Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Chapter 9 Test, Form A

Score

Emerging Europe and the Byzantine Empire, 400–1300

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(3 points each)*

Column A

_____ **1.** amount of money paid by a wrongdoers to the family of the person he had killed or injured

_____ **2.** strengthened the power of the papacy

_____ **3.** contest where knights could show their fighting skills

_____ **4.** people from western Asia who settled on the plains of Hungary

_____ **5.** the heart of feudalism

_____ **6.** the grant of land made to a vassal

_____ **7.** first census in Europe since Roman times

_____ **8.** created the first French parliament

_____ **9.** codified Roman law, resulting in *The Body of Civil Law*

_____ **10.** negotiated a settlement with Saladin to allow Christians access to Jerusalem

Column B

A. vassalage

B. Richard the Lionhearted

C. tournament

D. Domesday Book

E. wergild

F. fief

G. Gregory I

H. Justinian

I. Philip IV

J. Magyars

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the sentence. *(4 points each)*

_____ **11.** Under Germanic law, if an accused person was unharmed after a physical trial, or _____, he or she was presumed innocent.

A. brainwashing
B. gauntlet
C. quartering
D. ordeal

_____ **12.** Saint Benedict founded a community of monks that

A. established the basic form of monasticism in the Catholic Church.
B. grew large enough to print their own money.
C. became infamous for their idle and lustful lifestyle.
D. tortured and killed those who would not convert to Christianity.

_____ **13.** The Carolingian Renaissance was

A. an artistic movement.
B. a revival of learning and culture.
C. a theatrical troupe.
D. the rewriting of history by peasants.

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(continued)

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Chapter 9 Test, Form A

Score

_____ **14.** The Vikings were made part of European civilization by
- **A.** their widespread invasions of Asian kingdoms.
- **B.** the conquest of Scandinavia in 911 by Charlemagne.
- **C.** the Frankish policy of settling them and converting them to Christianity.
- **D.** their desire to sail to America.

_____ **15.** The most important gift a lord could give to a vassal was
- **A.** a piece of land.
- **B.** his daughter in marriage.
- **C.** a boat.
- **D.** a gold ring.

_____ **16.** Which of the following was a code of ethics knights were to uphold?
- **A.** Chivalry
- **B.** The Book of the Dead
- **C.** The fief
- **D.** Vassalage

_____ **17.** In 1066, William of Normandy
- **A.** tried to invade England, but was soundly defeated by King Harold's forces.
- **B.** was forced to sign the Magna Carta.
- **C.** called for the death of Thomas à Becket.
- **D.** invaded England, soundly defeating King Harold's forces at the Battle of Hastings.

_____ **18.** The Magna Carta was a document that
- **A.** established peace between the Normans and the French.
- **B.** eventually was used to strengthen the idea that a monarch's power was limited, not absolute.
- **C.** conceded power over the courts to the Roman Catholic Church.
- **D.** established the first English Parliament and defined its powers to grant taxes and pass laws.

_____ **19.** Who led the Muslim forces to retake Jerusalem from the crusaders?
- **A.** Nicholas of Cologne
- **B.** Alexius I
- **C.** Saladin
- **D.** Justinian

_____ **20.** The Venetian leaders of the Fourth Crusade
- **A.** led a "children's crusade" that ended with victory.
- **B.** saw an opportunity to neutralize the Byzantine Empire and diverted their army to Constantinople.
- **C.** massacred the inhabitants of Cairo, including women and children.
- **D.** were forced to return to Europe after half of their forces perished in storms at sea.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. *(10 points)*

21. Explain the importance of the monasteries to the cultural renewal of the Carolingian Empire.

22. Describe the role of aristocratic women in feudal Europe.

(continued)

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Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Chapter 9 Test, Form A

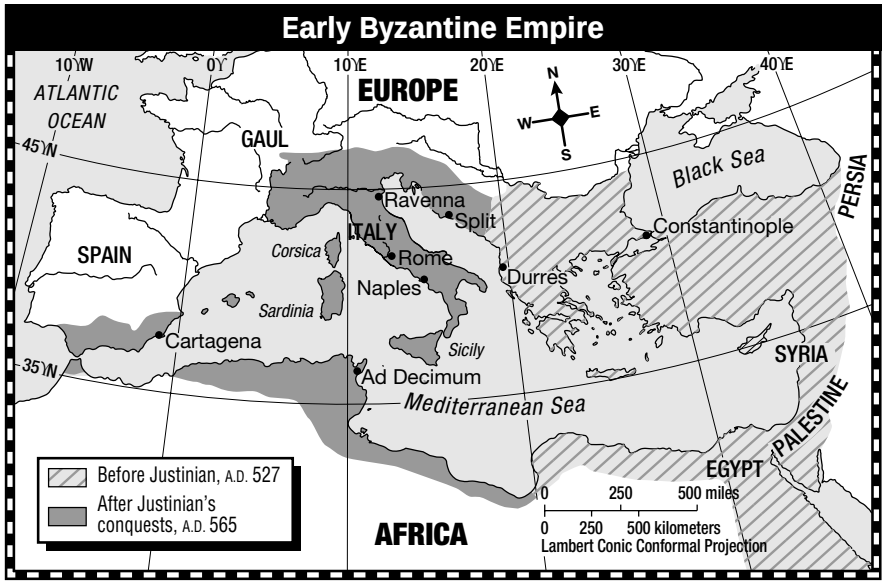
Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the sentence. *(4 points each)*

