

Middle Ages Test

Multiple Choice – 23 questions (2 points each)

1. Where did the Angles and Saxons invade and settle primarily?
 - a. England
 - b. France
 - c. Italy
 - d. Spain

2. What was papal supremacy?
 - a. The church claimed ownership of all available paper for books in monasteries.
 - b. The pope claimed authority over all secular rulers, including kings and emperors.
 - c. The law that knights had to come from the noble classes and train for many years.
 - d. The lord claimed authority over all serfs on his manor and guaranteed protection.

3. How did Queen Isabella and the Inquisition affect religion in Spain?
 - a. Isabella converted to Islam when she realized that many of her new subjects were Muslims.
 - b. Christians were kicked out of Spain, and those who tried to stay were often killed by Isabella's army.
 - c. Isabella brought a new age of toleration to Spain after the Muslim empire was pushed back.
 - d. Non-Christians were kicked out of Spain, and those who had converted to Christianity could be accused of heresy and put to death.

4. Pope Leo III made Charlemagne Emperor of the Romans in the year 800. Why is this an important event in Europe's history?
 - a. This event would end religious influence in politics in Europe.
 - b. Charlemagne would be able to defeat many enemies because of his new title.
 - c. This event revived the idea of a united Christian empire which affected politics in Europe for years.
 - d. Charlemagne remains a well liked figure in French history.

5. Universities in Europe began as –

- a. centers for artistic learning in the Gothic style.
- b. small one-room schoolhouses led by local women.
- c. places to educate men away from the control of the Church.
- d. schools near great cathedrals to train and educate clergy.

6. After the fall of Rome, Western Europe was divided into many small kingdoms. Clovis, king of the Franks, conquered Gaul (France) and extended his empire. Clovis gained the support of the people in his empire by –

- a. leading an army during the Crusades
- b. promising to lower taxes
- c. creating the largest kingdom in Western Europe
- d. converting to Christianity

7. The relationship between serf and lord could be compared to the relationship between vassal and lord because –

- a. both serfs and vassals were tied to the land of the manor.
- b. both relationships involved agreed on duties and responsibilities of each person.
- c. both relationships benefitted only the person of the higher class.
- d. they all sent their sons to learn to become knights.

8. Why was the Magna Carta an important English document?

- a. It benefitted the king more than the nobles.
- b. It declared the findings of the *Domesday Book* obsolete.
- c. It granted certain rights to the people and said that the king must obey the law.
- d. It gave the king unlimited power to raise taxes to continue his military campaigns.

9. The Hundred Years' War caused England's Parliament to gain power. What was the "power of the purse"? Parliament could –

- a. make demands of the king before approving any new taxes.
- b. get money to raise an army without permission from the king.
- c. give money to the English people in exchange for votes.
- d. not stop the king from creating new taxes and military campaigns.

10. In 1095, Pope Urban II called for action, "Both knights and footmen, both rich and poor... must strive to help expel [the Muslims] from our Christian lands before it is too late..."

What action did the pope want people to take? He wanted people to

- a. join the Crusades to gain control of the Holy Land.
- b. join his war against Henry IV over lay investiture.
- c. take a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.
- d. stay away from the fighting and be peaceful.

11. How did the Black Death (Bubonic plague) spread across Europe?

- a. Knights' horses carried the disease infecting their enemies in battle.
- b. Birds carried the disease from Asia to Europe and North Africa.
- c. Rats carrying diseased fleas infested ships and houses.
- d. People ate infected grain that came off a ship in Sicily.

12. "They died by the hundreds, both day and night, and all were thrown in ... ditches and covered with earth. And as soon as those ditches were filled, more were dug. And I ... buried my five children with my own hands ... And so many died that all believed it was the end of the world." - An Italian man writing about the Black Death (Bubonic plague)

What is a person during the Middle Ages *most likely* to do in this situation?

- a. go to the doctor or the Church to be cured of the infection
- b. turn to magic and witchcraft to try to find a cure
- c. go to a part of Europe that was not affected by the Black Death
- d. write a letter to the King asking him to send help

13. Europeans acquired "new" learning during the late middle ages. – What is meant by the word new in this sentence?

- a. Most knowledge learned during this time was entirely new to the whole world.
- b. Many of the ideas had been lost to Europeans, but were well known to Muslim civilizations that were willing to share this knowledge.
- c. Only certain segments of the population in Europe were learning this new knowledge.
- d. Muslim civilizations would not share their knowledge, so Europeans had to discover it on their own.

14. How did Christian scholars attempt to reconcile their faith with the writings of the ancient Greeks?

- a. They tried to use reason to support Christian beliefs using a method called scholasticism.
- b. They burned the ancient Greek writings, plunging Europe deeper into the period known as the Dark Ages.
- c. They conducted experiments to try to prove the existence of God.
- d. They turned to Muslim scholars to see how they reconciled the ancient writings with their beliefs.

