region had the most plantations and relied heavily on enslaved labor?

1. New England Colonies
2. Southern Colonies
3. Middle Colonies
4. Western Frontier

Q66 - History - History- Colonial America

What was the primary reason for founding the Jamestown colony?

1. Religious freedom
2. Finding gold and wealth
3. Tobacco farming
4. Expanding the British Empire

Q67 - History - History- Colonial America

Which war between the British and Native Americans occurred in 1675-1676?

1. French and Indian War
2. King Philip's War
3. Pequot War

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4. Yamasee War

Q68 - History - History- Colonial America

What was the name of the first elected assembly in the American colonies?

1. Continental Congress
2. House of Burgesses
3. Mayflower Compact
4. Fundamental Orders

Q69 - History - History- Colonial America

Which colony was originally established by Roger Williams for religious freedom?

1. New York
2. Rhode Island
3. Connecticut
4. Delaware

Q70 - History - History- Colonial America

Which colonial city became the largest and most important trading hub in the colonies?

1. Boston
2. Philadelphia
3. Charleston
4. Savannah

Q71 - History - History- Rome and the Byzantine Empire

What was the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, also known as the Byzantine Empire?

1. Rome
2. Constantinople
3. Alexandria
4. Athens

Q72 - History - History- Rome and the Byzantine Empire

Who was the first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity and moved the capital to Byzantium?

1. Julius Caesar

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2. Augustus
3. Constantine the Great
4. Nero

Q73 - History - History- Rome and the Byzantine Empire

In what year did the Western Roman Empire fall, marking the beginning of the Middle Ages in Western Europe?

1. 476 AD
2. 1453 AD
3. 1066 AD
4. 800 AD

Q74 - History - History- Rome and the Byzantine Empire

Which emperor is known for codifying Roman laws into what became known as the 'Corpus Juris Civilis'?

1. Justinian I
2. Diocletian
3. Hadrian
4. Trajan

Q75 - History - History- Rome and the Byzantine Empire

What was the primary language of the Byzantine Empire?

1. Latin
2. Greek
3. Arabic
4. Persian

Q76 - History - History- Rome and the Byzantine Empire

What is the name of the famous church in Constantinople built during Justinian's reign?

1. St. Peter's Basilica
2. Hagia Sophia
3. Notre Dame
4. Westminster Abbey

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Q77 - History - History- Rome and the Byzantine Empire

Which event in 1054 AD led to the permanent division between the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Church?

1. The Great Schism
2. The Council of Nicaea
3. The Reformation
4. The Crusades

Q78 - History - History- Rome and the Byzantine Empire

What was the primary religion of the Byzantine Empire?

1. Paganism
2. Islam
3. Christianity
4. Judaism

Q79 - History - History- Rome and the Byzantine Empire

Which group conquered Constantinople in 1453, leading to the fall of the Byzantine Empire?

1. The Visigoths
2. The Ottoman Turks
3. The Mongols
4. The Huns

Q80 - History - History- Rome and the Byzantine Empire

What was the primary economic activity in the Byzantine Empire that made Constantinople a wealthy city?

1. Agriculture
2. Mining
3. Trade
4. Fishing

Q81 - History - History- Rome and the Byzantine Empire

Which Byzantine emperor attempted to reconquer the lost western territories of the Roman Empire?

1. Justinian I

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2. Constantine XI
3. Leo III
4. Basil II

Q82 - History - History- Rome and the Byzantine Empire

What defensive structure protected Constantinople from invasions by land?

1. The Great Wall
2. The Theodosian Walls
3. Hadrian's Wall
4. The Berlin Wall

Q83 - History - History- Rome and the Byzantine Empire

Which battle in 1071 marked a significant defeat for the Byzantine Empire against the Seljuk Turks?

1. Battle of Tours
2. Battle of Hastings
3. Battle of Manzikert
4. Battle of Poitiers

Q84 - History - History- Rome and the Byzantine Empire

What was the title used for the ruler of the Byzantine Empire?

1. Caesar
2. Emperor
3. Pope
4. Khan

Q85 - History - History- Rome and the Byzantine Empire

What was the role of the Hippodrome in Constantinople?

1. A palace for the emperor
2. A public marketplace
3. A chariot racing stadium
4. A religious cathedral

Q86 - History - History- The Silk Road

What was the primary purpose of the Silk Road?

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1. To connect European cities
2. To facilitate trade between Asia and Europe
3. To serve as a military route
4. To promote religious pilgrimages

Q87 - History - History- The Silk Road

Which valuable fabric, highly sought after in Europe, gave the Silk Road its name?

1. Cotton
2. Wool
3. Silk
4. Linen

Q88 - History - History- The Silk Road

Besides goods, what else was commonly exchanged along the Silk Road?

1. Languages
2. Cultures and ideas
3. Military strategies
4. Agricultural techniques

Q89 - History - History- The Silk Road

Which desert did traders have to cross when traveling along the Silk Road?

1. Sahara Desert
2. Gobi Desert
3. Kalahari Desert
4. Mojave Desert

Q90 - History - History- The Silk Road

What mode of transportation was commonly used by traders on the Silk Road?

1. Ships
2. Horses
3. Camels
4. Elephants

Q91 - History - History- The Silk Road

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Which empire played a significant role in protecting and facilitating trade along the Silk Road during its peak?

1. Roman Empire
2. Ottoman Empire
3. Mongol Empire
4. Byzantine Empire

Q92 - History - History- The Silk Road

Which major religion spread from India to China and other parts of Asia via the Silk Road?

1. Christianity
2. Islam
3. Buddhism
4. Hinduism

Q93 - History - History- The Silk Road

Approximately how long was the Silk Road network?

1. 1,000 miles
2. 4,000 miles
3. 10,000 miles
4. 2,500 miles

Q94 - History - History- The Silk Road

Which city was a major eastern terminus of the Silk Road in China?

1. Beijing
2. Xi'an
3. Shanghai
4. Guangzhou

Q95 - History - History- The Silk Road

What was a significant challenge faced by traders on the Silk Road?