> "Belisarius, then, as mentioned, had a mighty reputation and outstanding mental ability; his plans were formed to benefit the Emperor's affairs and carried out with a mind of his own. Other generals, being more on a par with each other and only thinking of their personal gain in their conduct of operations, began to plunder the Romans and to subject the citizens to the will of the soldiers, never considering their duty or keeping the troops obedient to their commands. So they made many mistakes, and in a very short time the whole Roman Empire fell down in ruins about them."
>
> —Procopius, *Belisarius, Justinian's Virtuous General*

_____ **23.** Who benefited from Belisarius's plans?

A. the Romans
B. other generals
C. Justinian
D. the people of the Empire



_____ **24.** During Justinian's reign as emperor, he recovered much of the territory that once belonged to the Roman Empire. What is the farthest west that Justinian was able to stretch his empire?

A. Gaul
B. Persia
C. Spain
D. Palestine

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(continued)

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Chapter 9 Test, Form A

Score

Charles the Man	Charles the Administrator	Charles the Conqueror	Charles the Patron of Learning
Was athletic, well-spoken, and charismatic	Delegated authority to loyal nobles	Was an aggressive warrior	Revived classical studies
Married four times	Retained local laws of conquered areas	Strengthened the Frankish military	Preserved Latin culture
Spoke Latin, understood Greek, but possibly could not write	Divided kingdom into districts	Expanded and consolidated the Frankish kingdom	Established monastic and palace schools
Left empire to his sole surviving son	Used *missi dominici* ("messengers of the lord king") to inspect and report on provinces		

_____ **25.** One of Charles the Great's most successful ruling methods was

A. relying on messengers to keep informed.
B. using generals to rule over conquered territory.
C. conducting personal inspections of every province.
D. insisting that local laws be replaced by imperial legislation.

DIRECTIONS: Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. *(4 points each)*

> "Thus shall one take the oath of fidelity:
>
> By the Lord before whom this sanctuary is holy, I will to N. be true and faithful, and love all which he loves and shun all which he shuns, according to the laws of God and the order of the world. Nor will I ever with will or action, through word or deed, do anything which is unpleasing to him, on condition that he will hold to me as I shall deserve it, and that he will perform everything as it was in our agreement when I submitted myself to him and chose his will."
>
> —An Anglo Saxon Form of Commendation, from Anglo-Saxon Laws

26. What words show that the oath was part of a contract?

27. What in the passage tells you that medieval society did not make a clear division between church and state?

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Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Chapter 9 Test, Form B

Score

Emerging Europe and the Byzantine Empire, 400–1300

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(3 points each)*

Column A

_____ **1.** means of determining guilt under Germanic law

_____ **2.** founded a community of monks that became the model for Roman Catholic monasticism

_____ **3.** created the Carolingian Empire

_____ **4.** Norsemen of Scandinavia

_____ **5.** a man who served a lord in a military capacity

_____ **6.** heavily armored cavalry soldier

_____ **7.** gave written recognition to the mutual rights and obligations between kings and vassals

_____ **8.** won the Battle of Hastings

_____ **9.** led the Muslim forces during the Third Crusade

_____ **10.** initiated the Fourth Crusade

Column B

A. Pope Innocent III

B. Benedict

C. Magna Carta

D. ordeal

E. William of Normandy

F. vassal

G. Charlemagne

H. Saladin

I. Vikings

J. knight

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the sentence. *(4 points each)*

_____ **11.** Under early Germanic law, a wrongdoer had to pay _____, or "money for a man," to the family of the person he injured or killed.

A. kronen
B. wergild
C. bieren
D. munster

_____ **12.** Gregory I, also known as Gregory the Great,

A. was crowned by Pope Leo as emperor of Paris.
B. converted Clovis to Islam.
C. strengthened the power of the papacy and the Roman Catholic Church.
D. invaded kingdoms to the north, creating an empire nearly as large as the Roman Empire.