15. Which of the following was **NOT** due to the Black Death (Bubonic plague)?

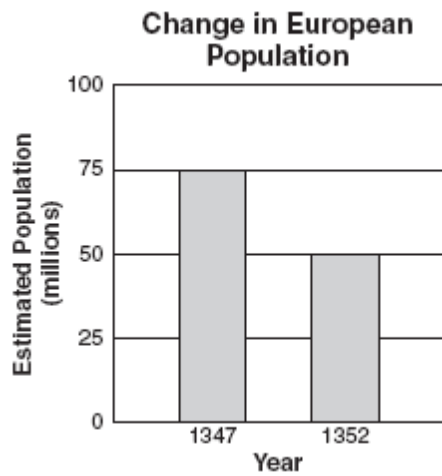
- a. Normal life broke down
- b. People began to lose faith in the Church
- c. The Hundred Years' War began
- d. The economy suffered

16. The Frankish kings expanded their territory most often through –

- a. conquest
- b. inheritance
- c. marriage
- d. agreement

17. What was the main role of serfs in the feudal system?
- Soldiers
 - Laborers
 - Explorers
 - Missionaries
18. Which of the following was **NOT** a purpose of the Christian monasteries during the early Middle Ages?
- Providing shelter for travelers
 - Caring for the sick
 - Creating illuminated manuscripts
 - Enforcing civil law
19. Scandinavians who invaded Europe were called –
- Huns
 - Vikings
 - Aryans
 - Magyars
20. In the feudal relationships of lords and vassals, –
- Vassals received a piece of land in exchange for military service to the lord
 - Nobles received land and protection from vassals
 - Serfs could work the land until they were forced off of it
 - Vassals received a piece of land and paid taxes to the lord for that land
21. What was a major effect of the Crusades on Europe?
- Reluctance to travel outside of Europe
 - Increased influence of the Pope
 - Religious toleration for Jews
 - Increased trade with non-European cultures

22.



What caused this change in European population?

- a. The Mongols
- b. The Crusades
- c. The Black Death (Bubonic Plague)
- d. The Norman Conquest

23. The Hundred Years' War changed France dramatically. A great sense of national pride emerged among the French people, and they developed a strong loyalty to the King. The King gained the power to raise taxes. Therefore, he did not have to depend on other nobility in maintaining an army. The King was also given permission to rule without having to consult the Estates-General.

According to this passage, what was a major result of the Hundred Years' War?

- a. France began to develop a strong monarchy.
- b. France became the new leader of the Holy Roman Empire.
- c. Increasing the military ensured economic prosperity in France.
- d. The Catholic Church lost power in France.

Essay (15 points):

Choose ONE of the following essays. Your answer should be at least 200 words.

- A. How did the Crusades affect Europe politically, economically, and socially? Address all three categories in your answer. Provide an explanation for each category to support your answer. Use a piece of lined notebook paper to write your essay.

Essay will be graded on the following:

- All parts of the answer are accurate. (3 points)
- Political effect(s) identified. (2 points)
- Economic effect(s) identified. (2 points)
- Social effect(s) identified. (2 points)
- Explanation for political effects provided. (2 points)
- Explanation for economic effects provided. (2 points)
- Explanation for social effects provided. (2 points)

- B. How did the Black Death affect Europe socially, religiously, and economically? Address all three categories in your answer. Provide an explanation for each category to support your answer. Use a piece of lined notebook paper to write your essay.

Essay will be graded on the following:

- All parts of the answer are accurate. (3 points)
- Social effect(s) identified. (2 points)
- Religious effect(s) identified. (2 points)
- Economic effect(s) identified. (2 points)
- Explanation for social effects provided. (2 points)
- Explanation for religious effects provided. (2 points)
- Explanation for economic effects provided. (2 points)

Key:

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. D
6. D
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. A
11. C
12. B
13. B
14. A
15. C
16. A
17. B
18. D
19. B
20. A
21. D
22. C
23. A

Test – Table of Specifications: includes verb in ILO, emphasis on the test, and numbers of the questions associated with each category

CONTENT	COGNITIVE LEVEL					
	Knowledge	Comprehension	Application	Analysis	Synthesis	Evaluation
Spread of Christianity and the Catholic Church	Identify Medium 18,2,3					
Structure of feudal society and its economic, social, and political effects		Explain Medium 17, 20, 7				
The Frankish kings, Age of Charlemagne, and revival/reinterpretation of Roman Empire		Explain Medium 16, 4, 6				
Invasions, settlements, and migratory groups – Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings	Identify Low 19, 1					
Emergence of nation-states (England, France, Spain, Russia) and political developments		Describe Medium 23, 8, 9				
Conflicts among Eurasian powers, Crusades, Mongols, fall of Constantinople		Explain High for Crusades 21, 10, Essay				

Patterns of crisis and recovery related to the Black Death	Identify Low 22, 11			Identify patterns Low 12, 15		
Preservation and transfer to Western Europe of Greek, Roman, and Arabic philosophy, medicine, and science		Explain Medium 13, 14, 5				
Writing essays			Practice High Essay			Support with evidence High essay