1. Navigating dense forests
2. Crossing large bodies of water
3. Dealing with bandits and harsh climates

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4. Encountering wild animals

Q96 - History - History- The Silk Road

Which precious spice, often transported along the Silk Road, was highly valued in Europe?

1. Pepper
2. Cinnamon
3. Saffron
4. Nutmeg

Q97 - History - History- The Silk Road

Which sea did the western end of the Silk Road connect to?

1. Red Sea
2. Black Sea
3. Mediterranean Sea
4. Caspian Sea

Q98 - History - History- The Silk Road

What technological innovation spread from China to the West via the Silk Road?

1. Printing press
2. Gunpowder
3. Silk weaving
4. Compass

Q99 - History - History- The Silk Road

Which empire controlled the western portion of the Silk Road during its peak?

1. Byzantine Empire
2. Roman Empire
3. Persian Empire
4. Hellenistic Kingdoms

Q100 - History - History- The Silk Road

What was the role of caravanserais along the Silk Road?

1. A place of worship

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2. A trading post for merchants
3. A shelter for travelers
4. A military checkpoint

Q101 - History - History- The American Revolution

What was the main cause of the American Revolution?

1. Desire for westward expansion
2. Taxation without representation
3. Religious freedom
4. Economic depression

Q102 - History - History- The American Revolution

Which event marked the beginning of the American Revolution?

1. Boston Tea Party
2. Signing of the Declaration of Independence
3. Battle of Lexington and Concord
4. Boston Massacre

Q103 - History - History- The American Revolution

Who authored the Declaration of Independence?

1. George Washington
2. Thomas Jefferson
3. Benjamin Franklin
4. John Adams

Q104 - History - History- The American Revolution

In which year was the Declaration of Independence signed?

1. 1775
2. 1776
3. 1781
4. 1783

Q105 - History - History- The American Revolution

Which foreign nation provided significant military assistance to the American colonists during the

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Revolution?

1. Spain
2. France
3. Netherlands
4. Germany

Q106 - History - History- The American Revolution

What was the last major battle of the American Revolution?

1. Battle of Bunker Hill
2. Battle of Saratoga
3. Battle of Yorktown
4. Battle of Trenton

Q107 - History - History- The American Revolution

Which treaty ended the American Revolution?

1. Treaty of Versailles
2. Treaty of Paris 1783
3. Treaty of Ghent
4. Jay's Treaty

Q108 - History - History- The American Revolution

Who was the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army?

1. Thomas Jefferson
2. John Adams
3. George Washington
4. Alexander Hamilton

Q109 - History - History- The American Revolution

What was the purpose of the Boston Tea Party?

1. To celebrate a British victory
2. To protest the Stamp Act
3. To protest the Tea Act
4. To support British taxation

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Q110 - History - History- The American Revolution

Which group was formed to coordinate resistance against British policies?

1. Daughters of Liberty
2. Loyalists
3. Sons of Liberty
4. Patriots

Q111 - History - History- The American Revolution

Which document formally separated the American colonies from British rule?

1. Mayflower Compact
2. Articles of Confederation
3. Declaration of Independence
4. Treaty of Paris 1763

Q112 - History - History- The American Revolution

What was the significance of the Battle of Saratoga?

1. It led to the surrender of British forces
2. It convinced France to support the colonists
3. It ended British control of Boston
4. It was the first battle of the war

Q113 - History - History- The American Revolution

Which act imposed taxes on printed materials in the colonies?

1. Townshend Acts
2. Stamp Act
3. Intolerable Acts
4. Navigation Acts

Q114 - History - History- The American Revolution

Who was the king of England during the American Revolution?

1. King James II
2. King George III
3. Queen Elizabeth I

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4. King Charles I

Q115 - History - History- The American Revolution

Which famous midnight rider warned colonists of the approaching British troops?

1. Samuel Adams
2. Paul Revere
3. John Hancock
4. William Dawes

Q116 - History - History- Post Civil War America

What was the primary goal of the Reconstruction era following the Civil War?

1. To punish the Southern states
2. To rebuild the Southern economy
3. To reintegrate Southern states into the Union and define the rights of newly freed slaves
4. To expand westward

Q117 - History - History- Post Civil War America

Which amendment abolished slavery in the United States?

1. 14th Amendment
2. 13th Amendment
3. 15th Amendment
4. 16th Amendment

Q118 - History - History- Post Civil War America

What were the Black Codes?

1. Laws to protect the rights of African Americans
2. Laws to restrict the freedom of African Americans
3. Codes for military conduct
4. Economic policies for industrial growth

Q119 - History - History- Post Civil War America

Who were the carpetbaggers during the Reconstruction era?

1. Southern Democrats

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2. Northern Republicans who moved to the South
3. Former Confederate soldiers
4. Western settlers

Q120 - History - History- Post Civil War America

What was the main purpose of the Freedmen's Bureau?

1. To establish new state governments
2. To provide assistance to former slaves and poor whites
3. To promote industrialization
4. To manage Native American affairs

Q121 - History - History- Post Civil War America

Which Supreme Court decision upheld the constitutionality of racial segregation under the 'separate but equal' doctrine?

1. Brown v. Board of Education
2. Plessy v. Ferguson
3. Dred Scott v. Sandford
4. Marbury v. Madison

Q122 - History - History- Post Civil War America

What was the significance of the 14th Amendment?

1. It abolished slavery
2. It granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the U.S.
3. It granted women the right to vote
4. It established the income tax

Q123 - History - History- Post Civil War America

Who were the scalawags during Reconstruction?

1. Northern Republicans who moved to the South
2. Southern whites who supported Reconstruction and the Republican Party
3. Former slaves who gained political office
4. Western settlers during the Gold Rush

Q124 - History - History- Post Civil War America

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What was the main goal of the Ku Klux Klan during Reconstruction?

1. To promote African American civil rights
2. To intimidate African Americans and suppress their civil rights
3. To support Reconstruction policies
4. To assist in rebuilding the Southern economy

Q125 - History - History- Post Civil War America

What was the Compromise of 1877?