_____ **13.** Charlemagne established the *missi dominici*, who were

A. nuns charged with the education of young men, in order to prepare them for a life in the clergy.
B. two men who were sent out to local districts to ensure that the counts were carrying out the king's orders.
C. ministers charged with the task of promoting sports in the kingdom.
D. messengers who carried the king's art to all the cities in the kingdom.

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(continued)

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Chapter 9 Test, Form B

Score

_____ **14.** At the heart of feudalism was
- **A.** the knight, who was the enforcer of the lord and a protector of the lord's lands.
- **B.** serfdom, which meant that all non-vassals labored to support the serfs.
- **C.** the grant of serfs made to loyal vassals, which was known as a fief.
- **D.** vassalage, which meant warriors swore loyalty to a lord, who in turn took care of their needs.

_____ **15.** Which of the following was a set of unwritten rules that determined the relationship between a lord and his vassal?
- **A.** fief
- **B.** vassalage
- **C.** feudal contract
- **D.** Book of the Dead

_____ **16.** While the lord was away at war or court, management of his estate fell to
- **A.** his most trusted vassal.
- **B.** the lady of the castle.
- **C.** the bishop of the nearest church.
- **D.** a serf that he chose prior to his departure.

_____ **17.** The Domesday Book was
- **A.** the first census since Roman times.
- **B.** the world's first novel.
- **C.** a book of prophecy.
- **D.** the history of England.

_____ **18.** Philip II Augustus greatly increased the power of the French monarchy by
- **A.** forming the first French parliament by meeting with representatives of the three estates.
- **B.** expanding the royal mint.
- **C.** waging war on the rulers of England and gaining control of Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Aquitaine.
- **D.** defeating King Willie at the Battle of Hastings.

_____ **19.** Justinian's codification of Roman law resulted in
- **A.** the Domesday Book.
- **B.** *The Body of Civil Law*.
- **C.** the Magna Carta.
- **D.** the *Divine Comedy.*

_____ **20.** The push for the Crusades came when
- **A.** Saladin seized Makkah.
- **B.** the plague devastated Europe.
- **C.** Emperor Alexius I asked for aid.
- **D.** Constantinople was sacked in 1204.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. *(10 points)*

21. Describe the code of chivalry.

22. Describe the elements of the feudal contract for both vassal and lord.

(continued)

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Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Chapter 9 Test, Form B

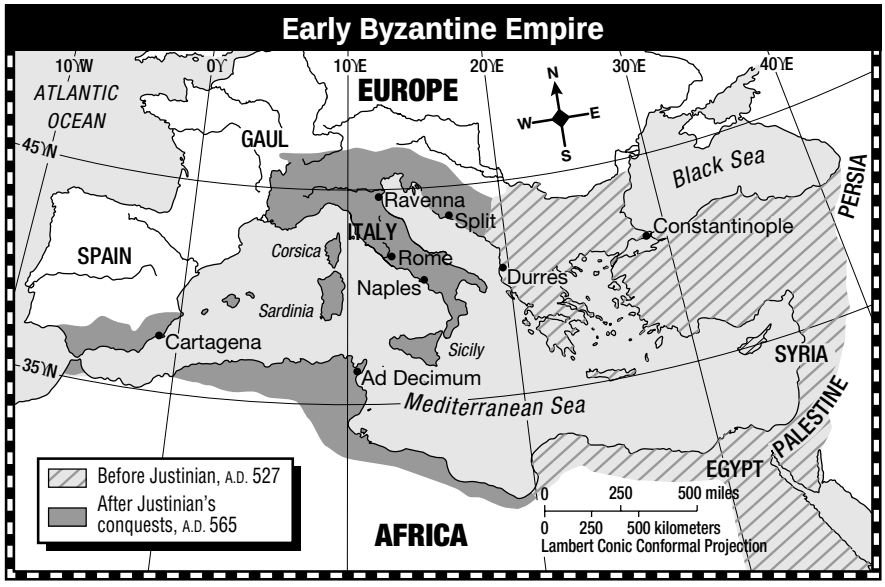
Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the sentence. *(4 points each)*

> "All merchants shall have safe and secure exit from England, and entry to England, with right to tarry there and to move about as well by land as by water, for buying and selling by the ancient and right customs, quit from all evil tolls, except, in time of war, such merchants as are of the land at war with us. And if such are found in our land at the beginning of the war, they shall be detained, without injury to their bodies or goods, until information be received by us or by our chief justiciar how the merchants of our land found in the land at war with us are treated; and if our men are safe there the others shall be safe in our land."
>
> —The Magna Carta, King John, 1215

_____ **23.** During times of war, foreign merchants were

A. allowed to travel freely.
B. held as prisoners of war.
C. forced to leave immediately.
D. treated like the warring nation treats English merchants.



