

**Chapter 10 Test, Form A**

Score

**Europe in the Middle Ages, 1000–1500**

**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. a tenth of one's produce
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. artisans and merchants living in walled cities
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. members of the wealthiest and most powerful families
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. practice by which secular rulers chose nominees for church offices and gave them the symbols of their office
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. forbids priests from giving the sacraments to a certain group of people
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. composer and important contributor to Gregorian chant
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. court created by the Church to find and try heretics
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. attempted to reconcile Aristotle's teachings with the doctrines of Christianity
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. defeated the French at the Battle of Agincourt
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. an annual direct tax, usually on land or property

**Column B**

- A. Saint Thomas Aquinas
- B. bourgeoisie
- C. Inquisition
- D. patricians
- E. interdict
- F. tithe
- G. *taille*
- H. Hildegard of Bingen
- I. lay investiture
- J. Henry V

**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. In order to encourage trade between Flanders and Italy, the counts of Champagne
  - A. built a canal between the two, upon which their town was a major stopping point.
  - B. offered free wine to traders traveling through their fiefdom.
  - C. initiated a series of trade fairs in the chief towns of the territory.
  - D. agreed not to marry the merchants of these two countries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which of the following was a heavy, wheeled plow with an iron plowshare?
  - A. dozer
  - B. *carruca*
  - C. shovel
  - D. *cabochon*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Serfs were different from peasants in that serfs
  - A. owned the land they worked on.
  - B. could live anywhere they chose except land that was part of a lord's estate.
  - C. were legally bound to the land upon which they worked and lived.
  - D. lived in the cities and were not farmers like the peasants.

(continued)



## Chapter 10 Test, Form A

Score

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The struggle between Henry IV and Gregory VII was known as  
 A. the Investiture Controversy. C. the Magna Argument.  
 B. the Seven Years' War. D. the Concordat of Worms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Born to a wealthy merchant family, Francis of Assisi  
 A. used his status in society to improve the life of women.  
 B. eventually abandoned all worldly goods and material pursuits to live and preach in poverty.  
 C. was both a successful, wealthy merchant and a very popular novelist.  
 D. gave up his claim to the family fortunes to join the Benedictine monastic order and compose music.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Dominic de Guzmán believed the best way to attack heresy was  
 A. to lead a new crusade against the Muslims in the Holy Land.  
 B. by purging the cities of all old people who did not strictly follow the Church doctrines.  
 C. to declare interdictions against kingdoms in which heresy was tolerated.  
 D. the formation of a new religious order of men who lived lives of poverty and preached effectively.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The chief task of \_\_\_\_\_ was to harmonize Christian teachings with the works of the Greek philosophers.  
 A. Saint Francis of Assisi C. scholasticism  
 B. the chanson de geste D. algebra
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which of the following was written in the language of everyday speech in a particular region?  
 A. vernacular literature C. philosophical literature  
 B. biblical literature D. complex literature
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Joan of Arc brought the Hundred Years' War to a decisive turning point by  
 A. spying on the English armies. C. fleeing to the English.  
 B. inspiring the French with her faith. D. seducing Charles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Spain's two strongest kingdoms—Castile and Aragon—were united when  
 A. the Mongols invaded Spain. C. the Jews were expelled.  
 B. Prince Aragon died. D. Isabella married Ferdinand.

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

21. Compare the two-field and three-field systems of farming.
22. Identify the economic consequences of the Black Death.

(continued)

**Chapter 10 Test, Form B**

Score

**Europe in the Middle Ages, 1000–1500**

**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. encouraged trade between Flanders and Italy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. heavy, wheeled plow with an iron plowshare
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. an agricultural estate run by a lord and worked by peasants
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. the struggle between Henry IV and Gregory VII
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. abandoned all worldly goods to live and preach in poverty
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. wanted to defend the Church from heresy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. chief task was to harmonize Christian teachings with the works of Greek philosophers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. the language of everyday speech in a particular region
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. accused of heresy by the Council of Constance and burned at the stake
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. brought the Hundred Years' War to a decisive turning point by inspiring the French armies

**Column B**

- A. Saint Francis of Assisi
- B. Joan of Arc
- C. *carruca*
- D. Dominic de Guzmán
- E. scholasticism
- F. manor
- G. John Hus
- H. trade fairs
- I. Investiture Controversy
- J. vernacular

**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. Peasants were required to pay their local village church a tithe, which was
  - A. a yearly amount of money based on the number of pets in their family.
  - B. 10 percent of their produce.
  - C. a weekly amount of money determined by the lord of the manor.
  - D. one-third of their goats.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Merchants and artisans living in walled cities came to be called
  - A. *burghers* or *bourgeoisie*, from the German word *burg*, meaning "a walled enclosure."
  - B. highwaymen, members of the wealthiest and most powerful families.
  - C. *nouveau riche*, from the French term for "new wealth."
  - D. journeymen, since they were so often traveling to other cities to trade.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Elections for city council in medieval cities were often
  - A. just a front to appease the citizens, since the council was really chosen by the local lord.
  - B. open to everyone, no matter what his or her economic status.
  - C. carefully rigged to make sure that only patricians were elected.
  - D. a way for felons to move up in society.

(continued)



## Chapter 10 Test, Form B

Score

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Lay investiture was a practice by which
- A. craftsmen joined the church.
  - B. secular rulers both chose nominees to church offices and gave them the symbols of their office.
  - C. merchants invested in Chinese porcelain for the purpose of making a profit.
  - D. guilds determined the maximum and minimum prices that could be charged for a certain good or service.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. To achieve his political ends, Pope Innocent III often used an interdict, which
- A. allowed the pope to choose a king's successor.
  - B. prohibited priests from giving the sacraments of the Church to a particular group of people.
  - C. forbade certain groups from having children.
  - D. declared a holy war against the enemies of the Church.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Hildegard of Bingen's work is especially remarkable because she
- A. was born in Syria.
  - B. was color-blind.
  - C. succeeded in a man's world.
  - D. gave up all worldly goods.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The Inquisition was
- A. the court created by the Catholic Church to find and try heretics.
  - B. a ruthless group who enjoyed torture and execution.
  - C. remarkably effective in its hunt for heretics because no one expected it.
  - D. an organization whose hidden purpose was to increase the political power of the Catholic Church.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The Black Death killed nearly 38 million people, resulting in
- A. the collapse of the caste system.
  - B. a severe famine.
  - C. the collapse of the Catholic Church.
  - D. severe economic consequences.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Louis XI used the \_\_\_\_\_, a permanent tax, to create the foundations of a strong French monarchy.
- A. animal tax
  - B. *taille*
  - C. head tax
  - D. *carruca*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. After the Hundred Years' War, England faced more turmoil from
- A. the Egyptian army.
  - B. upheavals within the government.
  - C. the War of the Roses.
  - D. protests over high taxes.

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

21. Explain how the increase in bartering helped lead to the rise of commercial capitalism.
22. Explain why the Hundred Years' War was a turning point in the ways of warfare.

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# ANSWER KEYS

## CHAPTER 10 TEST, FORM A

### Matching

1. F

2. B

3. D

4. I

5. E

6. H

7. C

8. A

9. J

10. G

### Multiple Choice

11. C

12. B

13. C

14. A

15. B

16. D

17. C

18. A

19. B

20. D

## CHAPTER 10 TEST, FORM B

### Matching

1. H

2. C

3. F

4. I

5. A

6. D

7. E

8. J

9. G

10. B

### Multiple Choice

11. B

12. A

13. C

14. B

15. B

16. C

17. A

18. D

19. B

20. C