1. A treaty with Native American tribes
2. An agreement to end Reconstruction in exchange for electing Rutherford B. Hayes
3. A new law restricting voting rights
4. A law restricting immigration from Southern Europe

Q126 - History - History- Post Civil War America

Which amendment granted African American men the right to vote?

1. 13th Amendment
2. 15th Amendment
3. 16th Amendment
4. 17th Amendment

Q127 - History - History- Post Civil War America

What was sharecropping?

1. A banking system
2. A system where freed slaves worked on plantations for wages
3. A system where landowners allowed tenants to farm in exchange for a share of crops
4. A government-funded farming initiative

Q128 - History - History- Post Civil War America

What was the main cause of the end of Reconstruction?

1. The start of the Civil War
2. The withdrawal of federal troops from the South
3. The election of a Southern Democrat as president
4. The end of slavery

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Q129 - History - History- Post Civil War America

Which president led Reconstruction efforts before being assassinated?

1. Ulysses S. Grant
2. Abraham Lincoln
3. Andrew Johnson
4. Theodore Roosevelt

Q130 - History - History- Post Civil War America

What was the effect of the Jim Crow laws in the South?

1. Ended segregation
2. Restricted African American rights
3. Encouraged African Americans to migrate North
4. Had no impact on African Americans

Q131 - History - History- Medieval Asia

What was the primary religion that spread throughout East Asia during the Tang dynasty?

1. Hinduism
2. Buddhism
3. Islam
4. Christianity

Q132 - History - History- Medieval Asia

Which dynasty is known for unifying China after the fall of the Sui dynasty?

1. Tang
2. Song
3. Yuan
4. Ming

Q133 - History - History- Medieval Asia

Who was the founder of the Mongol Empire?

1. Kublai Khan
2. Genghis Khan
3. gedei Khan

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4. Timur

Q134 - History - History- Medieval Asia

The capital city of the Yuan dynasty established by Kublai Khan was:

1. Beijing
2. Nanjing
3. Xi'an
4. Luoyang

Q135 - History - History- Medieval Asia

Which invention, originating in China during the medieval period, had a significant impact on warfare?

1. Gunpowder
2. Compass
3. Papermaking
4. Printing

Q136 - History - History- Medieval Asia

The Heian period in Japan is best known for its contributions to:

1. Military conquests
2. Industrialization
3. Art and literature
4. Agricultural innovations

Q137 - History - History- Medieval Asia

Which Korean dynasty was in power during the Mongol invasions of the 13th century?

1. Joseon
2. Goryeo
3. Silla
4. Balhae

Q138 - History - History- Medieval Asia

The Japanese samurai code of honor is known as:

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1. Seppuku
2. Bushido
3. Shogunate
4. Zen

Q139 - History - History- Ancient South Asia

Which river was central to the Indus Valley Civilization?

1. Ganges River
2. Nile River
3. Indus River
4. Yangtze River

Q140 - History - History- Ancient South Asia

What was the primary writing system used by the Indus Valley Civilization?

1. Hieroglyphics
2. Cuneiform
3. Indus Script
4. Latin Alphabet

Q141 - History - History- Ancient South Asia

Which city was one of the major urban centers of the Indus Valley Civilization?

1. Mohenjo-Daro
2. Babylon
3. Athens
4. Rome

Q142 - History - History- Ancient South Asia

Who was the founder of the Mauryan Empire?

1. Ashoka
2. Chandragupta Maurya
3. Bindusara
4. Harsha

Q143 - History - History- Ancient South Asia

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Which Mauryan emperor embraced Buddhism after the Kalinga War?

1. Chandragupta Maurya
2. Ashoka
3. Bindusara
4. Samudragupta

Q144 - History - History- Ancient South Asia

What was the capital city of the Mauryan Empire?

1. Pataliputra
2. Taxila
3. Ujjain
4. Varanasi

Q145 - History - History- Ancient South Asia

Which empire is known as the 'Golden Age' of ancient India?

1. Gupta Empire
2. Mauryan Empire
3. Mughal Empire
4. Chola Empire

Q146 - History - History- Ancient South Asia

Who was the famous poet and playwright during the Gupta Empire?

1. Kalidasa
2. Valmiki
3. Tulsidas
4. Kabir

Q147 - History - History- Ancient South Asia

Which mathematical concept, crucial to modern mathematics, was developed during the Gupta period?

1. Calculus
2. Zero
3. Algebra

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4. Geometry

Q148 - History - History- Ancient South Asia

What was the primary religion promoted during the Gupta Empire?

1. Buddhism
2. Jainism
3. Hinduism
4. Islam

Q149 - History - History- Ancient South Asia

Which ancient university, a major center of learning, flourished during the Gupta period?

1. Nalanda
2. Oxford
3. Harvard
4. Cambridge

Q150 - History - History- Ancient South Asia

The Indus Valley Civilization is known for its advanced urban planning, including which feature?

1. Pyramids
2. Grid-patterned cities
3. Colosseums
4. Gothic cathedrals

Q151 - History - History- Ancient South Asia

Which script did Ashoka use for his inscriptions?

1. Brahmi
2. Devanagari
3. Sanskrit
4. Tamil

Q152 - History - History- Ancient South Asia

During which empire was the famous 'Iron Pillar of Delhi' constructed?

1. Gupta Empire

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2. Mauryan Empire
3. Mughal Empire
4. Chola Empire

Q153 - History - History- Ancient South Asia

Which religion did Chandragupta Maurya adopt towards the end of his life?

1. Buddhism
2. Jainism
3. Hinduism
4. Islam

Q154 - History - History- Medieval Europe

What was the primary economic system in Medieval Europe that structured society around relationships derived from the holding of land in exchange for service or labor?

1. Feudalism
2. Capitalism
3. Socialism
4. Mercantilism

Q155 - History - History- Medieval Europe

Which series of religious wars were initiated by European Christians to reclaim the Holy Land from Muslim control?

1. The Crusades
2. The Hundred Years' War
3. The Reconquista
4. The Viking Invasions

Q156 - History - History- Medieval Europe

In the feudal system, what was the term for the land granted by a lord to a vassal in exchange for loyalty and service?

1. Fief
2. Manor
3. Serfdom
4. Guild

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Q157 - History - History- Medieval Europe

Who called for the First Crusade in 1095, urging Christians to reclaim the Holy Land?

