Use Chapters 7 and 8 from your textbook to answer questions.

1. Which of the following was a title bestowed by Constantine upon civil and military office holders?
   a. illumanti    b. illustre    c. abbot    d. compurgator

2. The Romans suffered a crushing defeat by the Visigoths in 378 at the Battle of
   a. Milvian Bridge    b. the Camel    c. Adrianople    d. the Pyrenees

3. The heresy of Arianism
   a. questioned the divinity of Jesus.    b. denied the existence of God the Father.
   c. denied the existence of the Holy Spirit.    d. reverted to Roman polytheistic religious beliefs.

4. Written in 523 while its author was imprisoned by Theodoric, On the Consolation of Philosophy
   a. was the last great work of Cassiodorus    b. stated true happiness came from within
   c. created the seven liberal arts    d. forbid women from monastic life

5. The Latin Father of the Church, Jerome, is known for all of the following except
   a. his mastery of Latin prose.    b. had mixed feelings about the classics at first
   c. his translations of the Old and New Testaments from Hebrew and Greek into Latin.
   d. his final return to pagan heresy and rejection of key Christian doctrines.

6. The father of hermit monasticism was

7. The basic rule of western monastic living was developed by

8. Pope Gregory the Great was responsible for all of the following except
   a. creating the Papal States.
   b. extending papal authority in the West
   c. supporting the work of Christian missionaries in England.
   d. writing The Ecclesiastical History of the English People.

9. The primary instrument of Pope Gregory for converting the Germanic peoples of Europe was
   a. the imperial army.    b. monasticism.    c. bribery.    d. his oratory.

10. The Byzantine empire
    a. was the heir to Islam in the East    b. used Greek as its main language
    c. had an emperor limited by an assembly    d. was only marginally associated with Christianity

11. The cardinal principle of the Islamic faith is that there is only God and his prophet is

12. Muhammad’s flight from Mecca to Medina in 622 is known as the

11. Which of the following would not be a similarity between Christianity and Islam?
    a. Each of the faiths had a holy book.
    b. Both Muhammad and Jesus considered themselves to be divine.
    c. Both religions were monotheistic.
    d. Both religions had as part of their scriptures divine revelation.
13. The successors to Muhammad’s leadership of the Muslims were known as
   a. holy emperors.   b. caliphs.   c. sultans.   d. anti-popes.

14. Muslim societies abide by a strict code of law, much of it derived from the holy book Qur’an and regulating all aspects of Muslim life. This law code is called

15. The Carolingian empire was eventually divided into three kingdoms which
   a. were created by the Treaty of Dhouda   b. gave the future German lands to Charles the Bald
   c. Lothair received the “Middle Kingdom”   d. Louis became the ruler of the lands to become France

16. A scriptoria was a/an
   a. cabinet for holding relics   b. illuminated manuscript
   c. biography of a saint   d. writing room in a monastery

17. Which was true of daily life under the Carolingian dynasty in Europe?
   a. Medical knowledge had been utterly destroyed by monastic communities.
   b. The Carolingian diet lacked sufficient calories and most people were emaciated.
   c. The extended family was more important than the nuclear family.
   d. Backgammon was a game often played by traveling merchants.

18. During the ninth and tenth centuries, the Byzantine empire experienced
   a. the Photian schism over the wording of the charter of the Papacy
   b. the establishment of a new Macedonian dynasty with the reign of Michael III
   c. expanded cultural influence due to missionary efforts into Eastern Europe
   d. a contraction of its borders, leading it shrink to its smallest by the time of Basil II

19. The Magyars
   a. helped end Muslim expansion in northern Spain.
   b. were originally from Western Asia.
   c. won their most successful victory at the battle of Lechfeld against German troops.
   d. were wiped out as a people in the tenth century for their rejection of Christianity.

20. Which of the following statements was not true of the Vikings?
   a. Their iron weapons and superior shipbuilding were largely responsible for their successful raids.
   b. Their settlements tended to be limited to coastal areas in the Frankish kingdom.
   c. Their raids and settlements aided the growth of fief-holding.
   d. Christianity assimilated them into European civilization.

21. One of the most famous Vikings, who discovered Greenland, was:

22. The Slavs
   a. were originally a single people from central Europe.
   b. adopted Roman Catholicism as their sole religion.
   c. were completely absorbed by the Bulgars in the ninth century.
   d. became bitter enemies of western European rulers for their rigid opposition to Christianity.

23. The Poles, Czechs, and Hungarians
   a. ignored all efforts of German kings to Christianize them.
   b. were united by their cultural links to the Byzantine Empire.
   c. were greatly influenced by assimilation into the Catholic church and Latin culture.
   d. rejected western Christianity and became increasingly antagonistic toward Christianity.
24. The Swedish Vikings—the Varangians—became assimilated with which of the following groups:

25. Cyril and Methodius were Byzantine missionaries who eventually
   a. rejected Christianity   b. converted to Catholicism
   c. created the Slavonic/ Cyrillic alphabet   d. created worship services rejected by the Slavic peoples

26. The Russian ruler who officially accepted Christianity for himself and his people was