

The midterm exam is broken up into two parts—a conventional objective exam and a series of written tasks students have practiced on previous units, e.g. using OPVL to test source reliability and writing about how to think about history.

Part 1: The Conventional Exam: Objective Questions

The conventional exam requires students to both answer a series of typical objective questions like matching, multiple choice, multiple correct, etc. but also unconventional questions like synectical multiple choice. There is also a short critical thinking (logical fallacies) component to the test.

Synectical multiple choice questions require students to identify a relationship or something in shared in common between two things. See example below:

Ex. 1. Paul is to Christianity what _____ is to Islam.

- a). Charlemagne
- b). Innocent III
- c). Muhammed
- d). Constantine

Answer: Paul is to Christianity what **Muhammed** is to Islam. The relationship or connection Paul and Muhammed share is they were both responsible for making converts of people to their respective religions.

Ex. 2. The *Pax Romana* is to Rome what the _____ is to England.

- a). Just Price
- b). Peace of God
- c). *Concordat of Worms*
- d). Common Law

Answer: The *Pax Romana* is to Rome what the **Common Law** is to England. The *Pax Romana* (or the “Roman Peace”) was an attempt by Rome to establish a common standard of law throughout the Roman Empire. In England, Henry II attempted to accomplish something similar with the introduction of English common law or the use of precedent to establish a uniform and consistent application of the law.

Use the following site to master the documents, events, people and places, etc. you will be required to know for the midterm: <https://www.quia.com/ba/652138.html>.

You can also use the mastery learning activities from any of the previous units in order to prepare.

Units of Study	Documents, Events, People, Places
The Roman Heritage	Ptolemy, Nicene Creed, coloni, Constantine.
Foundations of Medieval Europe	Charlemagne, Battle of Tours, feudal contract, Inquisition.
Height of Medieval Civilization	Charter, Hanseatic League, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, crusade, Urban II, Saladin.
Logical Fallacy Definitions Worksheet	Faulty Causality, False Dichotomy, Hasty Generalization, Slippery Slope, Scare Tactic, Ad Hominem, Straw Man, Appeal to False Authority, Argument from Expertise.
Building National Monarchies	Battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror, Magna Carta, common law, limited monarchy, Henry IV, Innocent III, Black Death, John Wycliffe, John Huss.