1. Pope Urban II
2. King Richard the Lionheart
3. Emperor Alexios I
4. Pope Gregory VII

Q158 - History - History- Medieval Europe

What was the dominant architectural style of cathedrals built during the High Middle Ages?

1. Gothic
2. Romanesque
3. Baroque
4. Renaissance

Q159 - History - History- Medieval Europe

Which medieval document, signed in 1215, limited the power of the English king and laid the foundation for constitutional governance?

1. Magna Carta
2. Domesday Book
3. The Canterbury Tales
4. The Doomsday Book

Q160 - History - History- Medieval Europe

What was the primary purpose of the medieval guilds?

1. To regulate trade and maintain quality among craftsmen
2. To collect taxes for the king
3. To train knights for battle
4. To spread religious teachings

Q161 - History - History- Medieval Europe

Which catastrophic event in the 14th century led to a significant decrease in Europe's population?

1. The Black Death
2. The Great Famine

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3. The Hundred Years' War
4. The Crusades

Q162 - History - History- Medieval Europe

Who was the Frankish king crowned as the Emperor of the Romans in 800 AD, uniting much of Western Europe?

1. Charlemagne
2. Clovis
3. Otto I
4. Charles Martel

Q163 - History - History- Medieval Europe

What was the code of conduct followed by medieval knights called?

1. Chivalry
2. Feudalism
3. Guilds
4. Theocracy

Q164 - History - History- Medieval Europe

Which medieval battle in 1066 led to Norman rule over England?

1. Battle of Hastings
2. Battle of Agincourt
3. Battle of Tours
4. Battle of Poitiers

Q165 - History - History- Medieval Europe

What was the name of the system in which peasants worked the land for lords in exchange for protection and a place to live?

1. Manorialism
2. Serfdom
3. Fiefdom
4. Monasticism

Q166 - History - History- Medieval Europe

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What was the role of monasteries in medieval society?

1. Centers of learning and religious practice
2. Trade centers for medieval merchants
3. Military training centers
4. Centers for taxation and record-keeping

Q167 - History - History- Medieval Europe

Which invention helped increase literacy rates by making books more widely available?

1. The Printing Press
2. The Compass
3. Gunpowder
4. The Astrolabe

Q168 - History - History- Medieval Europe

Which empire was the dominant political and cultural force in Eastern Europe during the Middle Ages?

1. Byzantine Empire
2. The Holy Roman Empire
3. The Frankish Kingdom
4. The Mongol Empire

Q169 - History - History- Greece

What form of government was practiced in Classical Athens?

1. Democracy
2. Monarchy
3. Oligarchy
4. Tyranny

Q170 - History - History- Greece

Who was allowed to participate in the Athenian Assembly?

1. All residents of Athens
2. Only male citizens
3. Only wealthy landowners

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4. Only the military leaders

Q171 - History - History- Greece

What was the primary focus of Spartan society?

1. Arts and literature
2. Military training and excellence
3. Trade and commerce
4. Religious rituals

Q172 - History - History- Greece

At what age did Spartan boys begin their military training?

1. 5
2. 7
3. 10
4. 12

Q173 - History - History- Greece

Who was the father of Alexander the Great?

1. King Philip II of Macedon
2. King Leonidas
3. King Darius III
4. King Minos

Q174 - History - History- Greece

Which famous philosopher tutored Alexander the Great during his youth?

1. Socrates
2. Plato
3. Aristotle
4. Pythagoras

Q175 - History - History- Greece

What was the name of the war between Athens and Sparta in the 5th century BCE?

1. The Trojan War

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2. The Persian War
3. The Peloponnesian War
4. The Macedonian War

Q176 - History - History- Greece

Which battle is considered Alexander the Great's first major victory against the Persian Empire?

1. Battle of Gaugamela
2. Battle of Issus
3. Battle of Granicus
4. Battle of Thermopylae

Q177 - History - History- Greece

What league did Athens lead that was formed to unite Greek city-states against the Persian threat?

1. The Delian League
2. The Peloponnesian League
3. The Corinthian League
4. The Hellenic League

Q178 - History - History- Greece

How did Alexander the Great manage to spread Greek culture across three continents?

1. Through establishing trade routes
2. By founding cities and encouraging Greek settlement
3. By enforcing Greek as the official language
4. By marrying into local royal families

Q179 - History - History- Ancient Mesopotamia

What is considered the world's first system of writing, developed by the Sumerians in Mesopotamia?

1. Hieroglyphics
2. Cuneiform
3. Latin
4. Sanskrit

Q180 - History - History- Ancient Mesopotamia

Which two rivers were central to the development of Mesopotamian civilizations?

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1. Nile and Amazon
2. Tigris and Euphrates
3. Ganges and Indus
4. Yellow and Yangtze

Q181 - History - History- Ancient Mesopotamia

Who was the ruler of the Akkadian Empire, known for creating one of the world's first empires?

1. Hammurabi
2. Sargon of Akkad
3. Nebuchadnezzar
4. Gilgamesh

Q182 - History - History- Ancient Mesopotamia

What is the name of the ancient Mesopotamian law code instituted by Babylonian king Hammurabi?

1. Code of Ur-Nammu
2. Code of Hammurabi
3. Twelve Tables
4. Magna Carta

Q183 - History - History- Ancient Mesopotamia

Which Mesopotamian city is considered one of the world's first cities and is associated with the legendary king Gilgamesh?

1. Ur
2. Uruk
3. Babylon
4. Nineveh

Q184 - History - History- Ancient Mesopotamia

What monumental architectural structure is characteristic of Mesopotamian temple complexes?

1. Pyramid
2. Ziggurat
3. Obelisk
4. Colosseum

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Q185 - History - History- Ancient Mesopotamia

Which Mesopotamian empire is known for its advanced knowledge in mathematics and astronomy, and for creating the first known form of writing?

1. Assyrian Empire
2. Babylonian Empire
3. Sumerian Civilization
4. Akkadian Empire

Q186 - History - History- Ancient Mesopotamia

What was the primary purpose of the Mesopotamian ziggurats?

