

## CH 10 Intro

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. plague                      b. Crécy    c. *Reconquista*    d. Joan of Arc  
e. Isabella of Castile

1. princess who married Ferdinand to create the united country of Spain
2. French peasant girl who led the effort to free France from England
3. first major battle of the Hundred Years' War
4. disease that spreads quickly and kills many people
5. Christian struggle to take back the Iberian Peninsula from Muslims

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. Flanders    b. serf    c. knight    d. fief  
e. Venice

6. center of trade in northern Europe
7. warrior in armor who fought on horseback
8. land granted to a vassal, or knight
9. Italian city that was a major trading center
10. person who worked the lord's land

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. grand jury    b. clergy    c. Normandy    d. trial jury  
e. Saladin

11. region named for the Norsemen who ruled it
12. people ordained as priests
13. decided whether an accused person was guilty or innocent
14. Egyptian ruler who united Muslims and went to war against the Christians
15. decided whether a person could be accused of a crime

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. anti-Semitism    b. vernacular    c. heresy    d. scholasticism  
e. theology

16. way of thinking that used reason to explore questions of faith
17. hatred of Jews
18. local language used by people of a region
19. religious beliefs that conflict with Church teachings
20. study of religion and God

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. fjord    b. excommunicate    c. Aachen    d. concordat  
e. Otto I

21. to exclude a person from church membership
22. German king the pope declared emperor of the Holy Roman Empire
23. steep-sided valley that is an inlet of the sea
24. capital of Charlemagne's empire
25. agreement between the pope and the ruler of a country

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*Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

26. Charlemagne was the first Frankish ruler to believe in what for all people?  
a. education    b. equality    c. freedom    d. religion
27. Europe's seas and rivers played an important part in Europe's growth because they provided both protection and opportunities for  
a. invading other lands.    b. combining kingdoms.    c. trading with nearby economies.    d. converting distant groups to Catholicism.
28. In 1095 Pope Urban II called for a crusade, or holy war, against  
a. the Jews.    b. the Kievan Rus.    c. the Mongols.    d. the Muslim Turks.
29. Medieval knights followed rules called the code of  
a. chivalry.    b. the king.    c. the knight.    d. servitude.
30. Under which king was English common law established?  
a. Edward II    b. Henry II    c. John    d. William I
31. France fought against which country in the Hundred Years' War?  
a. China    b. England    c. Portugal    d. Spain
32. Who helped lead the French army to victory at Orléans?  
a. Charles    b. Ferdinand    c. Isabella of Castile    d. Joan of Arc
33. Who were the only people in medieval towns who were considered citizens?  
a. elders    b. males    c. nobles    d. serfs
34. What contributed to the idea that people have rights and that the power of government should be limited?  
a. Common Law    b. House of Commons    c. House of Parliament    d. Magna Carta
35. What were apprentices in craft guilds given in return for their work?  
a. gold coins    b. goods for trade    c. political positions    d. room and board
36. After the Battle of Hastings in 1066, who was crowned king of England?  
a. Alfred the Great    b. Oleg    c. Philip II    d. William the Conqueror
37. Between A.D. 800 and 900, parts of Europe were invaded by Muslims, Magyars, and  
a. Vikings.    b. Vandals.    c. Finns.    d. Gauls.
38. For medieval Christians, the most important holy sacrament was  
a. baptism.    b. communion.    c. marriage.    d. reconciliation.
39. In 1073, Pope Gregory VII issued a decree forbidding kings from appointing high-ranking  
a. church officials.    b. military leaders.    c. political officials.    d. trade leaders.
40. Under which system did landowning nobles govern and protect the people in return for services?  
a. feudalism    b. mercantilism    c. protectionism    d. vassalism
41. What was the name of the church court that tried and punished people who were suspected of heresy?  
a. Crusades    b. grand jury    c. Inquisition    d. trial jury
42. Which was a Germanic people who settled the area known today as France?  
a. Angles    b. Celts    c. Franks    d. Saxons

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43. Two important farming inventions of the Middle Ages that made turning over soil faster were the horse collar and
- a. the windmill.
  - b. crop rotation.
  - c. the wheeled plow.
  - d. the village mill.

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### Answer Key

1. e
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. a
7. c
8. d
9. e
10. b
11. c
12. b
13. d
14. e
15. a
16. d
17. a
18. b
19. c
20. e
21. b
22. e
23. a
24. c
25. d
26. a
27. c
28. d
29. a
30. b

## **CH 10 Intro**

31. b

32. d

33. b

34. d

35. d

36. d

37. a

38. b

39. a

40. a

41. c

42. c

43. c