Chapter 9

1. The capital of the Byzantine Empire and its commercial center was located at _________.

2. Which of the following represents one of Justinian's positive achievements?
   a. The rebuilding of Rome
   b. The conquest of Gaul
   c. The establishment of eastern Orthodoxy as the official state religion
   d. Systemizing of the Roman legal code

3. What people provided the most serious challenge to Byzantine authority in the Balkan peninsula?
   a. The Mayars
   b. The Huns
   c. The Russians
   d. The Arab Muslims
   e. The Bulgars

4. The military force of the Byzantine Empire was
   a. Recruited almost entirely from "barbarians" outside the empire's frontiers
   b. A paid, professional army located in Constantinople
   c. Recruited from peasants of the empire in return for grants of heritable land
   d. Impermanent, only recruited for the few military crises of the empire
   e. Highly disciplined due to year-round training

5. Which of the following statements concerning urbanization in the Byzantine Empire is NOT accurate?
   a. Like China, the Byzantine empire was highly urbanized with many cities numbering more than 100,000
   b. Constantinople controlled the economy and grew to enormous size
   c. Aside from Constantinople, other cities in the Byzantine Empire were relatively small
   d. Older urban centers, such as Athens, declined during the Byzantine Empire
   e. Constantinople was the social center of the empire

6. Images of religious objects venerated as part of the religious practices of the Orthodox Church were called _________.

7. Cyril and Methodius were responsible for what accomplishment?

8. The first king of Kievan Russia was
   a. Rurik       b. Cyril       c. Ivan I       d. Vladimir I

9. When did Mongols conquer Kievan Russia?
   a. 1061       b. 1071       c. 1236       d. 1500

10. One of the military technological achievements of the Byzantine Empire was the invention of ________, a weapon used against the Arab fleets.

11. The Slavic kingdom established in the northern portions of the Balkan peninsula as a major rival to the Byzantine Empire was _________.
12. In 1204, a crusade led by ____________ merchants conquered Byzantium and temporarily unseated the Byzantine emperor.

13. The form of Christianity that developed in Byzantium and spread to Russia and the Balkans was referred to as ____________ Christianity.

14. The Russian ruler responsible for converting the country to Christianity was ____________.

15. Russian aristocrats or ____________ had less political power than their counterparts in Western Europe.

True or False?

16. The emperor responsible for the attempted restoration of the unified Roman Empire was Justinian.

17. One of the most important cultural impacts of the Byzantine Empire on Eastern Europe was the conversion of the Slavs to Orthodox Christianity.

18. The kings of Kiev were allegedly descendants of Scandinavian traders.

19. The alphabet devised by Orthodox missionaries for the Slavic peoples was called Slavic after the ethnicity of its creators.

20. The iconoclasts supported the use of icons in the Eastern Orthodox church.

21. Latin was the official language of the Eastern Empire from the reign of Justinian.

Chapter 10

22. How did the spread of Christianity affect the polytheistic religions already extant in northern Europe?
   a. All traces of those earlier religions were eradicated
   b. Conversion produced a religious amalgam of Christianity and beliefs in magic and supernatural spirits
   c. Many areas of Europe retained purely polytheistic religions
   d. Christianity achieved few conversions and most of Europe retained polytheistic religions
   e. In order to gain converts, Christianity allowed people to continue certain polytheistic rituals

23. Following the fall of Rome, where was the center of the postclassical West?
   a. In the former Roman colony of Spain
   b. In Italy, particularly Rome
   c. In the central plain of northern Europe
   d. Greece
   e. Constantinople

24. Manorialism was the system that
   a. Described economic and political relations between landlords and their peasant laborers
   b. Secular authorities utilized to name bishops
   c. Defined relationships between members of the military elite
   d. United the traditions of classical rationalism with medieval Christianity
   e. Provided a comfortable living for all involved
25. Which of the following statements concerning the manorial system is NOT true?
   a. It was comprised of essentially self-sufficient manors
   b. It had originated in the Roman Empire
   c. Its obligations bore heavily on serfs
   d. Agricultural productivity was low
   e. It was technologically sophisticated

26. Clovis was the Frankish king responsible for
   a. Defeat of the Muslims
   b. Conversion of his people to Christianity
   c. Creation of a substantial empire
   d. Establishment of the Carolingian dynasty
   e. Revival of a period of learning

27. What monk was responsible for the creation of a set of rules for Western monasteries in the sixth century?

28. What Frankish monarch was able to establish a substantial empire in 800?

29. What political unit attempted to retain the title of emperor following the disintegration of the Carolingian Empire by the tenth century?
   a. France  b. Italy  c. England  d. Switzerland  e. Holy Roman Empire

30. What institutions were responsible for the regulation of apprenticeship, guarantee of good workmanship, and limitation of admission to various occupations?
   a. Church  b. monasteries  c. feudal monarchies  d. serfs  e. guilds

31. What dynasty took over the Frankish monarchy in the 8th Century?

32. In what year did Pope Urban II call for the first crusade?
   a. 1236  b. 1095  c. 1453  d. 1130  e. 1066

33. An architectural style developed during the Middle Ages in western Europe, ________ architecture feature pointed arches and flying buttresses.

34. ________ was the system that described economic and political relations between landlords and their peasant laborers.

35. ________ described relationships among military elites in which greater lords provided protection and aid to lesser nobles.

36. The Frankish monarch, ____________, was responsible for defeating the Muslims of Spain (Umayyads) in the Battle of Tours in 732.

37. The system of agricultural cultivation by the ninth century in western Europe was the ____________, system utilizing one-third fallow, one-third spring grains, and one-third winter grains.
38. __________________ invaded England from Normandy in 1066 and later extended a tight feudal system to England.