1. Royal palaces
2. Military fortresses
3. Religious temples
4. Marketplaces

Q187 - History - History- Ancient River Civilizations

Which river was central to the development of Ancient Egyptian civilization?

1. Tigris
2. Euphrates
3. Nile
4. Indus

Q188 - History - History- Ancient River Civilizations

The Indus Valley Civilization was primarily located in which present-day country?

1. India
2. Pakistan
3. Iran
4. Afghanistan

Q189 - History - History- Ancient River Civilizations

Mesopotamia, known as the 'Cradle of Civilization,' was situated between which two rivers?

1. Nile and Amazon
2. Tigris and Euphrates

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3. Ganges and Yamuna
4. Danube and Rhine

Q190 - History - History- Ancient River Civilizations

Which ancient civilization developed along the Yellow River?

1. Egyptian
2. Mesopotamian
3. Chinese
4. Indus Valley

Q191 - History - History- Ancient River Civilizations

The city of Mohenjo-Daro was part of which ancient civilization?

1. Egyptian
2. Mesopotamian
3. Indus Valley
4. Chinese

Q192 - History - History- Early China

Which dynasty is considered the first in traditional Chinese history?

1. Shang Dynasty
2. Zhou Dynasty
3. Xia Dynasty
4. Qin Dynasty

Q193 - History - History- Early China

Who is the founder of Confucianism?

1. Laozi
2. Confucius
3. Sun Tzu
4. Mencius

Q194 - History - History- Early China

What philosophy emphasizes harmony with the Tao, often translated as 'The Way'?

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1. Legalism
2. Confucianism
3. Taoism
4. Buddhism

Q195 - History - History- Early China

Which emperor is known for unifying China and initiating the construction of the Great Wall?

1. Emperor Gaozu
2. Emperor Wu
3. Emperor Qin Shi Huang
4. Emperor Taizong

Q196 - History - History- Early China

What was the primary purpose of the Terracotta Army?

1. To guard the emperor in the afterlife
2. To serve as a ceremonial guard
3. To intimidate enemies
4. To display the emperor's wealth

Q197 - History - History- Early China

Which Chinese philosophy advocates strict laws and harsh punishments to maintain order?

1. Confucianism
2. Taoism
3. Legalism
4. Mohism

Q198 - History - History- Early China

What is the significance of the Silk Road in ancient China?

1. It was a major trade route connecting China to the West
2. It was a defensive wall against invasions
3. It was the main river used for transportation
4. It was a ceremonial pathway for emperors

Q199 - History - History- Early China

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Which invention is NOT attributed to ancient China?

1. Papermaking
2. Gunpowder
3. Printing
4. Steam engine

Q200 - History - History- Early China

During which dynasty was the civil service examination system established?

1. Han Dynasty
2. Tang Dynasty
3. Song Dynasty
4. Ming Dynasty

Q201 - History - History- Early China

What was the primary material used in ancient Chinese oracle bones?

1. Bronze
2. Jade
3. Turtle shells and animal bones
4. Bamboo strips

Q202 - History - History- Age of Exploration

What was the primary motivation for European explorers during the Age of Exploration?

1. To spread Christianity
2. To find new trade routes
3. To conquer new lands
4. To escape political persecution

Q203 - History - History- Age of Exploration

Which Portuguese explorer was the first to reach India by sailing around the Cape of Good Hope?

1. Ferdinand Magellan
2. Vasco da Gama
3. Bartolomeu Dias
4. Christopher Columbus

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Q204 - History - History- Age of Exploration

What was the Columbian Exchange?

1. The transfer of goods, ideas, and diseases between the Old World and the New World
2. The route taken by Christopher Columbus to the Americas
3. The agreement between Spain and Portugal to divide the New World
4. The spread of Christianity in the Americas

Q205 - History - History- Age of Exploration

Which explorer is credited with leading the first expedition to circumnavigate the globe?

1. Ferdinand Magellan
2. John Cabot
3. Hernn Corts
4. Francisco Pizarro

Q206 - History - History- Age of Exploration

Which treaty divided the newly discovered lands outside Europe between Spain and Portugal?

1. Treaty of Tordesillas
2. Treaty of Versailles
3. Treaty of Paris
4. Treaty of Lisbon

Q207 - History - History- Age of Exploration

Who was the first European to reach the Pacific Ocean by crossing the Isthmus of Panama?

1. Vasco Nez de Balboa
2. Francisco Pizarro
3. Hernando de Soto
4. Amerigo Vespucci

Q208 - History - History- Age of Exploration

Which explorer's voyage led to the European discovery of the Americas in 1492?

1. Christopher Columbus
2. John Cabot
3. Leif Erikson

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4. Henry Hudson

Q209 - History - History- Age of Exploration

What was the primary goal of Ferdinand Magellan's expedition?

1. To find a westward route to the Spice Islands
2. To discover new continents
3. To establish colonies in the New World
4. To map the coast of Africa

Q210 - History - History- Early Modern Europe

Which period is known for the revival of art, culture, and learning in Europe, marking the transition from the Middle Ages to modernity?

1. The Renaissance
2. The Industrial Revolution
3. The Dark Ages
4. The Medieval Period

Q211 - History - History- Early Modern Europe

Who painted the Mona Lisa, one of the most famous artworks from the Renaissance?

1. Michelangelo
2. Leonardo da Vinci
3. Raphael
4. Donatello

Q212 - History - History- Early Modern Europe

Which invention during the Renaissance had a significant impact on the spread of knowledge by making books more accessible?

1. The printing press
2. The telescope
3. The steam engine
4. The compass

Q213 - History - History- Early Modern Europe

Which movement aimed to reform the Catholic Church and led to the creation of Protestant

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denominations?

1. The Renaissance
2. The Reformation
3. The Enlightenment
4. The Scientific Revolution

Q214 - History - History- Early Modern Europe

What document did Martin Luther famously nail to the church door in 1517, criticizing Church practices?

1. The Magna Carta
2. The 95 Theses
3. The Edict of Worms
4. The Augsburg Confession

Q215 - History - History- Early Modern Europe

Which council was convened by the Catholic Church in response to the Reformation to clarify doctrine and reform practices?