_____ **24.** When Justinian expanded his empire, around what body of water did he focus his efforts?

A. Black Sea
B. Mediterranean Sea
C. Atlantic Ocean
D. All of the above

(continued)

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Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Chapter 9 Test, Form B

Score

Charles the Man	Charles the Administrator	Charles the Conqueror	Charles the Patron of Learning
Was athletic, well-spoken, and charismatic	Delegated authority to loyal nobles	Was an aggressive warrior	Revived classical studies
Married four times	Retained local laws of conquered areas	Strengthened the Frankish military	Preserved Latin culture
Spoke Latin, understood Greek, but possibly could not write	Divided kingdom into districts	Expanded and consolidated the Frankish kingdom	Established monastic and palace schools
Left empire to his sole surviving son	Used *missi dominici* ("messengers of the lord king") to inspect and report on provinces		

_____ **25.** Based on the information in the chart, you can best describe the Carolingian Empire as

A. weak and fractured.
B. focused on a central city where learning and culture flourished.
C. expanding and well administered.
D. shrinking from poor administration.

DIRECTIONS: Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. *(4 points each)*

> "Sultan Mehmed saw that the attacking divisions were very much worn out by the battle and had not made any progress worth mentioning, and that the Romans and Italians were not only fighting stoutly but were prevailing in the battle. He was very indignant at this, considering that it ought not to be endured any longer. Immediately he brought up the divisions which he had been reserving for later on, men who were extremely well armed, daring and brave, and far in advance of the rest in experience and valor. They were the elite of the army: heavy infantry, bowmen, and lancers, and his own bodyguard, and along with them those of the division called Yenitsari [Janissaries]."
>
> —Kritovoulos, *The Fall of Constantinople*

26. According to the passage, who was initially winning the fight?

27. To what would you attribute the Ottoman Turks' victory at Constantinople?

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ANSWER KEYS

CHAPTER 9 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. E
2. G
3. C
4. J
5. A
6. F
7. D
8. I
9. H
10. B

Multiple Choice

11. D
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. A
16. A
17. D
18. B
19. C
20. B

Essay

21. The monasteries played a central role in the cultural renewal of Charlemagne's empire. The king's revival of learning and culture led to a renewed interest in Latin culture and classical works. By the 800s, the work asked of Benedictine monks included copying manuscripts. Monasteries established scriptoria, or writing rooms, where monks copied not only the works of early Christianity, such as the Bible, but also the works of Latin classical authors. Their work was a crucial factor in the preservation of the ancient legacy. Most of the ancient Roman works we have today exist because they were copied by Carolingian monks.

22. Although women in feudal Europe could legally hold property, most remained under the control of their fathers until they were married, and their husbands after marriage. Still, aristocratic women had many opportunities to play important roles. Because the lord was often away at war or court, the lady of the castle had to manage the estate. Households could include large numbers of officials and servants, so this was no small responsibility. Care of the financial accounts alone took considerable knowledge. The lady of the castle was also responsible for overseeing the food supply and maintaining all the other supplies needed for the smooth operation of the household.

Multiple Choice

23. C
24. C
25. A

Short Answer

26. "on condition" and "as it was in our agreement"
27. The legal oath to a feudal lord is taken in a church and refers to the laws of God.

CHAPTER 9 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. D
2. B
3. G
4. I
5. F
6. J
7. C
8. E
9. H
10. A

Multiple Choice

11. B
12. C
13. B
14. D
15. C
16. B
17. A
18. C
19. B
20. C

Essay

21. Chivalry was a code of ethics that knights were supposed to uphold. In addition to their oath to defend the Catholic Church and defenseless people, knights were expected to treat captives as honored guests instead of putting them in dungeons. Chivalry also implied that knights should fight only for glory and not for material rewards, an ideal that was not always followed.

22. The major obligation of a vassal to his lord was to perform military service, usually about 40 days a year. Also, when summoned, a vassal had to appear at his lord's court to give advice to the lord. Vassals were responsible for making financial payments to the lord on a number of occasions as well. These included the knighting of the lord's eldest son, the marriage of the lord's eldest daughter, and the ransom of the lord's person, should he be captured. The major obligation of a lord to a vassal was to grant the vassal land. However, the lord was also required to protect his vassal, either by defending him militarily or by taking his side in a dispute.

Multiple Choice

23. B
24. B
25. C

Short Answer

26. the Romans and the Italians
27. the strength of the Sultan's elite troops