39. The __________________ between England and France was fought between 1337 and 1453 to establish the emerging claims of national states.

40. An organization of cities in northern Germany for the purpose of establishing a commercial alliance was called the __________________.

**True or False?**

41. In the manorial system, serfs were actually slaves who could be bought and sold.

42. The Frankish ruler Charlemagne recreated the empire in the West in the year 800.

43. Pope Gregory VII wished to free the Church from secular interference by banning the practice of investiture.

44. The Medieval West established some commercial headway, but fell far short of capitalism.

45. Parliaments representing not individual voters but privileged groups intent on counterbalancing the powers of the monarchy, grew up in England, Spain, France, and other countries.

46. The dominant medieval teaching and philosophical approach, humanism, was based on the use of logic to resolve theological problems.

47. Emperors in northern Italy and Germany following the split of Charlemagne’s empire claimed the title of Holy Roman Emperors.

**Chapter 15**

48. By what century was the European economy sufficiently strong to drive Muslim merchants from European markets?
   a. tenth   b. eleventh   c. twelfth   d. thirteenth   e. fourteenth

49. Which of the following statements concerning the Ottoman Empire is most accurate?
   a. Turkish rulers did not promote maritime trade as vigorously as had the Arabs.
   b. Scientific and philosophical investigations reached the level of innovation that they had enjoyed under the Abbasids
   c. The Turks refused to patronize the traditional Persian artists and craftsmen
   d. The Ottomans were more interested in cultural patronage than in military organization
   e. The Turks believed that art was the best way to honor the sultan

50. What Chinese dynasty was associated briefly with the establishment of state-sponsored international commerce?
   a. Chou   b. Ming   c. Han   d. Tang e. Shang

51. For how long did the Chinese government sponsor international commercial voyages in the fifteenth century?
   a. 5 years   b. 12 years   c. 28 years   d. 57 years   e. 89 years

52. What was the disease that accounted for the enormous loss of life in the fourteenth century?
   a. Gonorrhea   b. influenza   c. typhus   d. syphilis   e. bubonic plague

53. Where were the 2 major regional monarchies that were established soon after 1400?
   a. La Rioja and Andalucia   b. Castile and Aragon   c. Castile and Barcelona
54. After 1400, the Aztec and Inca empires
   a. Were unified under a single ruler
   b. Created international trading expeditions outside the Americas
   c. Ran into difficulties as a result of internal problems related to control of their dominions
   d. Were replaced by the Zapotec empire at Zaachila
   e. Suffered a series of natural disasters

55. By which of the following dates did the Americas and Polynesia still remain unaffected by the international exchange?
   a. 1400    b. 1500    c. 1550    d. 1600    e. 1700

56. The __________________ was a Turkic government established in Asia minor and eventually spreading throughout the Middle East following the retreat of the Mongols.

57. The cultural and political movement that began in Italy c.1400 and that created a literary and an artistic style with distinctly more secular priorities was called the ________________.

58. One of the major literary figures of the western Renaissance, ________________, was an Italian author and humanist.

59. Two Genoese brothers who attempted to find a western route to the “Indies” the ________________ disappeared in 1291.

60. The first cash crop introduced in the Americas to be imported by Europe was ____________ which had previously been imported from Asia.

61. The Polynesians who migrated to New Zealand, the ________________, successfully adapted to a colder and harsher climate than that of their original homeland.

62. The ________________, with their interlocking holdings in Eurasia, actively encouraged international travelers and exchanges of technology.

True or False?
63. The rising Sufi movement and its emphasis on piety in Islam was both the cause and the result of the narrowing of intellectual life among the Muslims.

64. China had long emphasized internal development, amid some international isolation, while maintaining suspicion of merchant values and any policy that would unduly elevate commercial activity.

65. Italy was the center of initial Renaissance cultural definitions because it retained more contact with Roman tradition than did the rest of Europe.

66. Early Western colonization was based on small, single-family holdings seeking to establish agricultural self-sufficiency.

67. Unlike the civilizations of the Americas, Polynesia was not vulnerable to the importation of European diseases.

68. By 1300, religion became predominant in the Islamic Middle East.

69. Once the Mongol empire fell, people were able to start using overland trade routes in Asia that had previously been too dangerous to travel.

70. Although the Hundred Years’ War was destructive, it stimulated military innovations that enhanced the power of centralized monarchies.

71. The Italian Renaissance involved a firm rejection of all religious works in favor of a humanistic approach.

72. The early Renaissance had a tremendous impact on almost all of western Europe.
1. Constantinople
2. d
3. e
4. c
5. a
6. icons
7. proselytizing to the Slavs of Eastern Europe;
   creation of the Cyrillic Alphabet to aid Slavs in reading of
   the Bible
8. a
9. c
10. Greek Fire
11. Bulgaria
12. Venetian
13. Orthodox
14. Vladimir I
15. boyars
16. T
17. T
18. T
19. F
20. F
21. F
22. b
23. c
24. a
25. e
26. b
27. c
28. d
29. e
30. e
31. d
32. b
33. gothic
34. manorialism
35. feudalism
36. Charles “the Hammer” Martel
37. three-field
38. William of Normandy (AKA “the Conqueror”)
39. Hundred Years’ War
40. Hanseatic League
41. F
42. T
43. T
44. F
45. T
46. F
47. T
48. C
49. a
50. b
51. c
52. e
53. b
54. c
55. a
56. Ottoman Empire
57. Renaissance
58. Francesco Petrarch
59. Vivaldi Brothers
60. sugar cane
61. Maoris
62. Mongols
63. T
64. T
65. T
66. F
67. F
68. T
69. F
70. T
71. F
72. F