1. Council of Nicaea
2. Council of Trent
3. Council of Chalcedon
4. Second Vatican Council

Q216 - History - History- Early Modern Europe

Which Enlightenment philosopher wrote 'Two Treatises of Government,' advocating for natural rights and government by consent?

1. John Locke
2. Thomas Hobbes
3. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
4. Voltaire

Q217 - History - History- Early Modern Europe

Which concept, central to Enlightenment thinking, emphasizes reason and individualism over tradition?

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1. Empiricism
2. Rationalism
3. Romanticism
4. Skepticism

Q218 - History - History- Early Modern Europe

Which Enlightenment thinker is known for his satirical work 'Candide' and his advocacy for freedom of speech?

1. Montesquieu
2. Voltaire
3. Diderot
4. Rousseau

Q219 - History - History- Ancient Egypt and Kush

What was the primary purpose of the pyramids built during the Old Kingdom of Ancient Egypt?

1. Temples for worship
2. Royal tombs
3. Marketplaces
4. Military fortresses

Q220 - History - History- Ancient Egypt and Kush

Which deity was considered the sun god in Ancient Egyptian religion?

1. Osiris
2. Ra
3. Anubis
4. Isis

Q221 - History - History- Ancient Egypt and Kush

The Kingdom of Kush was located to the _____ of Ancient Egypt.

1. North
2. South
3. East
4. West

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Q222 - History - History- Ancient Egypt and Kush

During which period did the Old Kingdom of Ancient Egypt occur?

1. 26862181 BCE
2. 20551650 BCE
3. 15501070 BCE
4. 664332 BCE

Q223 - History - History- Ancient Egypt and Kush

What material did Ancient Egyptians commonly use for writing?

1. Papyrus
2. Clay tablets
3. Animal skins
4. Stone slabs

Q224 - History - History- Ancient Egypt and Kush

Which pharaoh is credited with uniting Upper and Lower Egypt?

1. Tutankhamun
2. Ramses II
3. Menes
4. Akhenaten

Q225 - History - History- Ancient Egypt and Kush

The Kingdom of Kush had its capital at _____ during its peak.

1. Thebes
2. Memphis
3. Mero
4. Alexandria

Q226 - History - History- Ancient Egypt and Kush

In Ancient Egyptian belief, who was the god of the afterlife and the underworld?

1. Horus
2. Osiris
3. Set

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4. Thoth

Q227 - History - History- Ancient Egypt and Kush

The Rosetta Stone was crucial in deciphering which ancient script?

1. Cuneiform
2. Hieroglyphics
3. Linear B
4. Sanskrit

Q228 - History - History- Ancient Egypt and Kush

Which river was essential to the civilizations of both Ancient Egypt and Kush?

1. Tigris
2. Euphrates
3. Nile
4. Amazon

Q229 - History - History- African Empires

Which West African empire was known for its wealth and trade in gold during the 14th century?

1. Ghana Empire
2. Mali Empire
3. Songhai Empire
4. Benin Empire

Q230 - History - History- African Empires

Who was the famous ruler of the Mali Empire known for his pilgrimage to Mecca?

1. Sundiata Keita
2. Mansa Musa
3. Askia Muhammad
4. Sonni Ali

Q231 - History - History- African Empires

What was the primary religion of the Songhai Empire?

1. Christianity

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2. Islam
3. Traditional African Religions
4. Judaism

Q232 - History - History- African Empires

Which city was a major center of trade and learning in the Mali Empire?

1. Timbuktu
2. Cairo
3. Marrakech
4. Lagos

Q233 - History - History- African Empires

The Kingdom of Aksum was located in which present-day country?

1. Nigeria
2. Ethiopia
3. Ghana
4. Mali

Q234 - History - History- African Empires

Which empire conquered the Mali Empire in the 15th century?

1. Ghana Empire
2. Songhai Empire
3. Benin Empire
4. Egyptian Empire

Q235 - History - History- African Empires

What was the capital city of the Ghana Empire?

1. Kumbi Saleh
2. Gao
3. Niani
4. Timbuktu

Q236 - History - History- African Empires

Which river was essential to the development of West African empires?

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1. Nile River
2. Niger River
3. Congo River
4. Zambezi River

Q237 - History - History- African Empires

The Great Zimbabwe was the capital of which empire?

1. Mutapa Empire
2. Mali Empire
3. Ghana Empire
4. Songhai Empire

Q238 - History - History- Canada, 1800 1850: Conflict and Challenges

What was the primary cause of the War of 1812?

1. Maritime disputes between Britain and the U.S.
2. Territorial expansion desires of the U.S.
3. British support of Indigenous resistance against American expansion
4. All of the above

Q239 - History - History- Canada, 1800 1850: Conflict and Challenges

Who was known as the 'Heroine of the War of 1812' for warning British forces of an impending American attack?

1. Laura Secord
2. Tecumseh
3. Richard Pierpoint
4. Isaac Brock

Q240 - History - History- Canada, 1800 1850: Conflict and Challenges

What was the Great Migration of Canada?

1. A significant influx of immigrants to Canada between 1815 and 1850
2. The movement of Indigenous peoples to the west
3. The relocation of French settlers to Quebec
4. The migration of Loyalists to Canada after the American Revolution

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Q241 - History - History- Canada, 1800 1850: Conflict and Challenges

Which industry became central to Canada's economy after the decline of the fur trade?

1. Timber trade
2. Fishing industry
3. Agriculture
4. Mining

Q242 - History - History- Canada, 1800 1850: Conflict and Challenges

Who was Tecumseh?

1. A Shawnee chief who allied with the British during the War of 1812
2. A British general in the War of 1812
3. A Canadian settler and politician
4. An American president during the War of 1812

Q243 - History - History- Canada, 1800 1850: Conflict and Challenges

What was the significance of the Battle of Queenston Heights?

1. It was a major British victory in the War of 1812 and the site where General Isaac Brock died.
2. It marked the end of the War of 1812.
3. It was the first battle of the American Revolution.
4. It was a decisive American victory leading to the capture of Montreal.

