History 110 Homework Quiz #5
Use chapters 9-11 from your textbook to answer questions.

1. Between 1000 and 1300, European population
   a. almost doubled  b. fell by half  c. increased very slowly  d. stagnated because of disease

2. New technological developments in agriculture which improved productivity included all of the following except
   a. iron hoes  b. the use of horse shoes  c. the heavy-wheeled, iron-tipped plow (carruca)  d. horse harnesses without horse collars  e. There were no technological developments.

3. The basic staple of the peasant diet was
   a. potatoes  b. rice  c. pork  d. beef  e. bread

4. The main part of the medieval castle was called the
   a. motte  b. bailey  c. moat  d. tower  e. keep

5. The knightly code of ethics known as chivalry included all of the following requirements except
   a. knights were to fight to defend the church.  b. knights were to protect the weak & defenseless  c. knights were to love the poor.  d. knights should fight for their overlords.

6. Combative tournaments involving knights
   a. were church-approved religious testing grounds  b. were banned by 1100.  c. consisted of the “melee” which was a grudge match  d. included necessary training for warfare.

7. Cities in __________ assumed the lead role in the revival of trade.
   a. England  b. Germany  c. Italy  d. France

8. Most aristocratic women were married off at age eleven.  (True (a) / False (b))

9. Blanche of Castile and Eleanor of Aquitaine were examples of women who were subservient and trampled on by the male-dominated society of the Middle Ages.  (True (a) / False (b))

10. The term “burg” or “borough” referred to a
    a. fortress  b. trade association  c. group of advisors to a city mayor  d. private banking establishment  e. guild

11. Medieval cities
    a. were generally clean and covered a large area  b. required their own sets of laws to encourage mobility  c. usually experienced low death rates  d. had low population densities

12. The guild system
    a. enforced standards and methods of production  b. discouraged the use of apprentices.  c. outlawed monopolies in production & sales  d. allowed supply & demand to regulate prices

13. The first university to be founded in Europe was in

14. The first university in Northern Europe was in
15. The primary preoccupation of scholasticism was to
a. prove the superiority of Christianity over Islam  b. prove the superiority of rational thought over faith
c. demonstrate the superiority of Greek thought  d. disprove the writings of the Romans
e. reconcile faith and knowledge based on reasoned learning

16. The Song of Roland is one of the finest examples of
a. the medieval chanson de geste  b. twelfth-century courtly romance
c. Latin religious verse  d. a troubadour epic

17. The dominance style of church architecture in the 11th & 12th centuries was

18. Gothic cathedrals seem to soar upward as light and airy constructions due to all of the following innovations except:
a. ribbed vaults  b. flying buttresses  c. pointed arches  d. use of wide classical columns

19. The first fully Gothic church was
a. Westminster Abbey  b. Saint-Denis near Paris  c. the Palace chapel at Aachen  d. Fontevrault

20. The leader of the successful invasion of England in 1066 was

21. Henry II of England was most concerned with
a. pursuing maidens for illegitimate heirs  b. eradicating the Parliament in England
c. conquering Scotland and Ireland  d. strengthening the power of the royal courts

22. The parliament called by Edward I in 1295 included the Great Council and
a. all the great lords of the land  b. two knights for every county & two burgesses for every town
c. only churchmen who were willing to support his claim to the throne  d. two knights for every noble household

23. During the fourteenth-century development of the French monarchy
a. Philip II suffered defeats at the hands of King John.
b. Louis IX was known for his blatant denial of his subjects’ rights.
c. King Alfonso X encouraged the development of three religions.
d. Philip IV the Fair inaugurated the Estates-General, France’s first parliament.

24. By the end of the 12th century, Spain was
a. free of Muslim control in the northern half of the country.  b. a fully united Christian kingdom.
c. once again completely under the control of the Muslims.  d. the most powerful nation in Europe.

25. The Hohenstaufen rulers of the Holy Roman Empire sought to expand its borders into
a. France  b. Poland  c. Northern Italy  d. Hungary

26. The mongol invasions of eastern Europe and Russia eventually led to
a. the dominance of Alexander Nevsky’s descendants over all of Russia.
b. a cultural legacy that had great influence on eastern Europe.
c. the Mongols’ defeat at the hands of the Teutonic Knights in Silesia in 1241.
d. the temporary destruction of the Russian church.

27. The boyars were
a. Mongol warriors who followed Temugin  b. cities established by the Mongols
c. Russian priests in the Orthodox church  d. Russian noble landowners
28. The Albigensians believed
   a. that the Waldensians and Cathars were the emissaries of Satan.
   b. in a dualism between good spiritual things and evil material ones.
   c. that the Catholic church was the proper institution for all Christians.
   d. that procreation helped free the soul from earthly bondage.

29. An important result of the First Crusade was
   a. a cultural exchange between Christian soldiers and Muslims.
   b. the establishment of four Latin kingdoms in Palestine, ruled by Emperor Alexius I.
   c. rapid economic growth and wealth for Italian commercial cities with maritime ties to the crusader states.
   d. the economic rejuvenation of the Byzantine Empire.

30. The Ottoman Turks were peaceful, never threatening Europe until after the Christians began the Crusades.
   (True (a)/ False (b))

31. The Black Death was the most devastating in
   a. Italy      b. Germany      c. Eastern Europe    d. Scandinavia    e. Poland

32. The percentage of the European population who died between 1347 and 1351 because of the Black Death is estimated at
   a. 10-20     b. 35-50       c. 50-60       d. 70            e. 80

33. The English Peasants’ Revolt of 1381 was led in part by
   a. Wat Tyler & John Ball   b. John Froissart   c. the archbishop of Canterbury   d. Parliament

34. The immediate cause of the Hundred Years’ War between France and England was
   a. a personality conflict between Hugh Capet & Edward I   b. the dispute over the duchy of Gascony
   c. French ambitions to seize the English crown   d. the impact of the Black Death

35. In 1415, the Hundred Years’ War was restarted by the English king

36. who won a great victory over the French at the Battle of

37. Scutage referred to
   a. military taxes      b. profits      c. new shipping vessels   d. a labor tax

38. The Golden Bull of 1356
   a. eliminated the election of the Holy Roman Emperor
   b. eliminated conflict between princes in the Holy Roman Empire
   c. standardized the principle of election for Holy Roman Emperor
   d. gave papal sanction to the line of the Hohenzollerns to be the sole rulers of the Holy Roman Empire

39. The Great Schism of the late 14th century centered on the fact that
   a. the Papacy was no longer in Rome   b. there were at least two men claiming to be Pope simultaneously
   c. the Pope and the Patriarch of Constantinople excommunicated one another
   d. the election of the Pope by the college of Cardinals had been eliminated

40. The masterpiece of Dante Aligheri written in vernacular Italian was

41. The most important English author of the 14th century was