Q244 - History - History- Canada, 1800 1850: Conflict and Challenges

What role did Richard Pierpoint play in Canadian history?

1. He was a Black Loyalist who formed a Black military unit during the War of 1812.
2. He was a French explorer who mapped the St. Lawrence River.
3. He was a British governor who implemented the Quebec Act.
4. He was an Indigenous leader who resisted European settlement.

Q245 - History - History- New France and British North America, 1713 1800

What was the primary economic activity in early Canada during the 18th century?

1. Fur trading
2. Agriculture
3. Mining

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4. Fishing

Q246 - History - History- New France and British North America, 1713 1800

Which social class held the most power in New France?

1. Nobility
2. Merchants
3. Farmers
4. Artisans

Q247 - History - History- New France and British North America, 1713 1800

In what year did the Expulsion of the Acadians begin?

1. 1755
2. 1763
3. 1713
4. 1783

Q248 - History - History- New France and British North America, 1713 1800

Which treaty ended the Seven Years' War?

1. Treaty of Paris
2. Treaty of Utrecht
3. Treaty of Versailles
4. Treaty of Ghent

Q249 - History - History- New France and British North America, 1713 1800

What was the purpose of the Royal Proclamation of 1763?

1. To organize new territories and stabilize relations with Indigenous peoples
2. To declare independence from Britain
3. To establish new taxes
4. To end the fur trade

Q250 - History - History- New France and British North America, 1713 1800

Who were the Loyalists during the American Revolution?

1. Colonists who remained loyal to Britain

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2. Colonists who supported independence
3. French settlers in Canada
4. Indigenous allies of the French

Q251 - History - History- New France and British North America, 1713 1800

Which group migrated to Canada after the American Revolution?

1. Loyalists
2. Patriots
3. Acadians
4. Mtis

Q252 - History - History- New France and British North America, 1713 1800

Who were the African American Loyalists?

1. Enslaved people who were promised freedom for supporting the British
2. Free African Americans who supported the Patriots
3. African Americans who migrated to France
4. African Americans who remained neutral

Q253 - History - History- New France and British North America, 1713 1800

What was the Quebec Act of 1774 known for?

1. It expanded French rights and maintained Catholicism
2. It ended British rule in Canada
3. It banned the fur trade
4. It forced French settlers to migrate

Q254 - History - History- New France and British North America, 1713 1800

Which European power controlled New France before the British?

1. France
2. Spain
3. Portugal
4. Netherlands

Q255 - History - History- New France and British North America, 1713 1800

What was the main reason for conflicts between Britain and France in North America?

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1. Control over land and resources
2. Religious differences
3. Political alliances
4. Trade restrictions

Q256 - History - History- New France and British North America, 1713 1800

Which Indigenous group was allied with the French during conflicts with the British?

1. Huron-Wendat
2. Iroquois
3. Algonquin
4. Mtis

Q257 - History - History- New France and British North America, 1713 1800

What was the main impact of the Treaty of Utrecht on New France?

1. France lost significant territories
2. France gained control over the Atlantic coast
3. France expanded westward
4. France became independent

Q258 - History - History- New France and British North America, 1713 1800

What was the significance of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham?

1. It led to British control over Quebec
2. It ended the American Revolution
3. It was a victory for the French
4. It established the fur trade

Q259 - History - History- New France and British North America, 1713 1800

Why was the St. Lawrence River important to New France?

1. It was a major trade route
2. It marked the border with the U.S.
3. It was used for defense
4. It had religious significance

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Answer Key

- Q1: Judaism
- Q2: Bible
- Q3: Sawm
- Q4: Karma
- Q5: Siddhartha Gautama
- Q6: Jerusalem
- Q7: Diwali
- Q8: Roman Catholicism
- Q9: Hajj
- Q10: Sikhism
- Q11: Sabbath
- Q12: Hinduism
- Q13: Ramadan
- Q14: Torah
- Q15: Christianity
- Q16: The Articles of Confederation
- Q17: 1787
- Q18: George Washington
- Q19: Federalists and Democratic-Republicans
- Q20: Marbury v. Madison
- Q21: Louisiana Territory
- Q22: James Madison
- Q23: It lacked a national judiciary.
- Q24: Shays' Rebellion
- Q25: John Marshall
- Q26: Thomas Jefferson
- Q27: To explore the newly acquired western territories
- Q28: The Great Compromise
- Q29: Alexander Hamilton
- Q30: The Election of 1800
- Q31: A type of government led by a caliph
- Q32: Abu Bakr
- Q33: Damascus

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- Q34: Baghdad
- Q35: Arabic
- Q36: Abbasid
- Q37: A library and center for learning in Baghdad
- Q38: A renowned Islamic mathematician
- Q39: Spain
- Q40: It halted the northward advance of Islam into Western Europe.
- Q41: The attack on Fort Sumter
- Q42: Jefferson Davis
- Q43: Battle of Gettysburg
- Q44: To free slaves in the Confederate states
- Q45: 13th Amendment
- Q46: Ulysses S. Grant
- Q47: It was the bloodiest single-day battle in American history
- Q48: South Carolina
- Q49: The North was industrialized, and the South was agricultural
- Q50: Richmond
- Q51: Battle of Gettysburg
- Q52: The Gettysburg Address
- Q53: Andrew Johnson
- Q54: To blockade Southern ports
- Q55: Robert E. Lee
- Q56: Shipbuilding and fishing
- Q57: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware
- Q58: Tobacco
- Q59: Maryland
- Q60: To set guidelines for self-governance among the Pilgrims
- Q61: Middle Colonies
- Q62: William Penn
- Q63: To create a buffer against Spanish Florida
- Q64: New York
- Q65: Southern Colonies
- Q66: Finding gold and wealth
- Q67: King Philip's War
- Q68: House of Burgesses

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- Q69: Rhode Island
- Q70: Philadelphia
- Q71: Constantinople
- Q72: Constantine the Great
- Q73: 476 AD
- Q74: Justinian I
- Q75: Greek
- Q76: Hagia Sophia
- Q77: The Great Schism
- Q78: Christianity
- Q79: The Ottoman Turks
- Q80: Mining
- Q81: Justinian I
- Q82: The Theodosian Walls
- Q83: Battle of Manzikert
- Q84: Emperor
- Q85: A chariot racing stadium
- Q86: To facilitate trade between Asia and Europe
- Q87: Silk
- Q88: Cultures and ideas
- Q89: Kalahari Desert
- Q90: Camels
- Q91: Mongol Empire
- Q92: Buddhism
- Q93: 4,000 miles
- Q94: Xi'an
- Q95: Dealing with bandits and harsh climates
- Q96: Saffron
- Q97: Mediterranean Sea
- Q98: Silk weaving
- Q99: Roman Empire
- Q100: A shelter for travelers
- Q101: Taxation without representation
- Q102: Battle of Lexington and Concord
- Q103: Thomas Jefferson

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Q104: 1776

Q105: France

Q106: Battle of Yorktown

Q107: Treaty of Paris 1783

Q108: George Washington

Q109: To protest the Tea Act

Q110: Sons of Liberty

Q111: Declaration of Independence

Q112: It convinced France to support the colonists

Q113: Stamp Act

Q114: King George III

Q115: Paul Revere

Q116: To reintegrate Southern states into the Union and define the rights of newly freed slaves

Q117: 15th Amendment

Q118: Codes for military conduct

Q119: Former Confederate soldiers

Q120: To promote industrialization

Q121: Dred Scott v. Sandford

Q122: It granted women the right to vote

Q123: Former slaves who gained political office

Q124: To support Reconstruction policies

Q125: A new law restricting voting rights

Q126: 16th Amendment

Q127: A system where landowners allowed tenants to farm in exchange for a share of crops

Q128: The election of a Southern Democrat as president

Q129: Andrew Johnson

Q130: Encouraged African Americans to migrate North

Q131: Buddhism

Q132: Tang

Q133: Genghis Khan

Q134: Beijing

Q135: Gunpowder

Q136: Art and literature

Q137: Goryeo

Q138: Bushido

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- Q139: Indus River
- Q140: Indus Script
- Q141: Mohenjo-Daro
- Q142: Chandragupta Maurya
- Q143: Ashoka
- Q144: Pataliputra
- Q145: Gupta Empire
- Q146: Kalidasa
- Q147: Zero
- Q148: Hinduism
- Q149: Nalanda
- Q150: Grid-patterned cities
- Q151: Brahmi
- Q152: Gupta Empire
- Q153: Jainism
- Q154: Feudalism
- Q155: The Crusades
- Q156: Fief
- Q157: Pope Urban II
- Q158: Gothic
- Q159: Magna Carta
- Q160: To regulate trade and maintain quality among craftsmen
- Q161: The Black Death
- Q162: Charlemagne
- Q163: Chivalry
- Q164: Battle of Hastings
- Q165: Manorialism
- Q166: Centers of learning and religious practice
- Q167: The Printing Press
- Q168: Byzantine Empire
- Q169: Democracy
- Q170: Only male citizens
- Q171: Military training and excellence
- Q172: 7
- Q173: King Philip II of Macedon

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- Q174: Aristotle
- Q175: The Peloponnesian War
- Q176: Battle of Granicus
- Q177: The Delian League
- Q178: By founding cities and encouraging Greek settlement
- Q179: Cuneiform
- Q180: Tigris and Euphrates
- Q181: Sargon of Akkad
- Q182: Code of Hammurabi
- Q183: Uruk
- Q184: Ziggurat
- Q185: Sumerian Civilization
- Q186: Religious temples
- Q187: Nile
- Q188: Pakistan
- Q189: Tigris and Euphrates
- Q190: Chinese
- Q191: Indus Valley
- Q192: Xia Dynasty
- Q193: Confucius
- Q194: Taoism
- Q195: Emperor Qin Shi Huang
- Q196: To guard the emperor in the afterlife
- Q197: Legalism
- Q198: It was a major trade route connecting China to the West
- Q199: Steam engine
- Q200: Tang Dynasty
- Q201: Turtle shells and animal bones
- Q202: To find new trade routes
- Q203: Vasco da Gama
- Q204: The transfer of goods, ideas, and diseases between the Old World and the New World
- Q205: Ferdinand Magellan
- Q206: Treaty of Tordesillas
- Q207: Vasco Nez de Balboa
- Q208: Christopher Columbus

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- Q209: To find a westward route to the Spice Islands
- Q210: The Renaissance
- Q211: Leonardo da Vinci
- Q212: The printing press
- Q213: The Reformation
- Q214: The 95 Theses
- Q215: Council of Trent
- Q216: John Locke
- Q217: Rationalism
- Q218: Voltaire
- Q219: Royal tombs
- Q220: Ra
- Q221: South
- Q222: 26862181 BCE
- Q223: Papyrus
- Q224: Menes
- Q225: Mero
- Q226: Osiris
- Q227: Hieroglyphics
- Q228: Nile
- Q229: Mali Empire
- Q230: Mansa Musa
- Q231: Islam
- Q232: Timbuktu
- Q233: Ethiopia
- Q234: Songhai Empire
- Q235: Kumbi Saleh
- Q236: Niger River
- Q237: Mutapa Empire
- Q238: All of the above
- Q239: Laura Secord
- Q240: A significant influx of immigrants to Canada between 1815 and 1850
- Q241: Timber trade
- Q242: A Shawnee chief who allied with the British during the War of 1812
- Q243: It was a major British victory in the War of 1812 and the site where General Isaac Brock died.

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Q244: He was a Black Loyalist who formed a Black military unit during the War of 1812.

Q245: Fur trading

Q246: Nobility

Q247: 1755

Q248: Treaty of Paris

Q249: To organize new territories and stabilize relations with Indigenous peoples

Q250: Colonists who remained loyal to Britain

Q251: Loyalists

Q252: Enslaved people who were promised freedom for supporting the British

Q253: It expanded French rights and maintained Catholicism

Q254: France

Q255: Control over land and resources

Q256: Huron-Wendat

Q257: France lost significant territories

Q258: It led to British control over Quebec

Q259: It was a major trade route